

THE
BENGAL ALMANAC

FOR

1845,

WITH

A Companion and Appendix;

CONTAINING

CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL PHENOMENA, CHRONOLOGICAL INFORMATION,

EXTRACTS FROM ACTS OF PARLIAMENT RELATING TO INDIA,

ACTS OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

CIVIL, MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS,

REGULATIONS OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,

&c., &c.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED

BY

SAMUEL SMITH AND CO.

Calcutta:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE PROPRIETORS,

AT THE

BENGAL-HURKARU AND CHRONICLE PRESS;

NO. 1, HARE-STREET, TANK-SQUARE.

1845.

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LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

P A R T I.

BENGAL ALMANAC.



Local Observations.

JANUARY

This is one of the most pleasant months in the year, its temperature is cool and refreshing, and extremely congenial to all but the victims of gout and rheumatism. The air at mid-day is generally clear and wholesome, but the mornings and evenings are sometimes damp and foggy.

The thermometer ranges in the shade, from 52° in the morning to 65° in the afternoon.

A northerly wind prevails during the month, but seldom blows with much strength: when it does and is accompanied with rain, the cold is very disagreeable.

In the meat market there is a plentiful supply of beef, mutton, veal, lamb, pork, kid, poultry, &c. of the most superior kinds.

Game also is to be had in great abundance—snipe, duck, teal, &c.

The fish market is well supplied at this season, with beekty, or cockup, (the salmon of the East) moonjee, rooe, cutlah, quaye, sewie, selilah, bholah, eels, soles, and many others of inferior descriptions.

Vegetables of all kinds are now in the highest state of perfection, the markets abound with green peas, cauliflowers, cabbages, turnips, potatoes, asparagus, yams, carrots, brinjee, green peas, cucumbers, radishes, celery, lettuce, young onions, nol-cale, kutchoo, French beans, &c. &c. French beans, red and white beet, &c. &c.

Fruit trees, in general, begin to show their buds and blossoms this month; mangoe, peach, pumplenose (shoo look), rose apples, &c.

The fruits in season are Sylhet and China oranges, loquats, plantains, pine apples, long and round plums, large guavas, pumplenose, tipparah and a few others.

N. B.—The following fruits and vegetables are procurable not only in this month but throughout the whole year, viz.—plantains, sugar canes, coconuts, guavas, pine apples, papaws, custard apples, jack, country almonds, tamarinds, omrah, barbutty, mint, sage, parsley, onions, radishes, lettuce, &c.

FEBRUARY.

This month is generally cool and comfortable, particularly if the Northerly wind prevails, the weather afterwards becomes disagreeable, till a change of season takes place about the end of the month.

When the weather is variable, the wind blows principally from the N. W., veering round occasionally to the N. E. attended with clouds and drizzling rain, this continues till about the 20th, when the Southerly wind sets in. The weather now becomes mild and genial, the days, however, sometimes rather hot, and the nights cold, with heavy dews.

The Thermometer, in the shade ranges, on a medium, from 58 to 75.

The measles in children, are very prevalent during the whole of this month.

Rheumatism and gout become less troublesome after the southerly winds have set in. Warm clothing becomes rather unpleasant to new comers, but not so to old Indians, whose blood is not so easily heated. Sometimes this month is rather showery, which protracts the cold season till the middle of the following month.

Meat continues good and abundant.

The fish market has the addition of the small hilsah, (the Indian mackerel.)

The additional vegetables are pumpkin and young cucumbers: and the fruits, custard-apples, mulberries, and small water-melons.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

MARCH.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 68 in the morning to 82 in the afternoon.

Various operations of husbandry, generally commence this month, so soon as the ground is moistened by rain; this, however, sometimes happens at the latter end of February, and then it is occasioned by an unusual quantity of rain.

1st meat market continues good.

Fish to be had in abundance, and the market has the addition of the goteah, a small but well flavored fish.

Green peas and turnips disappear at the end of this month; sallad, cabbages, carrots and celery are on the decline, but asparagus and potatoes continue excellent. green mangoes and unripe musk-mellons are to be had; also omrah, greens, and water-cresses.

Fruit is also plentiful—large water-melons appear about the middle of the month, and continue in perfection till the middle of June.

The North-westers with thunder and lightning, and rain, generally appear towards the end of this month.

APRIL.

The beginning of this month is sometimes pleasant, particularly if the North-westers are frequent; but the middle and latter part are disagreeable in the extreme; it is one of the worst months in the year.

The Thermometer ranges in the shade from 80 in the morning to 90 in the afternoon but when exposed to the sun, it rises to 110.

The wind blows from the south, and is very strong throughout the month; and when the wind is hot from the absence of rain, it becomes oppressive. This state of the weather is very unfavorable to vegetation.

The North-westers are at times attended with dreadful storms of thunder and lightning, during which rain and hail fall in torrents: these storms sometimes occasion much damage. The North-westers continue at intervals till the beginning, and sometimes till the middle of May.

This is an unfavorable season for meat, which begins to be flabby and poor, the fat spongy and yellow.

The fish market has the addition of the mangoe fish, so called from its annual visit to all the Bengal rivers, at this (the mangoe) season, to spawn. It appears as soon as the mangoe is formed on the tree, and disappears at the close of the season, that is about the middle of July. This fish has, perhaps, the most agreeable flavor of any in the world, and is so much sought after, (by natives as well as Europeans) that, although not so large as a middle sized whiting, they are sold at the beginning of the month, at from 2 to 4 rupees per score. Before the end of May, as they become plentiful, they are sold at one rupee per score; and in June, two to three score may be had for a rupee. The fish market has also the addition of the carp and mhangoor.

Potatoes, asparagus, onions, cucumbers and a few cabbage sprouts are the only vegetables to be procured.

Water-melons and musk-melons are in great perfection; but there is not much fruit now to be had in the market. Green mangoes for pickling, and corinda for tarts are in great abundance.

MAY.

The weather, during this month is most oppressive, especially the latter half of the month: the wind continues Southerly, and the heat is scarcely bearable. Of all months in the year, the present is the most trying, particularly to those whose avocations compel them to be much out of doors. To be exposed to the sun without a covering, is extremely dangerous at any hour; from 10 to 5 o'clock, it would be ruin to any constitution, except to that of a native, inured to the climate by birth and practice; and even natives sometimes fall a sacrifice to the powerful influence of the sun. The heat in the first half of the month is sometimes relieved by North-westers, accompanied by refreshing showers; vivid lightning and loud thunder at times attend the North-westers.

The thermometer ranges in the shade, on a medium, from 85 in the morning to 96 in the afternoon: if exposed to the full influence of the sunbeams, it will rise to 100 degrees, and sometimes higher.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

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Grapes of the largest size, peaches, pine-apples, limes, rose-apples, lichees, jambules, wampers, mangoes, jack, water-melons, musk-melons, pomegranates, custard-apples, and a great variety of inferior fruits, are in season.

The meat market is very inferior to that of last month.

Fish continues good and abundant, the beekty excepted, which from the difficulty of its reaching the market in a firm state, becomes scarce. Mangoe fish is in great perfection this month.

Asparagus, potatoes, and cabbage sprouts, with indifferent turnips, sweet potatoes, cucumbers and onions are nearly all the vegetables now in the market. Pumpkins and several roots are however procurable.

JUNE.

The periodical rains set in about the middle of this month. Refreshing showers, fall occasionally, which cool the air and encourage vegetation.

The thermometer during the first half of this month, frequently rises to 99, in the shade, at noon; but in general the rains, which commence about the 15th, keep the temperature much below this.

The weather throughout the whole of this month, is oppressive, in proportion to the quantity of rain which falls; if the weather be dry the heat is scarcely bearable; it is generally very close; not a breath of air from any quarter.

Meat, as must be expected, is now very indifferent.

The fish market is much the same as during last month.

Mangoes are in great abundance, and perfection. The Maldah mangoes arrive in Calcutta about the middle or latter end of this month, and they are considered to be the best that can be procured in Bengal. Grapes, peaches, lichees, &c. disappear towards the end of this month. Custard-apples, pine-apples, and guavas are in great perfection.

Asparagus, potatoes and onions, are the principal vegetables that remain.

JULY.

This month is attended with much rain; the winds are light and variable: the weather frequently gloomy, and sometimes stormy, with heavy falls of rain, whilst at intervals it is fair, and mild.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 80 in the morning to 89 in the afternoon.

The showery weather of the present and preceding month, is productive of the most beneficial effects to the grain.

Meat continues lean and poor.

The fish market continues good. The moonjee, the rooe, the cutlah, the quoye, the sowle, the magoor, the chingree, the tangrah, and the choonah, are procurable in this month, and indeed all the year round. The hilsa (or sable) fish now makes its appearance. This fish is delicious, either boiled, baked, or fried. but it is generally considered very unwholesome. The natives devour it in such quantities, as to occasion great mortality among them. The fish, on being cured with tamarinds, forms a good substitute for herrings. It is then known by the appellation of the tamarind fish.

Mangoes and mangoe fish disappear this month.

Pine apples, custard-apples, and guavas continue in season.

The vegetable market is very indifferent—asparagus is in perfection, but potatoes become poor and watery. Young lettuces, cucumbers and sweet potatoes are now procurable; also the cumruna and corinda.

AUGUST.

In the present month also there is abundance of rain;—the weather continues much the same as last. This and the preceding month are remarkable for heavy falls of rain, being the wettest in the whole year.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 80 in the morning to 90 in the afternoon.

Light and variable winds and cloudy weather, with smart and light rain, prevail at the beginning of the month; the middle is sometimes fair, and tolerably cool: the remainder variable, attended, at times, with strong winds and heavy rain.

From the combined heat and moisture, in this month and the preceding, vegetation springs up and spreads with astonishing rapidity.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

The meat and fish markets are much the same as last month.

Pumpkinose (shaddock) appear this month; pine-apples, custard-apples, and guavas continue in perfection.

The vegetables procurable are sallad, asparagus, cucumber, brinjalls, kidney-beans, radishes, turnips, cabbage sprouts, and indifferent potatoes. Indian corn, cucumbers, and spinnage, are to be had now and all the year round, but they are tasteless, except at this season, when they become firm, good, and very palatable. The avacate pear is sometimes procurable at this period.

SEPTEMBER.

The rains subside considerably during this month.

The wind continues light and variable, attended with occasional cloudy weather. The days are sometimes fair, mild, and bright,—and the temperature agreeable.

The Thermometer ranges from 78 in the morning to 85 in the afternoon.

The meat market is much the same as in last month.

The fish market experiences but slight improvement; for although there is abundance of fish, yet it is not always firm and good, except the beekty, which becomes larger and better flavored. The following are also in the market.—the bholah, dessy tangrah, konteh, bhengirs, gungtorah, kowell, toontee, pyrah chondah, and crawfish.

Vegetables and potatoes are very indifferent. Yams come in season about this time.

In the fruit market, small oranges make their appearance, but they are very acid. Custard-apples, pine-apples, guavas, and pumpkinose continue in season.

OCTOBER.

The first half of this month, generally yields a good supply of rain, and introduces the powerful influence of a second spring season upon all vegetating bodies.

The rainy season breaks up generally between the 10th and 20th of this month; sometimes, however, it continues a little longer, but this is seldom the case, the concluding showers are frequently heavy, continuing from 6 to 24 hours, incessantly, after which the weather becomes fair, calm, and settled.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 75 in the morning to 80 in the afternoon.

The winds are in general light and variable during this month, veering from south to north-west thence to north and north-east.

The monsoon changes about the 21st of this month, after which, light breezes set in from the north and north-east.

As soon as the weather sets in fair, the season becomes propitious for preparing the kitchen garden.

The meat markets begin to revive, and the fish market to improve; the beekty becomes firm, and the other fish proportionably good; snipes make their appearance.

Vegetables and fruit continue much the same as last month, till the latter end of the present month, when, if the season is favorable, both experience a considerable improvement. Oranges become larger and better flavoured, and custard-apples are in great perfection.

Young potatoes, sometimes, make their appearance this month, but they have very little flavour;—they are small and watery. Pomegranates are procurable, also sour wood-apples.

NOVEMBER.

The weather is clear and settled and the thermometer temperate. Sometimes the days are warm, but the mornings and evenings are cool and agreeable.

If the rains cease early in October and the cold weather follows shortly after, November becomes a beautiful and delightful month. Nothing can be more favorable than this season for the renovation of the health of the valetudinarian, after having experienced the debilitating effects of the hot weather.

Light northerly winds prevail this month.

The thermometer ranges from 70 in the morning to 75 in the afternoon.

The seeds committed to the soil during the last and present month start into life, with a vigour unknown to other climates.

The meat market looks wholesome; beef, mutton, veal, pork and poultry, become firm and good.

Game comes in also this month, in considerable quantities, wild ducks, snipe, teal, &c. Abundance of fish is procurable, also firm and good, such as beekty, bunspatah, gaugtorah, mirgal, carp, and mangoe-fish without roes.

The vegetable market begins afresh this month by the introduction of green peas, new potatoes, lettuces, greens of different kinds, spinnage, radishes, and turnips.

In the fruit market may be had oranges, limes, lemons, pumplenose, pine apples, custard-apples, papiah, plantains, cocoanuts, country almonds, pomegranates, sour wood apples, &c.

DECEMBER.

The weather continues fair, cool, and, on the whole, extremely fine, throughout the month, with a light northerly wind.

The days and nights are cold and clear, and the mornings and evenings foggy, particularly at the latter end of the month.

The thermometer ranges from 58 in the morning to 65 in the afternoon.

The meat and fish markets are in great perfection, both as to quantity and quality; game of all kinds in abundance.

The vegetable market is excellent, yielding green peas, young potatoes, lettuces, young onions, radishes, small sallad, sweet potatoes, French beans, seem, brinjalls, yam, carrots, turnips, greens, young cabbages and cauliflowers.

The fruit market continues much the same as last month—Brazil currants (tapparah) make their appearance this month, together with wood-apples and other fruits.

GARDENER'S CALENDAR:

JANUARY.

The season is too far advanced to sow the generality of vegetables with much prospect of success; but turnips, carrots, love-apples, vegetable marrow, all sorts of pumpkins, lettuce, endive, radish, mustard and cress, spinage and Nepaul spinage may be sown during all this month; also successive crops of late cabbage and knol khole every fortnight. Turnips are said to succeed best when placed in rows: they should be thinned to a distance of six inches from each other. Carrots rarely succeed well when planted at this season; they should be thinned, but not transplanted, except when required for seed. Love apples, when two or three inches high, should be planted out in beds at five inches apart afterwards transplant in rows two feet from each other, with a frame work to run upon. Vegetable marrow should be sown in rich light soil. earth up the stems as they increase, and peg down the leading branches at a joint. Lettuce and endive should be planted in boxes or beds, and transplanted at one foot apart from each other; they may also be sown in beds, and thinned to the proper distance—a few days before use they should be blanched by tying the tops of the outer leaves over the rest. Radish, mustard and cress may be sown every week or ten days. the two last throughout the year. Spinage, to be sown in beds and thinned until the plants are one foot apart. Nepaul spinage should be planted in rows, with trellis work to run over. This vegetable continues to flower and bring forth fresh leaves throughout the year, and requires no care. Cabbage and knol khole should be planted in boxes or beds, and transplanted into other beds about three or four inches apart in three weeks or a month. They may be transplanted a second or third time; especially the latter. When transplanted for the last time they should be put in well manured trenches at two feet from each other. Horse manure and ground bones are strongly recommended for all the cabbage tribe. With care common cabbage and knol khole may be procured during every month in the year; but those produced from the end of October to the middle of February, are far superior to any others.

Potatoes may be planted during the first week of this month also; and if the season prove cool they may be expected to arrive at considerable perfection. From the middle of July to the early part of September, is the most favourable time for planting potatoes.

In this month the following vegetables and fruits are procurable in the market, in large quantities and at very cheap prices,—carrots, turnips, cabbage, knol-khole, beet root, Bombay and country onions, beans, country beans, double beans, French beans, white beans, and peas. Pumpkinose, Sylhet oranges, country oranges, pomegranates, guavas, custard-apples, limes, plantain, loquots, long plums, tippeneh or Brazil gooseberries, and several other kinds of common fruits and vegetables.

Peach trees should be slightly pruned during this month, and the small fruit thinned, where too thick.

The finest flowers are now in bloom, and at the end of the month the collection of flower seeds should commence. Indeed early mignonett and lark spur seeds may be collected in the beginning of the month. Sow early melon and water melon seeds also the last crop of red pumpkins.

FEBRUARY.

The remarks on last month apply generally to this; but there is less chance of success in rearing vegetables, as they seldom acquire much strength before the hot winds set in. Turnips and carrots rarely succeed, but radish, mustard and cress, lettuce, endive, spinage, and some of the cabbage tribe may all be planted in this month and throughout the year. Throughout this month the collection of flower seeds is carried on rapidly.

All the fruits, vegetables, and flowers mentioned as procurable in the market in January, may be had in as great perfection and as cheap or cheaper during this month.

In this month peas are plentiful, and the following may be obtained of good quality,—Jerusalem artichokes, asparagus, duffin beans, French beans, scarlet runners, beet root, brocoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflowers, celery, endive, lettuce, knol khole, onions, parsnips, spinage, turnips, and yams. Also the following fruits,—custard apple, Brazil gooseberries, guavas, lemons, mulberries, pumpkinose, raspberries, straw-berries, peaches, pine-apples, and a few other kinds. Melons and cucumbers should be sown during this month. Gather winter flower seeds. Lay bare, for a fortnight or three weeks, the roots of peach trees, to harden, and preserve them from being destroyed by white ants. Use house-plaster rubbish, as manure, when closing the roots.

MARCH

But few vegetables come to any perfection that are sown in this month; but it is desirable to sow successive crops of cabbage and lettuce which may be planted in beds which are partly protected from the sun, and transplanted into rows as required.

In the market brinjal, carrots and turnips may be procured in considerable quantities and pretty good. Turnips are generally very stringy towards the end of March. Country radish and all kinds of country greens may be had in large quantities, and all the kinds of fruit procurable in February are obtainable with the addition of green mangoes and jakes, a few dates and black berries. Young plants should be weeded in this month, and encircled with a slight embankment, to retain the water which they must be afforded during the greater part of this and the two succeeding months. Melons and cucumbers, should be sown during this month also as well as grape and apple seeds, Indian-corn and sugar-cane. Still gather winter flower seeds.

APRIL.

The remarks on March apply equally to this month; but as the hot season advances the chances of success in rearing most kinds of vegetables diminish. Late melons and cucumbers may be sown during this month likewise. Sow melons in rich light soil, giving the plants plenty of room to run. When they have thrown out four leaves stop them by pinching off the leading bud: they will then produce two lateral shoots, which stop in a similar manner; and so continue to treat each new formed shoot, stopping it at the second or third joint. When the plants begin to show fruit, stop the fruiting branches two joints before the fruit. Cover the ground with leaves or straw to keep the roots cool and to prevent the fruit from becoming spotted.

In this month plantains, pine apples, pumplenose, black berries, ripe mangoes, peaches, lichees and all the other fruits procurable in March are abundant in the market. Carrots, turnips, beans and cabbages are reduced in quantity, and their prices are considerably increased, when good. Brinjal, radish, water pumpkins, and greens in plenty are to be had. Musk melons, and several other country melons, come into season about the middle of this month.

In the latter part of this month plant all the amaryllis or lily tribe, and in fact all bulbous roots and plants, should be sown or planted. Sow early cucumbers, okra, Indian corn, sugar-cane, grape, apple, and all country fruit seeds, so that the plants may have the advantage of the rain to grow up vigorously. Gather winter flower seeds and commence grafting and budding. Plentifully water young plants.

MAY.

Mangoes, pine-apples, pumplenose, plantains, and all the fruits procurable last month are supplied abundantly. Brinjals, greens, and summer flowers of almost all sorts are to be had plentifully in the market. Melons, water-melons, &c., are plentifully supplied to the market about the end of this month.

Grafting and budding of all kinds, should be performed during this month, which is though the hottest, yet the most favorable for such operations. And the gathering of the seeds of winter flowers, should be hushed at its end. Water young plants. Lichees and peaches get scarce at the end of this month, but wampers, wild lichees and melons continue plentiful. Sow long cucumbers and white pumpkin seeds, grape seeds, peach stones and fruit seeds generally.

JUNE.

Asparagus seed should be sown in boxes towards the latter end of the month, and transplanted in November, in rows two feet apart, and the plants one foot from each other. The soil should be mixed with a large portion of rotten horse manure. It is scarcely possible to make the ground too rich for asparagus. Fresh asparagus seed should be sown whenever procurable, and especially between the end of June and the beginning of December.

In this month mangoes, oranges, pine apples, pumplenoses, plantains, pomegranates, cucumbers, melons, limes, wild-lichees, jake, monkey-jake, and a great variety of berries and other fruits are abundantly supplied at low prices in the market. Carrots, turnips, cabbage, and other European vegetables, are very scarce and dear; but country greens and brinjals, are procurable in small quantities. About the end of the month melons disappear.

Young and tender plants should be carefully watered every evening during this month, and chillies, okra, Indian corn, pea-sticks, jute, red spinach, China spinach and

the common native greens in general, including pulbul, kurrall, jhingah, burbuttee and chichingah, should be sown. The planting of cuttings of all kinds of fruits and flowers, should be commenced at the end of this month. Sow peach stones and fruit seeds generally. Sow long cucumber seeds at the end of the month.

JULY.

At the end of this month it is desirable to sow seeds for early **Paralev**, beat, knol khole, cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, asparagus, endive, lettuce, carrots, turnips and other winter vegetables.

Celery.—Sow in boxes in this and the five following months. Remove to beds when about three inches high, and into trenches, as required, after being a month in the beds. The trenches should be 2½ feet deep, filled up with a foot of light soil and stable manure, and afterwards gradually, as the plant grows, with light soil, till within about six inches of the top. Water for the first two months with the hand, after which they may be occasionally flooded.

Another way.—Having sown and transplanted as above, remove into trenches four feet apart, and about 18 inches deep, nearly filled with horse manure and rich earth. As the plant grows, bank up into ridges with light soil. By this method the root of the plant, and not the stem, is watered when flooded.

Knol khole, cabbage, cauliflower, and brocoli.—Sow in boxes during this and five following months. Remove in beds when two inches high, and transplant the cabbage and knol khole twice, and cauliflower and brocoli at least three times, allowing the growth of a couple of new leaves between each planting.

Asparagus.—Sow in beds in July, and remove the plants in November, into raised beds of one or two rows. When the berries become red, cut the plants two inches above the ground and top dress, when they will be ready to cut in ten days. By dressing the beds in succession, asparagus may be produced for the table all the year.—stable manure is the best, and the plant should invariably be watered by the hand, and never flooded except in very hot weather. Plants if taken care of will produce for 8 or 10 years. They should, however, be wintered (roots cleared of the earth and exposed for some days) and the ground dressed every second year.

Lettuce and endive.—Sow in boxes or pots surrounded with water, till the plants appear, otherwise the small root will destroy them. Plant out as required, and tie up a few days before you cut for use.

Carrots.—Sow in a light, deep sandy soil.

Turnips.—Sow in a rich soil, well manured.

In the market all European vegetables are very scarce and dear this month. Brinjal, greens, and other native vegetables are supplied. Paw apples, and melons are getting out of season. Plantains, pumpkins and cucumbers, are plentiful.

Mangoes continue till towards the end of the month. Paw apples, jakes, monkey-jakes bonch, and guavas are very abundant. Young plants and grafts should all be planted out during this month, and the trees pruned as soon as they have done bearing, as that is the only time when it can be done with benefit to them. Cuttings of all trees and shrubs should be put in this month, as well as slips of artichokes, which, as soon as they have established themselves, should be cut down close to the ground. Standard flower and dahlia seeds should be sown. Balsam seeds should be sown in the beginning of the month and until the end of October.

All grafting and budding should be finished this month, so that the rains of the two succeeding months may cause them to shoot up with vigor when planted out. Wampers, blackberries and wild-licees go out of season during the early part of this month. Sow mangoes, jake, blackberry, date, and all kinds of summer fruit seeds during this month—they will thrive well—likewise sow gooseberries. Expose the roots of young plants from the middle of this month to the middle of September, to harden them, or they may fall sacrifices to white ants. Sow the irregular early crop of potatoes.

AUGUST.

Successive crops of all the vegetables sown in July should be planted at the end of this month, more especially celery and beet, which should be fit to transplant a second time before the monsoon. These two vegetables are less likely to suffer by excessive rain than most others. Artichokes should be sown in beds during this month, three inches between each seed, so as to allow the removal of the plants in November without disturbing the roots. To propagate by suckers, take off the suckers, and prick them

put six inches apart; and when they become well rooted, transplant into deep rich soil, setting them two feet apart. If large, suckers may be planted at once where they are intended to remain.

To prevent artichokes running to leaf, and producing small heads, when the plants are from ten to fifteen inches high, cut them off close to the ground, and cover them over with light dry old manure: when they have advanced a few inches repeat the operation. If the young plants are tied up for a few days before being cut off, they will become blanched and may be eaten as salad.

French beans and scarlet runners may be sown during this month, and until February. They should be planted in rows two feet apart: North and South, and be well supported with sticks, or with an arched bamboo trellis, which is very ornamental. Sow also early radish, turnip, cabbage, cauliflower, parsley, celery, onions, tobacco, and early flower and vegetable seeds, generally at the end of this month. Sow the first regular crop of potatoes.

Mangoes, are very scarce. Plantains pine-apples and guava's continue in abundance, and custard-apples, kumrungs, pannaillas and avigato-pears, corrodas, come into season.

Insects are excessively numerous and destructive. The orange tribe should be budded and inarched, and propagated by seeds. Continue grafting mangoes. Transplant cotton. Propagate carnations and pinks by layers. Finish cutting peach and lichee grafts. About the end of this month sow dahlia balsom and early mignonett, sun flower, cox-comb, polianthus, hybiscus, holyhock, larkspur, lupin, poppy, sweet-sultas onion, cabbage, salsofy, cauliflower, lettuce, and all the other seeds sown last month.

SEPTEMBER.

Continue to sow all the vegetables mentioned for August. Transplant early cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, beet, celery, endive, and lettuce. Two or three crops of peas may be sown during this month, if the weather is favourable, but not with much prospect of success unless sown at the latter end.

Peas should be planted in trenches, in double rows, about two feet apart. They should be watered by hand for the first fortnight and afterwards flooded until they are two or three feet high, by which time the winter dews will be sufficient to separate them. Peas require no manure, but should be planted in good soil. Sun-flower seeds for the winter should be planted now, but this flower grows all the year round. Coxcomb, larkspur and mignonett seeds might be sown.

Avigato pears still continue, and early loquots, and sour oranges begin to make their appearance about the end of this month. A species of hard, tasteless musk melon is procurable in abundance. Sow avigato pear stones. Young potatoes in season. The American cotton sown early in full fruit. Plant Cape bulbs, either in the ground, or in very deep pots well drained. The turnips and cabbages are much infested by a small dark caterpillar which may be destroyed by sprinkling the plant, with powdered lime. The rice begins to flower. Put down cuttings of geraniums, roses violets, hearts-ease, &c. Flowers in great perfection. As most of the peach trees will have lost their leaves, the roots should be opened and exposed for 14 days, and then strongly manured. Potatoes should be sown during this month. The whole of the grafts should be cut this month, if possible so that they might still benefit by the showers of rain that fall at this time.

OCTOBER.

The remarks on last month apply equally to this. Continue to sow all kinds of vegetable seeds in boxes; transplant from the boxes into beds; and immediately after the first heavy fall of rain remove into beds, rows and trenches, more particularly celery, beet, cabbage, knol khole, cauliflower, and brocoli. Care should be taken in finally transplanting all the cabbage tribe this month, to provide against heavy falls of rain, by making trenches to carry off the water. Crops of peas should be sown every week or ten days from the beginning of this month until the end of December—peas sown after that time seldom pod.

Onions and leeks should be sown during this month also, in light rich earth, carefully covering the seed. When leeks are a few inches high, plant them in drills, eighteen inches apart, and nine inches apart from plant. As they increase in size draw up the earth to their stems, in order to blanch them, as leeks are much improved by blanching.

Sow parsnips in rich deep soil. Trench the ground two feet deep, sow the seeds in drills one foot apart, and thin the plants so as to leave eight inches from each other,

The main beds for strawberries should be planted. Oranges begin to get palatable this month, and the cutting of the sugar-cane commences. Brinjals and native greens become plentiful, and the last crop of indian-corn is gathered. The last of the grafts should positively be cut, and suckers transplanted. Plant larkspur, marigold, sweet-sultan, mignonett, pinks, carnation, asters, and all annual plants during this month. Propagate geraniums by slips and sow all kinds of vegetable and flower seeds every six or eight days, throughout the month.

NOVEMBER.

This is the month for activity in the vegetable gardens, as but few things arrive at much perfection which are not planted before the end of this month. The principal crops of peas should be sown during the first week; and continued every six days during the month; also French beans, scarlet runners, broad beans, and Windsor beans. Sow beet, knol-khole, cabbage, brocoli, and cauliflowers, in beds, and remove from beds into rows. Transplant celery and remove into trenches. Plant out artichokes and asparagus.

The middle crop of potatoes should be sown about the middle of this month. They should be planted in light soil, in which no horse dung is mixed. The potatoe should be cut according to the number of eyes, taking care that each piece is of sufficient size to nourish the eye, until it roots. Twice the size of a man's thumb nail of full, round the eye, will do well. When planted, not more than one inch, or one and a half inch, of soil should be placed over it; and it should not be watered oftener than once in four days even during the hottest weather. As it grows up, the soil should be banked up to the stalk. Great care should be taken not to give too much water, and not to put too much soil upon the potatoe when first planted.

This is the last month in which the generality of vegetables can be sown with advantage. Sow winter fruit seeds of all kinds, except oranges. Oranges, guavas and plantains and all Europe and Cape vegetables are abundant.

DECEMBER.

In the beginning of the month sow French beans, scarlet-runners, broad and Windsor beans. Peas sown in this month produce scantily: Plant out late celery from boxes to beds, and remove from beds to trenches. Sow late cabbages and knol-khole; and transplant as above. Vegetable-marrow may be sown in the early part of this month in light rich soil. Earth up the stems of the plants as they increase in growth, and peg the leading branches down at a joint, and they will strike root.

Potatoes may be planted until the end of this month; but those sown during the first fortnight are most likely to succeed. When potatoes are planted whole, the produce is finer than when they are divided into two or three pieces; but the same number of potatoes yield a far larger crop by the latter than by the former method. Potatoes should be planted in beds fully exposed to the sun. In rather shady places the crop is small; and when altogether excluded from the direct rays of the sun, they produce nothing.

Europe and native vegetables are plentiful during this month; and also all sorts of brinjals, sweet-potatoe, yams. Fruits are scarce, except plantains, plums, gooseberries, guavas and oranges. Flowers of all kinds are abundant.

A good month for sowing early musk-melon and dwarf-cucumber seeds, as well as peas, radish, and spinach; but very few other vegetable seeds. Most of the exotic plants will also now be flowering.

Straw berries come in at the middle of this month, and last through all the next,

BENGAL ALMANAC.
PART II.

Memoranda

FOR THE

COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.

JANUARY XXXI DAYS.—1845.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Wednesday, *.CIRCUMCISION DAY, Union of Ireland with Gr. Britain*
- 2 Thursday, *.. Calcutta retaken 1757.*
- 3 Friday,
- 4 Saturday, *.. Marhattas retired on receiving large sums of money.*
- 5 E.
- 6 Monday, ... EPIPHANY.
- 7 Tuesday, *.. Supreme Court, Term Commences.*
- 8 Wednesday, ..
- 9 Thursday, ..
- 10 Friday, *Cape of Good Hope Captured, 1806.*
- 11 Saturday, *.. A Firman granted by the English by the Mogul, 1612.*
- 12 E.
- 13 Monday, HILARY.
- 14 Tuesday, ...
- 15 Wednesday, ..
- 16 Thursday, ..
- 17 Friday,
- 18 Saturday, *.. Capture of Bhurtpore, 1826.*
- 19 E. SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY. *Capture of Aden, 1839.*
- 20 Monday, ...
- 21 Tuesday, ...
- 22 Wednesday, ..
- 23 Thursday, ..
- 24 Friday,
- 25 Saturday, ... *Shah Allum defeated at Patna, 1761.*
- 26 E. *Death of Meer Jaffier at Calcutta, 1765.*
- 27 Monday, ..
- 28 Tuesday, .. *Bukkur taken.*
- 29 Wednesday, ..
- 30 Thursday, *.. Martyrdom of King Charles I.*
- 31 Friday, *A mutiny amongst the English Troops at Vellore.*

JANUARY XXXI DAYS.—1845.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.	
Last Quarter,.....	1 9 14, 4	Evening.
New Moon,.....	8 1 6, 1	After Noon.
First Quarter,.....	15 2 44, 2	After Noon.
Full Moon,.....	23 8 13, 6	Evening.
Last Quarter,.....	31 7 48, 9	Morning.

Highest... { Pressure ^{Inches} 30.1 | Lowest.... { Pressure ^{Inches} 29.9
 { Temperature 79°, | { Temperature 52°,
 Thermometer exposed to the Sun's rays 103°

ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.		HIGH WATER.		MIN. DOG.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rising.	On Meridian	Declination at Noon.	Setting.	On Meridian	Age.	After Midnight	After Noon.	Day of Month.
				South.						Month.
1	Wed.	h. m.	h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m.	After Mid.	d. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	19
2	Thur.	42	12 3 40	97 23	1 15 5	5 2	5 18	9 21 22	6 40	7 0
3	Fri.	42	4 18	23 22	56 5	6 7	6 22 22	7 40	8 0	20
4	Sat.	42	46 17	50 27	2	6 59	2 23 22	8 50	9 10	21
5	Sun.	42	5 13	73	44 21	6	7 54	7 24 22	10 15	10 4
6	Mon.	42	40 89	37 48	9	8 51	2 25 22	11 40	—	22
7	Tues.	42	6 7	63	30 50	4	9 56	7 26 22	0 20	0 40
8	Wed.	42	33 88	23 23	1	11 0	2 27 22	1 20	1 40	23
9	Thur.	42	59 65	15 31	3	0	2 28 22	2 10	2 30	24
10	Fri.	42	7 24	91	7 12	3	1 1	6 0 11	3 0	3 15
11	Sat.	42	49 60	21 58	27 5	32	1 57	0 1 11	3 30	3 50
12	Sun.	42	8 13	71	49 17	7	3 2	58 8 2 11	4 20	4 35
13	Mon.	42	57 21	39 41	8	3	3 37	6 3 11	4 50	5 5
14	Tues.	42	9 0	08	29 40	7	4 24	4 4 11	6 30	5 40
15	Wed.	42	22 29	19 15	0	34	5 10	1 5 11	6 0	6 25
16	Thur.	42	43 81	8 24	6	35	5 55	5 6 11	7 0	7 10
17	Fri.	42	10 4	65 29	57 9	9	6 41	5 7 11	8 10	8 15
18	Sat.	42	24 76	45 31	4	36	7 28	1 9 11	8 50	9 40
19	Sun.	42	44 15	33 29	3	36	8 15	0 9 11	10 30	11 15
20	Mon.	42	11 2	79	21 4	2	37	9 4	0 10 11	—
21	Tues.	42	20 67	8 16	0	38	9 52	5 11 11	0 10	0 20
22	Wed.	42	37 79	19 5	5	39	10 40	5 12 11	0 55	1 10
23	Thur.	42	54 12	41 32	4	39	11 28	7 13 11	1 40	1 50
24	Fri.	42	12 9	68	27 37	4	0	14 11	2 15	2 3
25	Sat.	42	24 45	15 21	5	4	0 15	15 11	2 55	3 10
26	Sun.	42	38 44	18 58	43	41	1 1	5 6 11	3 20	3 30
27	Mon.	42	51 63	43 45	4	42	1 46	7 17 11	3 40	4 0
28	Tues.	42	13 4	01	28 26	6	2 32	1 18 11	4 20	4 30
29	Wed.	42	15 6	12 47	8	43	3 17	9 19 11	4 50	5 0
30	Thur.	42	26 38	17 56	49	4	4 5	3 20 11	5 2	5 40
31	Fri.	41	36 37	49 31	6	45	4 51	8 21 11	6 2	6 40
		41	45 55	23 54	7	46	5 47	4 22 11	7 6	7 20

FEBRUARY XXVIII DAYS.—1845.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Saturday, ..
- 2 E. QUINQUAGESIMA—SHROVE SUNDAY,
- 3 Monday, ..
- 4 Tuesday, .. Supreme Court, Sittings Commence,
- 5 Wednesday, . ASH WEDNESDAY.
- 6 Thursday, ..
- 7 Friday,
- 8 Saturday, ...
- 9 E. QUADRAGESIMA.—1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.
- 10 Monday, ... *Queen Victoria married 1840.*
- 11 Tuesday, ...
- 12 Wednesday, ..
- 13 Thursday, ..
- 14 Friday,
- 15 Saturday, ..
- 16 E.
- 17 Monday, ...
- 18 Tuesday, ...
- 19 Wednesday, ..
- 20 Thursday, ..
- 21 Friday,
- 22 Saturday, ...
- 23 E.
- 24 Monday, ..
- 25 Tuesday, ...
- 26 Wednesday, ..
- 27 Thursday, ..
- 28 Friday,

FEBRUARY XXVIII DAYS—1845.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.	
● New Moon,.....	7 0 28, 7	After Midnight.
☾ First Quarter,.....	14 10 53, 3	After Midnight.
☾ Full Moon,.....	22 0 39, 7	After Noon.

2 5 6 10	☾ } ☾ ☾ — ☾ Morning Star.—☾ Morning Star.—☾ Evening Star. — ☾ Morning Star.
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	Inches		Inches
Highest. { Pressure	30.00	Lowest { Pressure	29 9
	Temperature 84°,		Temperature 64°
Thermometer exposed to the Sun's rays—105°			

ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.		HIGH WATER.		H. M.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rising.	On Meridian	Declination at Noon.	Setting.	On Meridian	Age.	After Midnight	After Noon.	Day of Month.
				South.						Months.
1	Sat.	h. m.	h. m. s.	° "	h. m.	h. m.	d. h.	h. m.	h. m.	
2	E.	41	12 13 53	94	17 6 59	5	47 6 43	4 23 11	8 20	9 20 20
3	Mon.	40	14 1 51	16	49 45 3	48	7 42 2	14 11	9 45	10 40 21
4	Tues.	40	8 26	32	14 3	48	8 43 1	15 11	11 10	— 22
5	Wed.	39	14 22	14	26 2	49	9 44 0	16 11	0 5	0 20 23
6	Thur.	39	19 37	15	56 21 3	49	10 43 5	17 11	0 50	1 20 24
7	Fri.	38	23 71	37	58 8	50	11 40 3	18 11	2 40	2 5 25
8	Sat.	37	27 24	19	21 6	50	0 34 0	29 11	2 30	2 50 26
9	E.	36	29 98	0	28 8	51	1 25 0	1 0	3 10	3 25 27
10	Mon.	36	31 9	14	41 19 8	51	2 13 9	2 0	3 40	3 55 28
11	Tues.	35	33 06	21	57 3	52	3 1 4	3 0	4 20	4 30 29
12	Wed.	34	33 38	2	20 5	52	3 48 1	4 0	4 50	5 0 1
13	Thur.	34	32 96	13	42 29 3	53	4 34 9	5 0	5 2	5 30 2
14	Fri.	34	31 74	22	25 3	53	5 22 0	6 0	6 0	6 10 3
15	Sat.	33	29 74	2	7 8	54	6 9 6	7 0	7 0	7 10 4
16	E.	32	27 00	12	41 8 1	55	6 57 8	8 0	8 10	8 25 5
17	Mon.	32	23 59	20	56 5	55	7 46 1	9 0	9 30	9 55 6
18	Tues.	31	19 27	0	4 0	56	8 34 5	10 0	10 50	11 25 7
19	Wed.	31	14 33	11	38 59 1	57	9 22 4	11 0	—	0 5 8
20	Thur.	30	8 67	17	43 5	57	10 9 7	12 0	0 30	1 30 9
21	Fri.	29	2 34	10	56 16 7	57	10 56 3	13 0	1 15	1 50 10
22	Sat.	29	13 55 34	34	40 8	58	11 42 5	14 0	1 50	2 11 11
23	E.	28	47 69	12	54 6	59	☾	15 0	2 25	2 40 12
24	Mon.	28	39 41	9	50 58 5	6	Aft. Mid.	16 0	2 5	3 6 13
25	Tues.	27	30 52	28	54 0	0	0 28 5	17 0	3 30	3 40 14
26	Wed.	26	21 14	9	6 40 9	0	1 25 1	17 0	3 30	3 40 14
27	Thur.	25	10 99	8	44 19 6	1	2 2 8	18 0	3 55	4 1 15
28	Fri.	24	0 39	21	50 6	1	2 52 9	19 0	4 30	4 50 16
29	Sat.	24	12 49 27	7	59 14 1	2	3 44 0	20 0	5 5	5 10 17
30	Sun.	23				2	4 38 9	21 0	5 30	5 50 18

MAUGH 1251.

FALGOUN 1251.

MARCH XXXI DAYS.—1845.



Remarkable Days.


- 1 Saturday, ... St. David,—Supreme Court, Term Commences.
- 2 E.
- 3 Monday, ..
- 4 Tuesday, ... *A nearly total Solar Eclipse, observed at Calcutta, 1840,*
- 5 Wednesday, ..
- 6 Thursday, ..
- 7 Friday,
- 8 Saturday, ...
- 9 E.... .. *Rizzio assassinated, 1566.*
- 10 Monday, ...
- 11 Tuesday, ...
- 12 Wednesday, ..
- 13 Thursday, ..
- 14 Friday,
- 15 Saturday, ..
- 16 E... .. PALM SUNDAY.
- 17 Monday, ... ST. PATRICK.
- 18 Tuesday, ... *Lindemands the surrender of all the Opium belonging to*
- 19 Wednesday, .. *[the English Barbarians 1839.*
- 20 Thursday, ..
- 21 Friday, GOOD FRIDAY.
- 22 Saturday, ..
- 23 E..... .. EASTER SUNDAY.
- 24 Monday, ...
- 25 Tuesday, ... ANNUNCIATION, LADY DAY.
- 26 Wednesday, ..
- 27 Thursday, .. *Defeat of Tippoo, 1799.*
- 28 Friday, *Stoppage of trade at Canton, 1839.*
- 29 Saturday, ... Supreme Court, Sittings Commence.
- 30 E... .. LOW SUNDAY. *Bolan Pass crossed by the English 1839.*
- 31 Monday, ...

MARCH XXXI DAYS.—1845.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

Last Quarter,.....	1	4	6	9	After Noon.
New Moon.....	8	0	29	8	After Noon.
First Quarter,.....	16	7	46	2	Morning.
Full Moon,.....	24	2	12	3	Morning.
Last Quarter,.....	30	10	53	7	Evening.


 ☾ ☾ — ♀ Morning Star. — ♂ Morning Star. — ♀ Evening Star.
 — ♀ Morning Star.
 20th 11h 38m. ☉ enters ♍; Spring commences.

Highest... { Pressure ^{Inches} 30.0 | Lowest.... { Pressure ^{Inches} 29.8
 Temperature 90°, | Temperature 73°
 Thermometer exposed to the Sun's rays 120°

ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.		HIGH WATER.		HINDOO.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rising.	On Meridian	Declination at Noon.	Setting.	On Meridian	Age.	After Midnight	After Noon.	Day of Month.
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>° South.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>Aft. Mid</i>	<i>d. h.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>Months.</i>
1 Sat.	6 2	12 12 37	63	7 36 30	5 6 2	5 36 6	22 0	6 40	7 20	19
2 E.	22	25 50	13 40	3	3	6 35 1	23 0	8 3	8 30	20
3 Mon.	21	12 90	6 56	43 9	3	7 34 3	24 0	9 5	9 40	21
4 Tues.	20	11 59	83	27 41	9	8 32 4	25 0	10 40	11 20	22
5 Wed.	19	46 33	4 34	2	4	9 28 5	26 0	—	0 5	23
6 Thur.	18	32 40	5 41	21 6	4	10 22 1	27 0	0 40	1 0	24
7 Fri.	17	18 07	18 4	3	5	11 13 3	28 0	1 30	1 55	25
8 Sat.	17	3 34	4 54	42 8	5	0 2 7	29 0	2 10	2 40	26
9 E.	16	10 48	24	31 17	6	0 50 9	0 12	3 0	3 15	27
10 Mon.	15	32 77	7 48	9	6	1 38 4	1 12	3 30	3 45	28
11 Tues.	14	16 96	3 44	17 3	6	2 25 9	2 12	4 0	4 15	29
12 Wed.	13	0 83	20 43	1	6	3 13 5	3 12	4 30	4 40	30
13 Thur.	12	9 44	38	2 57	6	4 1 6	4 12	5 0	5 10	1
14 Fri.	11	27 64	33 28	5	7	4 50 1	5 12	5 30	5 45	2
15 Sat.	10	10 63	9 48	8	7	5 38 5	6 12	6 0	6 15	3
16 E.	9	8 53	36	1 46	8	6 26 6	7 12	6 50	7 5	4
17 Mon.	8	35 87	22 26	5	8	7 14 8	8 12	8 10	8 45	5
18 Tues.	8	18 15	0 58	44 6	8	8 1 8	9 12	9 30	10 15	6
19 Wed.	7	0 25	35 3	0	9	8 48 3	10 12	11 0	11 30	7
20 Thur.	6	7 43	17	0 11	9	9 34 4	11 12	—	0 5	8
North.										
21 Fri.	5	23 95	0 12	19 4	10	10 20 6	12 12	0 25	0 40	9
22 Sat.	4	5 61	35 59	2	10	11 7 4	13 12	1 10	1 30	10
23 E.	3	6 47	17	59 37	7	11 55 5	14 12	1 55	2 10	11
24 Mon.	2	28 64	1 23	41 4	11	—	15 12	2 30	2 50	12
Aft. Mid.										
25 Tues.	0	10 08	46 49	1	11	0 45 6	16 12	3 10	3 30	13
26 Wed.	5 59	5 51	49	2 10	12	1 44 1	17 12	3 50	4 0	14
27 Thur.	58	32 89	33 51	0	12	2 33 3	18 12	4 20	4 40	15
28 Fri.	57	14 32	57 17	7	13	3 31 0	19 12	5 10	5 20	16
29 Sat.	56	4 55	80	3 20	13	4 30 2	20 12	5 45	6 0	17
30 E.	55	37 34	44 0	5	14	5 29 4	21 12	6 20	6 50	18
31 Mon.	54	18 96	4 7	15 9	14	6 27 4	22 12	7 15	8 0	19

FALGUN 1251.

CHOUTIAO 1251.

APRIL XXX DAYS.—1845.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Tuesday, ...
- 2 Wednesday, ..
- 3 Thursday, ..
- 4 Friday,
- 5 Saturday, ..
- 6 E... ..
- 7 Monday, ...
- 8 Tuesday, ..
- 9 Wednesday, ..
- 10 Thursday, ..
- 11 Friday,
- 12 Saturday, .. *Bengal Army embark for Rangoon, 1824.*
- 13 E..... *The Roman Catholic Bill signed, 1829.*
- 14 Monday, ... *Supreme Court, Sessions Commence.*
- 15 Tuesday, ...
- 16 Wednesday, ..
- 17 Thursday, ..
- 18 Friday,
- 19 Saturday, ...
- 20 E.....
- 21 Monday,
- 22 Tuesday, ...
- 23 Wednesday, *St. George.*
- 24 Thursday, ..
- 25 Friday,
- 26 Saturday, ..
- 27 E..... *ROGATION SUNDAY.*
- 28 Monday, ..
- 29 Tuesday, ...
- 30 Wednesday, ..

APRIL XXX DAYS.—1845.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

	New Moon,	7 1 33, 8	Morning.
	First Quarter,	15 3 16, 8	Morning.
	Full Moon,	22 1 5, 6	After Noon.
	Last Quarter,	29 5 13, 2	Morning.

2 6 7 28		♂ ♀ — ♀ Morning Star. — ♂ Morning Star. — ♀ invisible — ♂ Night Star.
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17 ♀ Greatest Elongation.

	Inches		Inches
Highest...	{ Pressure 30. Temperature 97°,	Lowest....	{ Pressure 29.7 Temperature 74°,
Thermometer exposed to the Sun's rays 126°			

ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.		HIGH WATER.		HINDOO.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rising.	On Meridian	Declination at Noon.	Setting.	On Meridian	Age.	After Midnight	After Noon.	Day of Month.
		h. m.	h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	d. h.	h. m.	h. m.	Months.
1	Tues.	5 54	12 4 0 69	4 30 27 0	6 15	7 23 1	23 12	9 0	9 40	20
2	Wed.	53	3 42 53	53 33 2	15	8 16 5	24 12	10 30	10 0	21
3	Thur.	52	24 53	5 16 34 5	16	9 7 0	25 12	11 45	—	22
4	Fri.	51	6 68	39 33 1	16	9 55 8	26 12	0 10	0 40	23
5	Sat.	50	2 48 99	6 2 19 8	16	10 43 4	27 12	1 10	1 35	24
6	E.	50	31 50	25 3 2	16	11 30 5	28 12	1 40	2 10	25
7	Mon.	49	14 22	47 40 1	17	0 17 7	29 12	2 30	2 50	26
8	Tues.	48	1 57 15	7 10 10	17	1 5 2	0 22	3 10	3 25	27
9	Wed.	47	40 32	32 32 6	17	1 53 5	1 22	3 40	3 55	28
10	Thur.	46	23 72	54 47 5	17	2 42 1	2 22	4 0	4 20	29
11	Fri.	45	7 38	8 16 54 4	18	3 30 9	3 22	4 30	4 40	30
12	Sat.	45	0 51 32	38 52 2	19	4 19 3	4 22	5 0	5 10	1
13	E.	44	35 55	9 0 41 8	20	5 7 3	5 22	5 20	5 35	2
14	Mon.	43	20 06	22 22 7	20	5 54 3	6 22	5 50	6 15	3
15	Tues.	42	4 91	43 54 1	20	6 40 4	7 22	7 0	7 25	4
16	Wed.	41	11 59 40 09	10 5 15 7	21	7 25 9	8 22	8 40	9 15	5
17	Thur.	41	35 60	26 27 4	21	8 11 4	9 22	10 20	10 45	6
18	Fri.	41	21 49	47 29 0	22	8 57 3	10 22	11 30	11 50	7
19	Sat.	40	7 89	11 8 19 5	22	9 44 3	11 22	—	0 20	8
20	E.	40	58 54 42	28 59 2	23	10 33 5	12 22	0 50	1 0	9
21	Mon.	39	41 50	49 27 5	23	11 25 6	13 22	1 35	1 50	10
22	Tues.	38	29 01	12 9 44 2	23	12 14 22	14 22	2 15	2 30	11
23	Wed.	37	16 97	29 49 8	24	0 20 9	15 22	3 0	3 10	12
24	Thur.	36	5 39	49 41 9	24	1 19 3	16 22	3 35	3 50	13
25	Fri.	34	57 54 30	13 9 22 3	24	2 20 0	17 22	4 25	4 40	14
26	Sat.	33	43 70	28 49 5	24	3 21 3	18 22	5 0	5 20	15
27	E.	32	33 15	48 3 3	24	4 21 4	19 22	5 40	6 0	16
28	Mon.	31	24 04	14 7 4 1	25	5 18 9	20 22	6 30	6 50	17
29	Tues.	30	15 00	25 51 0	25	6 13 2	21 22	7 25	7 40	18
30	Wed.	29	6 51	44 23 0	25	7 4 5	22 22	8 40	9 0	19

CHOUTRO 1861.

CHOUTRO 1862.

CHOUTRO 1863.

MAY XXXI DAYS.—1845.







Remarkable Days.


- 1 Thursday, .. ASCENSION DAY. HOLY THURSDAY.
- 2 Friday,
- 3 Saturday,...
- 4 E..... .. *Tippoo killed.*
- 5 Monday, ... *Napoleon died at St. Helena, 1821.*
- 6 Tuesday, ...
- 7 Wednesday,.
- 8 Thursday, ..
- 9 Friday,.....
- 10 Saturday, ..
- 11 E... .. Pentecost. WHIT SUNDAY.
- 12 Monday, ...
- 13 Tuesday,...
- 14 Wednesday,.
- 15 Thursday, ..
- 16 Friday,
- 17 Saturday,...
- 18 E... .. TRINITY SUNDAY.
- 19 Monday, ..
- 20 Tuesday, ...
- 21 Wednesday,.
- 22 Thursday, .. *Corpus Christi.*
- 23 Friday,
- 24 Saturday, .. *Birth of Queen Victoria.*
- 25 E.....
- 26 Monday, ...
- 27 Tuesday, ..
- 28 Wednesday,.
- 29 Thursday, .. *Restoration of King Charles II.*
- 30 Friday, *Canton taken by the English and ransomed by the Chinese*
- 31 Saturday, .. [for 6,000,000 Dollars, 1841,

MAY XXXI DAYS—1845.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

	New Moon,.....	6 3 50, 9	After Noon.
	First Quarter,.....	14 8 1, 9	Evening.
	Full Moon,.....	21 9 51, 6	Evening.
	Last Quarter,.....	28 0 18, 5	After Noon.

4 6 27 27 }  σ ζ \varnothing invisible,— σ Night Star.— ζ Morning Star.— \varnothing Night Star.

6th Sun eclipsed, invisible at Calcutta.

8th Transit of Mercury, invisible at Calcutta.

21st Total Eclipse of the Moon, visible at Calcutta.

Highest. { Pressure ^{Inches} 29.8 | Lowest. { Pressure ^{Inches} 29.5
 { Temperature 92° | { Temperature 74°
 Thermometer exposed to the Sun's rays 132°

ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.		HIGH WATER.		HINDOO.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rising.	On Meridian	Declination at Noon.	Setting.	On Meridian	Age.	After Midnight	After Noon.	Day of Month.
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>° ' "</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>Aft. Mid.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>Month.</i>
1	Thur.	5 29	11 56 58	56 15	2 41 3	6 2	7 53	4 23 22	9 55	10 30 20
2	Fri.	28	51 16	20 43 8	25	8 40	4 24 2	11 5	11 40	21
3	Sat.	27	44 34	38 32 3	25	9 27	8 35 2	—	0 5	22
4	E.	26	38 06	56 5 2	26	10 13	2 26 22	0 25	0 45	23
5	Mon.	26	32 36	16 13 21	5	21	10 59	9 27 22	1 0	1 25 24
6	Tues.	26	27 22	30 22 5	27	11 47	5 38 22	1 40	2 0	25
7	Wed.	25	22 66	47 6 9	27	0 35	8 0 8	2 16	2 35	26
8	Thur.	24	18 66	17 3 34	9	28	1 24	5 1 6	2 40	3 5 27
9	Fri.	24	15 22	19 44 4	26	2 13	3 2 6	3 10	3 40	28
10	Sat.	24	12 56	35 38 1	29	3 1	5 3 6	3 40	4 10	29
11	E.	23	10 04	51 13 9	29	3 48	7 4 8	4 30	4 45	30
12	Mon.	23	8 28	18 6 31	7	24	4 34	8 5 8	5 0	5 25 31
13	Tues.	22	7 10	21 31 2	30	5 19	9 6 6	5 5	6 10	1
14	Wed.	22	6 46	36 11 3	30	6 4	3 7 6	6 40	7 5	2
15	Thur.	21	6 39	50 33 4	31	6 44	8 8 8	7 20	8 10	3
16	Fri.	21	6 83	19 4 36	6	36	7 34	2 9 8	8 56	9 35 4
17	Sat.	20	7 84	18 20 2	31	8 21	3 17 8	9 56	10 55	5
18	E.	20	9 39	31 44 4	31	9 11	0 11 8	11 30	—	6
19	Mon.	19	11 50	44 48 7	35	10 4	2 12 8	0 5	0 20	7
20	Tues.	19	14 15	57 32 7	35	11 1	5 13 8	1 0	1 20	8
21	Wed.	19	17 33	20 9 56	6	34	11 8	1 56	2 10	9
22	Thur.	19	21 06	21 59 7	34	0 2	2 15 8	2 40	3 0	10
23	Fri.	19	25 32	33 42 1	35	1 4	6 16 8	3 20	3 50	11
24	Sat.	19	30 11	45 3 1	35	2 7	9 17 8	4 10	4 30	12
25	E.	18	35 42	56 3 1	35	3 8	9 18 8	4 5	5 10	13
26	Mon.	18	41 25	21 6 41	4	36	4 6	4 19 8	5 30	6 0 14
27	Tues.	18	47 58	16 57 8	36	5 0	3 20 8	6 15	6 40	15
28	Wed.	17	54 41	26 52 5	36	5 50	7 21 8	7 5	7 40	16
29	Thur.	17	57 1	36 24 7	37	6 38	9 22 8	8 5	8 40	17
30	Fri.	17	9 62	45 34 8	37	7 25	5 23 8	9 25	10	18
31	Sat.	17	17 77	54 22 0	38	8 11	6 24 8	10 45	11 20	19

— BOLSHAKUKH 1252.

— JOIST 1252.

JUNE XXX DAYS.—1845.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 E.
- 2 Monday, ...
- 3 Tuesday, ...
- 4 Wednesday, ..
- 5 Thursday, .. *King of Johanna arrives in Calcutta, to seek British aid.*
- 6 Friday, *Corpus Christi.*
- 7 Saturday, ..
- 8 E.
- 9 Monday, ...
- 10 Tuesday, ...
- 11 Wednesday, ..
- 12 Thursday, ..
- 13 Friday,
- 14 Saturday, ..
- 15 E.
- 16 Monday, ... *Supreme Court, Term Commences.*
- 17 Tuesday, ...
- 18 Wednesday, ..
- 19 Thursday, ..
- 20 Friday, *Accession of Queen Victoria.*
- 21 Saturday, .. *Proclamation.*
- 22 Sunday,
- 23 Monday, ...
- 24 Tuesday, ... *ST. JOHN BAPTIST. Midsommer Day.*
- 25 Wednesday, ..
- 26 Thursday, ..
- 27 Friday,
- 28 Saturday, ..
- 29 Sunday,
- 30 Monday, ...

JUNE XXX DAYS.—1845.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		D. H. M.	
●	New Moon,	5 7 1, 2	Morning.
☾	First Quarter,	13 9 36, 6	Morning.
☾	Full Moon,	20 5 11, 4	Morning.
☾	Last Quarter,	26 9 20, 4	Evening.

1 ☾ — ☾ Evening Star. — ☾ Night Star. — ☾ Morning Star. —
 5 ☾ Night Star.
 23 ☾ 21st 8h. 36m. ☾ enters ☾; summer commences.
 25 ☾
 29 ☾

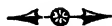
Highest.. { Pressure ^{Inches} 29.8 | Lowest... { Pressure ^{Inches} 29.5
 { Temperature 94° | { Temperature 79°
 Thermometer exposed to the Sun's rays 127°

ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.			HIGH WATER.		BIN-DOO
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rising.	On Meridian	Declination at Noon.	Setting.	On Meridian	Age.	After Mid. Night	After Noon.	Day of Month.	Months.
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>North.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>d. h.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>		
1	E.	5 17	11 57 26	43 22	2 46 6	6 38	8 57 7	25 8	—	—	20
2	Mon.	17	35 56	19 48 0	38	9 44 4	26 8	0 5	0 20	21	
3	Tues.	17	45 07	18 26 3	39	10 32 0	27 8	0 40	1 5	22	
4	Wed.	17	54 97	25 41 4	39	11 20 3	28 8	1 20	1 30	23	
5	Thur.	17	58 5 22	32 32 8	40	0 9 0	29 8	1 50	2 5	24	
6	Fri.	16	15 80	39 0 5	40	0 57 3	0 17	2 20	2 45	25	
7	Sat.	16	26 69	45 4 7	41	1 45 0	1 17	3 0	3 20	26	
8	E.	16	37 88	50 44 7	41	2 31 6	2 17	3 35	3 50	27	
9	Mon.	16	49 32	56 0 7	41	3 16 6	3 17	4 10	4 35	28	
10	Tues.	16	59 1 06	23 0 53	42	4 0 9	4 17	4 45	5 0	29	
11	Wed.	16	12 85	5 21 0	42	4 44 6	5 17	5 20	5 45	30	
12	Thur.	16	25 0	9 24 3	42	5 28 6	6 17	6 0	6 25	31	
13	Fri.	16	37 27	13 2 9	43	6 13 5	7 17	7 0	7 30	32	
14	Sat.	16	48 7	16 17 4	43	7 0 4	8 17	8 0	8 30	1	
15	E.	16	12 0 5 22	19 7 1	44	7 51 4	9 17	9 0	10 5	2	
16	Mon.	16	14 87	21 32 0	44	8 44 2	10 17	10 10	11 15	3	
17	Tues.	16	27 60	23 32 3	44	9 42 2	11 17	11 45	—	4	
18	Wed.	17	40 41	25 9 0	44	10 43 8	12 17	0 15	0 40	5	
19	Thur.	17	53 26	26 19 7	45	11 47 5	13 17	1 20	1 40	6	
20	Fri.	17	1 6 13	27 5 3	45	0	14 17	2 10	2 30	7	
21	Sat.	17	19 01	27 25 1	45	0 50 8	15 17	3 0	3 20	8	
22	E.	17	31 86	27 19 2	45	1 52 0	16 17	3 45	4 0	9	
23	Mon.	18	44 73	26 55 0	45	2 49 6	17 17	4 25	4 40	10	
24	Tues.	18	57 52	26 1 9	45	3 43 4	18 17	5 5	5 20	11	
25	Wed.	19	2 10 24	24 43 9	45	4 34 0	19 17	5 40	6 0	12	
26	Thur.	19	22 88	23 1 2	45	5 23 4	20 17	6 25	6 50	13	
27	Fri.	19	35 39	20 53 7	45	6 9 4	21 17	7 25	7 50	14	
28	Sat.	20	47 77	18 21 7	46	6 55 9	22 17	8 30	9 00	15	
29	E.	20	59 98	15 26 0	46	7 42 6	23 17	9 50	10 20	16	
30	Mon.	21	3 12 01	12 4 8	46	8 29 7	24 17	11 10	—	17	

JULY 1252.

ASSAR 1252.

JULY XXXI DAYS.—1845.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Tuesday ...
- 2 Wednesday,.
- 3 Thursday, ..
- 4 Friday,..... *United States declare their Independance, 1776.*
- 5 Saturday, ..
- 6 E... ..
- 7 Monday, . .
- 8 Tuesday, ...
- 9 Wednesday,.
- 10 Thursday, ..
- 11 Friday,
- 12 Saturday, ..
- 13 E... ..
- 14 Monday, ... *Supreme Court, Sittings Commence.*
- 15 Tuesday, ...
- 16 Wednesday,.
- 17 Thursday, ..
- 18 Friday,
- 19 Saturday, ..
- 20 E..... ..
- 21 Monday, ...
- 22 Tuesday, ...
- 23 Wednesday,.
- 24 Thursday, ..
- 25 Friday,.. ..
- 26 Saturday, ..
- 27 E... ..
- 28 Monday, ...
- 29 Tuesday, ... *Second French Revolution 1830.*
- 30 Wednesday,.
- 31 Thursday.. .

JULY XXXI DAYS.—1845.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.	
New Moon,	4 10 23, 2	Evening.
First Quarter,	12 8 16, 8	Evening.
Full Moon,	19 11 56, 0	Morning.
Last Quarter,	26 9 13, 5	Morning.

6
20 } ♀ Evening Star.—♂ Night Star.—♂ Morning Star.—
26 } ♂ Night Star.

Highest... { Pressure ^{Inches} 29.7 { Lowest... { Pressure ^{Inches} 29.5
 { Temperature 93° { Temperature 79°

Thermometer exposed to the Sun's rays 130°

ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.		HIGH WATER.		MIN. DOG.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week	Rising.	On Meridian		Declination at Noon.	Setting	On Meridian	Age.	After Midnight	After Noon.	Day of Month.
			North.								Months.
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>d. h.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>
1 Tues.	5 21	12 3	23	84	23	8 19 5	6 46	9 17 6	25 17	0 5	0 10 18
2 Wed.	21		35	43		4 9 6	46	10 5 9	26 17	0 40	0 55 19
3 Thur.	22		46	76	22	59 35 5	46	10 54 3	27 17	1 30	1 40 20
4 Fri.	22		57	81		54 37 3	46	11 42 2	28 17	1 50	2 0 21
5 Sat.	23	4	8 56	49	15 3	46	0 29 1	0 2	2 30	2 45	2 22
6 E.	23		18	97		43 29 6	46	1 14 9	1 2	2 50	3 0 23
7 Mon.	23		29	02		37 20 0	46	1 59 5	2 2	3 20	3 30 24
8 Tues.	23		38	70		30 47 0	46	2 43 4	3 2	3 50	3 55 25
9 Wed.	24		47	97		23 50 9	46	3 26 9	4 2	4 20	4 25 26
10 Thur.	24		56	82		16 31 4	46	4 10 5	5 2	4 50	5 5 27
11 Fri.	24	5	5 23	8 49	9	46	4 55 8	6 2	5 30	5 40	5 28
12 Sat.	25		13	18		0 43 9	46	5 43 1	7 2	6 0	6 15 29
13 E.	25		20	66	21	52 17 0	46	6 33 5	8 2	7 10	7 20 30
14 Mon.	25		27	65		43 26 8	46	7 27 6	9 2	8 30	8 55 31
15 Tues.	26		34	14		34 14 3	46	8 25 6	10 2	9 50	10 55 1
16 Wed.	26		40	11		24 40 1	46	9 26 9	11 2	11 50	— 2
17 Thur.	27		45	57		14 42 9	45	10 29 8	12 2	0 15	0 90 3
18 Fri.	27		50	51		4 26 0	45	11 32 2	13 2	0 55	1 10 4
19 Sat.	28		54	90	20	53 46 8	45	♂	14 2	1 45	2 00 5
20 E.	28		58	76		42 45 5	44	Aft. Mid.	15 2	2 30	2 50 6
21 Mon.	28	6	2 06	31	24 2	44	1 29 4	16 2	3 10	3 30	3 7
22 Tues.	29		4 82	19	42 3	43	2 22 9	17 2	3 50	4 0	4 8
23 Wed.	29		7 02	7 39	8	43	3 14 1	18 2	4 25	4 40	4 9
24 Thur.	30		8 65	19	55 17 0	43	4 3 2	19 2	5 0	5 10	5 10
25 Fri.	30		9 72	42	34 2	42	4 51 2	20 2	5 30	5 50	5 11
26 Sat.	31		10 19	29	31 8	42	5 38 8	21 2	6 5	6 30	6 12
27 E.	31		10 16	16	9 7	41	6 26 5	22 2	7 5	7 30	7 13
28 Mon.	32		9 52	2 28	5	41	7 14 4	23 2	8 30	9 0	9 14
29 Tues.	32		8 29	18	48 28 5	40	8 2 7	24 2	9 55	11 0	11 15
30 Wed.	33		6 48	34	8 9	40	8 51 0	25 2	11 5	—	— 16
31 Thur.	33		4 09	19	31 8	39	9 39 1	26 2	0 5	0 10	0 17

ASSAR 1222.

SHRABON 1222.

AUGUST XXXI DAYS.—1845.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Friday,
- 2 Saturday, ..
- 3 E.....
- 4 Monday, ...
- 5 Tuesday, ...
- 6 Wednesday, ..
- 7 Thursday, ..
- 8 Friday,
- 9 Saturday, ...
- 10 E.....
- 11 Monday, .. Supreme Court, Sessions Commence.
- 12 Tuesday, ...
- 13 Wednesday, .. Birth of Dowager Queen Adelaide.
- 14 Thursday, ..
- 15 Friday,
- 16 Saturday, ..
- 17 E.....
- 18 Monday, ...
- 19 Tuesday, ...
- 20 Wednesday, ..
- 21 Thursday, ..
- 22 Friday,
- 23 Saturday, ..
- 24 E.....
- 25 Monday, ...
- 26 Tuesday,
- 27 Wednesday, ..
- 28 Thursday, ..
- 29 Friday, Treaty of Peace with China concluded at Nankin 1842.
- 30 Saturday, ..
- 31 E.....

AUGUST XXXI DAYS—1845.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.	
New Moon,.....	3 1 18, 2	After Noon.
First Quarter,.....	11 4 33, 9	Morning.
Full Moon,.....	17 7 10, 3	Evening.
Last Quarter,.....	25 0 20, 4	Morning.

17 } ♀ Evening Star.—♂ Night Star.—♂ Night Star.—
 18 }
 23 }

Highest, { Pressure ^{Inches} 29.7 | Lowest, { Pressure ^{Inches} 29.6
 { Temperature 87° | { Temperature 78°

Thermometer exposed to the Sun's rays 113°

ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.		HIGH WATER.		HIN-DOO.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rising.	On Meridian	Declination at Noon.	Setting.	On Meridian	Age.	After Midnight	After Noon.	Day of Month.
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>° ' "</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>d. h.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>Month.</i>
1	Fri.	5 33	12 6 1 10	18 4 36 6	39	10 26 5	27 2	0 40	0 50	18
2	Sat.	33	5 57 51	17 49 23 8	39	11 12 7	28 2	1 10	1 25	19
3	E.	34	53 23	33 53 4	39	11 52 0	29 2	1 40	2 0	20
4	Mon.	34	48 55	18 5 1	38	<i>Aft. Noon</i>	0 42 4	2 20	2 25	21
5	Tues.	35	43 16	2 1 0	38	1 26 3	1 11	2 40	2 50	22
6	Wed.	35	37 16	16 45 40 2	37	2 10 2	2 11	3 10	3 25	23
7	Thur.	36	30 57	29 3 3	36	2 54 9	3 11	3 40	3 55	24
8	Fri.	36	23 37	12 9 6	36	3 41 1	4 11	4 20	4 30	25
9	Sat.	36	15 57	15 55 1 4	35	4 29 5	5 11	4 50	5 5	26
10	E.	36	7 17	37 97 8	34	5 20 8	6 11	5 40	5 50	27
11	Mon.	37	4 58 19	19 58 3	34	6 15 5	7 11	6 40	7 00	28
12	Tues.	37	48 62	2 5 2	33	7 13 4	8 11	8 0	8 40	29
13	Wed.	38	38 47	14 43 57 7	32	8 13 5	9 11	9 40	10 25	30
14	Thur.	38	27 76	26 35 5	31	9 14 4	10 11	11 30	11 45	31
15	Fri.	39	16 50	7 0 2	30	10 14 4	11 11	—	—	32
16	Sat.	39	4 70	13 48 11 5	29	11 12 4	12 11	0 45	1 0	1
17	E.	39	3 52 37	29 8 8	28	♂	13 11	1 30	1 50	2
18	Mon.	39	39 52	9 54 1	27	<i>Aft. Mid.</i>	0 7 9	2 20	2 30	3
19	Tues.	40	26 18	12 50 26 0	26	1 1 0	15 11	2 55	3 10	4
20	Wed.	40	12 35	30 46 4	26	1 52 0	16 11	3 30	3 40	5
21	Thur.	40	2 58 06	10 51 1	25	2 41 9	17 11	4 00	4 20	6
22	Fri.	41	43 32	11 50 50 8	25	3 30 9	18 11	4 35	4 50	7
23	Sat.	41	28 13	30 35 5	24	4 19 7	19 11	5 10	5 30	8
24	E.	42	12 54	10 9 5	23	5 8 5	20 11	5 45	6 0	9
25	Mon.	42	1 56 54	10 49 32 8	22	5 57 3	21 11	6 20	6 30	10
26	Tues.	42	40 14	28 45 7	21	6 46 0	22 11	7 30	7 40	11
27	Wed.	42	23 37	7 53 6	20	7 34 2	23 11	9 20	9 50	12
28	Thur.	42	6 24	9 46 46 6	19	8 21 8	24 11	10 35	10 50	13
29	Fri.	43	0 48 77	5 30 2	18	9 8 25	11	11 45	—	14
30	Sat.	43	30 96	4 4 7	17	9 54 1	16 11	0 20	0 30	15
31	E.	43	12 82	8 42 30 5	16	10 39	27 11	1 0	1 10	16

SHABON 1852.

BHADUN 1853.

SEPTEMBER XXX DAYS.—1845.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Monday, ..
- 2 Tuesday, ... *London burnt, 1666.*
- 3 Wednesday, .. *Cromwell died, 1658.*
- 4 Thursday, ..
- 5 Friday, *Bombardment of Copenhagen, 1807.*
- 6 Saturday, ..
- 7 E.....
- 8 Monday, ...
- 9 Tuesday, ...
- 10 Wednesday, ..
- 11 Thursday, .. *Battle of Delhi.*
- 12 Friday,
- 13 Saturday, ..
- 14 E..... *Moscow Burnt, 1812.*
- 15 Monday, ... *Freedom of the Press in India, 1835.*
- 16 Tuesday, ...
- 17 Wednesday .
- 18 Thursday, ..
- 19 Friday,
- 20 Saturday, ..
- 21 E.....
- 22 Monday..... *Charles V. died, 1558.*
- 23 Tuesday, ... *Battle of Assaye, 1803,*
- 24 Wednesday, ..
- 25 Thursday, ..
- 26 Friday,
- 27 Saturday, .. *Battle of Busaco.*
- 28 E.....
- 29 Monday, ... *St. Michael,—MICHAELMAS DAY.*
- 30 Tuesday, ...

SEPTEMBER XXX DAYS. 1845.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.	
New Moon,.....	2 3 38, 0	Morning.
First Quarter,....	9 11 17, 3	Morning.
Full Moon,.....	16 4 6, 8	Morning.
Last Quarter,.....	23 6 19, 2	Evening.

4		♀ Evening Star.—♂ Night Star.—♂ Night Star.—
13		♂ Night Star.
14		
19		23d 10h. 46m. ☉ enters ♏; Autumn commences.

Highest...	{ Pressure ^{Inches} 29.9 { Temperature 91°	Lowest..	{ Pressure ^{Inches} 29.75 { Temperature 80°.
Thermometer exposed to the Sun's rays 116°			

ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.		HIGH WATER.		HIN. DOG.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rising.	On Meridian	Declination at Noon.	Setting.	On Meridian	Age.	After Midnight.	After Noon.	Day of Month.
1 Mon.		<i>h. m.</i> 5 44	<i>h. m. s.</i> 11 59 54 38	<i>° ' " North.</i> 8 20 43 9	<i>h. m.</i> 6 16	<i>h. m.</i> 11 23 7	<i>d. h.</i> 28 11	<i>h. m.</i> 1 20	<i>h. m.</i> 1 40	17
2 Tues.		44.	35 64	7 58 52 7	16	<i>Aft. Noon</i> 8 29 11	2 0	2 10	18	
3 Wed.		44	16 62	36 54 0	15	0 53 2	0 20	2 30	2 40	19
4 Thur.		45	58 57 32	14 48 3	14	1 39 4	1 20	3 0	3 10	20
5 Fri.		45	37 78	6 52 35 5	13	2 27 7	2 20	3 40	3 50	21
6 Sat.		46	17 91	30 16 1	12	3 18 2	3 20	4 0	4 20	22
7 E.		46	57 57 93	7 50 3	11	4 11 5	4 20	4 50	5 0	23
8 Mon.		46	37 76	5 45 18 4	10	5 7 3	5 20	5 30	5 40	24
9 Tues.		47	17 35	22 40 9	8	6 5 2	6 20	6 20	6 45	25
10 Wed.		47	56 56 76	4 59 58 0	7	7 3 9	7 20	7 0	7 10	26
11 Thur.		47	36 01	37 10 1	6	8 2 4	8 20	9 40	9 55	27
12 Fri.		48	15 14	14 17 5	5	8 59 3	9 20	10 50	11 10	28
13 Sat.		48	55 54 15	3 51 20 4	4	9 54 3	10 20	—	0 5 25	29
14 E.		48	33 08	28 19 5	3	10 57 6	11 20	0 15	0 20	30
15 Mon.		49	11 94	5 14 6	2	11 39 2	12 20	1 15	1 30	31
16 Tues.		48	54 50 75	2 42 6 2	1	<i>♂</i> 13 20	1 45	2 0	2 0	1
17 Wed.		49	29 55	18 54 6	0	<i>Aft. Mid</i> 0 29 8	14 20	2 25	2 40	2
18 Thur.		49	8 34	1 55 40 2	5 59	1 19 8	15 20	3 0	3 20	3
19 Fri.		50	53 47 17	32 23 3	58	2 9 5	16 20	3 30	3 40	4
20 Sat.		50	26 04	9 4 1	57	2 59 3	17 20	4 10	4 20	5
21 E.		50	5 00	0 45 43 1	56	3 59 0	18 20	4 50	5 0	6
22 Mon.		50	52 44 04	22 20 4	55	4 38 5	19 20	5 20	5 40	7
23 Tues.		50	23 21	0 12 33 4	54	5 27 3	20 20	6 5	6 20	8
24 Wed.		50	2 53	24 28 2	53	6 15 4	21 20	7 10	7 30	9
25 Thur.		51	51 42 00	47 53 4	52	7 2 5	22 20	8 25	9 50	10
26 Fri.		51	21 66	1 11 18 8	51	7 48 5	23 20	9 55	10 10	11
27 Sat.		51	1 52	34 44 1	50	8 33 5	24 20	11 10	—	12
28 E.		51	50 41 59	58 8 8	49	9 18 0	25 20	0 5	0 15	13
29 Mon.		52	21 90	2 21 32 6	48	10 2 7	26 20	0 30	0 45	14
30 Tues.		53	2 48	44 55 2	47	11 47 8	27 20	2 0	2 5	15

BHADUK 1264.

ASVIA 1262.

OCTOBER XXXI DAYS.—1845.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Wednesday,.
- 2 Thursday, ..
- 3 Friday,
- 4 Saturday, .. *Lally takes Arcot, 1758.*
- 5 E.
- 6 Monday, ..
- 7 Tuesday, ...
- 8 Wednesday,.
- 9 Thursday, ..
- 10 Friday,
- 11 Saturday, ..
- 12 E..... ..
- 13 Monday, ... *Fort Samaugkur takes 1844.*
- 14 Tuesday, ..
- 15 Wednesday,.
- 16 Thursday, .. *Government takes the field against the Pindarees, 1817.*
- 17 Friday,
- 18 Saturday, ..
- 19 E..... ..
- 20 Monday, ...
- 21 Tuesday, ...
- 22 Wednesday, . *Supreme Court, Term Commences.*
- 23 Thursday, ..
- 24 Friday,
- 25 Saturday,
- 26 E... ..
- 27 Monday, ..
- 28 Tuesday, ...
- 29 Wednesday,.
- 30 Thursday, ..
- 31 Friday,

OCTOBER XXXI DAYS.—1845.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

		D.	H.	M.	
●	New Moon,	1	4	52, 3	After Noon.
○	First Quarter,	8	5	24, 4	After Noon.
●	Full Moon,	15	3	49, 7	After Noon.
○	Last Quarter,	23	2	7, 6	After Noon.
●	New Moon,	31	5	35, 3	Morning.

4	○	♀ Evening Star.—♂ Night Star.—♂ Night Star.—
10	○	♂ Night Star.
11	○	♂ Night Star.
16	○	31st An annular Eclipse of the Sun; invisible at Calcutta.

	Inches.		Inches
Highest... { Pressure	29.9	Lowest.... { Pressure	29.9
{ Temperature	89°	{ Temperature	71°
Thermometer exposed to the Sun's rays 112°			

ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.		HIGH WATER.		HINDOO.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rising.	On Meridian	Declination at Noon.	Setting.	On Meridian	Age.	After Midnight	After Noon.	Day of Month.	Months.
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>° South.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>d. h.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>		
1	Wed.	5 53	11 49 13 32	3 8 16 15	46	11 34 3	28 20	1 40	1 55	16	
2	Thur.	53	24 45	31 34 9	46	Aft Noon	0 7	2 20	2 35	17	
3	Fri.	53	5 87	54 51 3	45	0 22 7	0 7	3 0	3 10	18	
4	Sat.	54	48 47 62	4 18 5 0	44	1 14 0	1 7	3 30	3 45	19	
5	E.	54	29 71	41 15 5	43	2 6 9	2 7	4 20	4 35	20	
6	Mon.	54	13 14	5 4 22 5	42	3 2 9	3 7	5 0	5 10	21	
7	Tues.	55	47 54 97	27 25 6	41	4 0 7	4 7	5 40	5 55	22	
8	Wed.	55	38 18	50 24 8	40	4 53 8	5 7	6 40	6 55	23	
9	Thur.	56	21 79	6 13 19 0	39	5 56 7	6 7	7 50	8 10	24	
10	Fri.	56	5 82	36 8 2	38	6 52 8	7 7	9 0	9 35	25	
11	Sat.	56	46 50 31	58 52 0	37	7 47 0	8 7	10 30	11 00	26	
12	E.	56	35 27	7 21 30 2	36	8 39 2	9 7	—	0 0	27	
13	Mon.	56	21 72	44 3 3	35	9 29 9	10 7	0 10	0 20	28	
14	Tues.	57	6 67	8 6 28 0	34	10 19 7	11 7	0 45	1 10	29	
15	Wed.	57	45 53 16	28 46 8	33	11 9 2	12 7	1 30	1 50	30	
16	Thur.	58	41 22	50 58 4	32	11 58 8	13 7	2 15	2 30	1	
17	Fri.	58	27 84	9 13 1 9	31	♂	14 7	2 50	3 0	2	
18	Sat.	58	16 05	34 58 1	31	Aft. Mid.	15 7	3 25	3 40	3	
19	E.	59	4 78	56 46 0	30	0 48 7	16 7	4 0	4 10	4	
20	Mon.	6 0	44 54 35	10 18 25 2	30	1 39 1	17 7	4 25	4 40	5	
21	Tues.	0	44 49	39 55 5	29	2 29 2	18 7	5 0	5 20	6	
22	Wed.	0	35 29	11 1 16 3	28	3 18 9	19 7	5 40	6 0	7	
23	Thur.	0	26 79	22 27 3	27	4 7 7	20 7	6 20	6 40	8	
24	Fri.	1	19 00	43 28 4	26	4 55 3	21 7	7 35	7 50	9	
25	Sat.	1	11 93	12 4 18 5	26	5 41 6	22 7	8 55	9 20	10	
26	E.	2	5 59	24 57 6	25	6 26 7	23 7	10 25	10 40	11	
27	Mon.	3	0 01	45 25 3	24	7 11 8	24 7	—	—	12	
28	Tues.	4	43 55 18	13 5 41 1	24	8 39 4	25 7	0 0	0 10	13	
29	Wed.	5	51 12	25 44 9	23	9 25 6	26 7	0 40	1 0	14	
30	Thur.	5	47 83	45 35 7	22	10 12 8	27 7	1 20	1 40	15	
31	Fri.	6	45 32	14 5 13 4	22	11 3 1	28 7	2 10	2 25	16	
						11 56 6	29 7				

ASSIN 1252.

KARTICK 1252.

ASSIN 1252.

ARTICK 1252.

NOVEMBER XXX DAYS.—1845.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Saturday, .. ALL SAINTS. Mutiny at Barrackpore, 1824.
- 2 E... ..
- 3 Monday, ...
- 4 Tuesday, .. Dost Muhomed Khan surrendered, at Cabool, 1840.
- 5 Wednesday.. Gun Powder Plot.
- 6 Thursday, ..
- 7 Friday,
- 8 Saturday, .. The new Water engine at Chaudpaul Ghaut finished, 1842.
- 9 E... .. Birth of Prince of Wales
- 10 Monday, ... Publication of the order directing the liberation of Dost
- 11 Tuesday.... [Mahammed
- 12 Wednesday,, Battle of Deig, 1804. Severe shock of Earthquake at 10 at
- 13 Thursday, .. [Night.
- 14 Friday,
- 15 Saturday, ..
- 16 E... ..
- 17 Monday, ..
- 18 Tuesday, ..
- 19 Wednesday,. Supreme Court, Sittings Commence.
- 20 Thursday, ..
- 21 Friday, Lord Hawke's Victory, 1759.
- 22 Saturday, ..
- 23 E... ..
- 24 Monday, ...
- 25 Tuesday,...
- 26 Wednesday, ..
- 27 Thursday, ..
- 28 Friday, ..
- 29 Saturday, ... Battle of Argau, 1803.
- 30 E... .. St. Andrew. 1st SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

NOVEMBER XXX DAYS—1845.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

1	First Quarter,.....	7 0 8, 0	Midnight.
2	Full Moon,.....	14 6 47, 4	Morning.
3	Last Quarter,.....	22 10 19, 4	Morning.
4	New Moon,.....	29 5 34, 7	After Noon.

3 } Evening Star — ♂ Evening Star. — ♀ Night Star. —
 6 }
 8 }
 12 }
 14th A partial Eclipse of the Moon, the beginning only is visible at Calcutta.

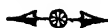
Highest. { Pressure ^{Inches} 30. | Lowest. { Pressure ^{Inches} 29.8
 Temperature 85° | Temperature 69°
 Thermometer exposed to the Sun's rays 104°

ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.		HIGH WATER.		HINDOO.
Day of Month	Day of Week.	Rising.	On Meridian	Declination at Noon.	Setting.	On Meridian	Age.	After Midnight.	After Noon.	Day of Month.
				South.						Months.
1 Sat.		h m. h. m. s.	h. m.	°	h. m.	h. m.	d. h. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
2 E.	6	11 43 43	59 14	24 37 55	21	0 53 2	0 18 3	0 18 3	3 15 17	
3 Mon.	7	42 69	43 47 7	21	1 52 1	1 18 3	40 4	0 18	4 0 18	
4 Tues.	8	43 21	21 44 7	20	2 52 0	2 18 4	30 4	45 19	4 45 19	
5 Wed.	8	44 69	39 50 5	20	3 51 3	3 18 5	0 5	10 20	5 10 20	
6 Thur.	9	46 98	58 0 7	19	4 48 8	4 18 5	40 6	0 21	6 0 21	
7 Fri.	9	50 08 16	15 55 0	19	5 43 5	5 18 6	30 6	50 22	6 50 22	
8 Sat.	10	54 01	33 32 6	19	6 35 7	6 18 7	30 7	45 23	7 45 23	
9 E	11	58 76	50 53 5	18	7 26 1	7 18 8	40 9	10 24	9 10 24	
10 Mon.	11	44 4 33	17 7 56 7	17	8 15 1	8 18 10	10 10	40 25	10 40 25	
11 Tues.	12	10 74	24 42 9	17	9 3 4	9 18 11	30 11	50 26	11 50 26	
12 Wed.	13	17 97	41 10 9	17	9 51 8	10 18	—	0 20	0 20 27	
13 Thur.	14	26 06	57 20 5	16	10 40 8	11 18	0 50	1 0	1 0 28	
14 Fri.	14	34 98	18 13 1 3	16	11 30 4	12 18	1 35	1 50	1 50 29	
15 Sat.	15	44 76	28 42 2	15	13 18	2 15	2 30	30	2 30 30	
16 E.	16	55 38	41 54 3	14	Aft. Mid.	0 20 4	14 18	2 55	3 0 1	
17 Mon.	16	45 6 8	58 46 4	14	0 20 4	14 18	2 55	3 0 1	3 0 1	
18 Tues.	17	19 17 19	13 8 0	14	1 14 5	15 18	3 20	3 40	3 40 2	
19 Wed.	17	32 3	27 29 1	14	2 0 0	16 18	3 50	3 50	3 50 3	
20 Thur.	18	46 32	41 19 2	14	2 48 3	17 18	4 0	4 10	4 10 4	
21 Fri.	19	46 1 13	51 47 8	14	3 35 3	18 18	4 50	5 0	5 0 5	
22 Sat.	19	16 78 20	7 54 2	14	4 20 7	19 18	5 20	5 30	5 30 6	
23 E.	20	33 23	20 39 0	13	5 4 9	20 18	6 0	6 10	6 10 7	
24 Mon.	21	50 48	33 0 9	13	6 31 6	22 18	7 40	8 0	8 0 8	
25 Tues.	21	47 8 53	45 0 2	13	7 15 6	23 18	8 55	9 10	9 10 10	
26 Wed.	22	27 35	56 36 0	13	8 1 4	24 18	10 15	10 40	10 40 11	
27 Thur.	23	46 91 21	7 48 2	13	8 49 7	25 18	11 25	11 40	11 40 12	
28 Fri.	24	48 7 23	18 36 6	13	9 41 2	26 18	—	0 20	0 20 13	
29 Sat.	25	28 22	29 1 0	13	10 36 5	27 18	1 0	1 15	1 15 14	
30 E.	26	49 90	39 0 6	13	11 35 4	28 18	1 50	2 0	2 0 15	
					Aft. Noon.	0 36 7	0 6	2 40	2 55 16	

KARTICK 1253.

UGGRAUN 1252.

DECEMBER XXXI DAYS.—1845.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Monday, ... *Burmese defeated near Prone, 1825.*
- 2 Tuesday, ...
- 3 Wednesday, ..
- 4 Thursday, . *Abolition of Suttee, 1829. Supreme Court, Sessions*
- 5 Friday, [Commence.
- 6 Saturday, ..
- 7 E..... .. *Battle of Rangoon.*
- 8 Monday,
- 9 Tuesday, ... *Mauritius 1810.*
- 10 Wednesday, ..
- 11 Thursday, ..
- 12 Friday,
- 13 Saturday, .. *Newton born, 1642.*
- 14 E... ..
- 15 Monday, ... *Burmese at Kokeen.*
- 16 Tuesday, ...
- 17 Wednesday, ..
- 18 Thursday, ..
- 19 Friday,
- 20 Saturday, .. *English fleet arrive at the Ganges, 1756.*
- 21 E... .. *St. Thomas.*
- 22 Monday, ..
- 23 Tuesday, ...
- 24 Wednesday, .. *Peace between the English and Americans.*
- 25 Thursday, .. *CHRISTMAS DAY.*
- 26 Friday,
- 27 Saturday, .. *St. John the Evangelist. Childermas Day.*
- 28 E.....
- 29 Monday, ...
- 30 Tuesday,
- 31 Wednesday, .. *Silvester day. 1st Charter to the East India Comp. 1600,*

DECEMBER XXXI DAYS.—1845.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		D. H. M.	
1	First Quarter,.....	6 8 45, 7	Morning.
2	Full Moon,.....	14 0 36, 3	Midnight.
3	Last Quarter,.....	22 5 20, 7	Morning.
4	New Moon,.....	29 4 46, 5	Morning.

3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11

♀ Evening Star.—♂ Evening Star.—♂ Night Star.—
 ♀ Night Star.
 22d 4h. 19m. Morning. ☉ enters ♍; Winter commences.
 21st 9h. 53m. Morning. ♀ Greatest Elongation.

Highest... { Pressure 30.1 | Lowest... { Pressure 29.9
 { Temperature 78°, | { Temperature 57°,
 Thermometer exposed to the Sun's rays 103°

ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.		HIGH WATER.		HIND.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rising.	On Meridian	Declination at Noon.	Setting.	On Meridian	Age.	After Midnight	After Noon.	Day of Month.
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>° ' "</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>d. h.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>Months.</i>
1 Mon.		6 25	11 49 12	27 21 48 36	45 13	1 38 7	1 6	3 40	3 50	17
2 Tues.		26	35 25	57 46 1	14	2 39 2	2 6	4 20	4 30	18
3 Wed.		26	58 86	22 6 30	1	3 37 1	3 6	5 0	5 10	19
4 Thur.		27	50 23 05	14 48 7	15	4 31 8	4 6	6 40	6 55	20
5 Fri.		27	47 79	22 42 3	15	5 23 6	5 6	6 30	6 45	21
6 Sat.		28	51 13 05	30 7 9	15	6 13 2	6 6	7 20	7 40	22
7 E.		29	38 82	37 8 8	16	7 1 5	7 6	8 20	8 50	23
8 Mon.		30	52 5 08	43 42 2	16	7 49 3	8 6	9 40	10 10	24
9 Tues.		30	31 78	49 48 9	16	8 37 3	9 6	11 0	11 20	25
10 Wed.		31	58 90	55 28 4	16	9 25 8	10 6	—	0 526	26
11 Thur.		32	53 26 42	23 0 41 9	16	10 15 0	11 6	0 25	0 40	27
12 Fri.		33	54 31	5 26 6	17	11 4 5	12 6	1 15	1 30	28
13 Sat.		34	54 22 51	9 44 2	17	11 54 0	13 6	2 0	2 10	29
14 E.		34	53 08	13 34 9	17	<i>Aft. Mid.</i>				
15 Mon.		35	55 19 91	16 57 0	18	0 42 8	15 6	3 10	3 20	2
16 Tues.		36	49 00	19 50 9	18	1 30 3	16 6	3 40	3 50	3
17 Wed.		36	56 18 33	22 17 0	18	2 16 4	17 6	4 0	4 20	4
18 Thur.		37	47 86	24 14 8	17	3 1 0	18 6	4 40	4 50	5
19 Fri.		37	57 17 54	25 45 3	19	3 44 4	19 6	5 10	5 20	6
20 Sat.		37	47 38	26 46 8	20	4 27 2	20 6	5 55	6 10	7
21 E.		38	58 17 32	27 16 9	20	5 0 0	21 6	6 25	6 40	8
22 Mon.		38	47 33	27 25 2	20	5 53 7	22 6	7 10	7 30	9
23 Tues.		38	59 17 38	27 1 9	21	6 39 2	23 6	8 20	8 30	10
24 Wed.		39	47 44	26 10 6	21	7 27 6	24 6	9 40	10 0	11
25 Thur.		39	12 0 17 45	24 50 6	21	8 19 6	25 6	10 55	11 10	12
26 Fri.		39	47 37	23 1 6	22	9 15 4	26 6	11 55	—	13
27 Sat.		40	1 17 23	20 45 8	22	10 15 3	27 6	0 40	1 0	14
28 E.		40	46 91	18 0 7	23	11 17 3	28 6	1 30	1 55	15
29 Mon.		41	2 16 42	14 47 9	24	<i>Aft. Noon</i>				
30 Tues.		41	45 69	11 7 8	24	0 20 2	29 6	2 20	2 45	16
31 Wed.		42	3 14 71	6 59 1	25	1 21 3	0 19	3 20	3 35	17
						2 20 0	1 19	4 10	4 20	18

UGRAUN 1252.

POUS 1252.

Memoranda

FOR THE

CONCLUSION OF THE YEAR.

Calculations of the Almanac.

The times given in this Almanac are the civil or common reckoning of time, from Midnight to Midnight. The column of the Sun's Meridian passage is calculated to the hundredth part of a second of time for every day of the year, with the same accuracy as it is in the Nautical Almanac. A watch ought to point exactly to the hour indicated for that day, when the sun dial marks twelve. There is no need now to refer to a table of Equation of time; should however this Equation be required, it may be had as readily; it is the time beyond 12h. or the time wanting to 12h. given in this column for each day of the year. The Moon will serve as well to set or compare a watch by the same Sun dial; when the shadow of the gnomon falls on 12h., a watch ought to show at the same moment the time indicated in the column "Moon on Meridian" answering to the day the observation is made, this time is calculated to the nearest tenth of a minute; should the shadow fall on any other hour, as 3, 4 or 5, add to the time indicated in that same column, about 62 minutes for every hour after twelve, but should the dial show 6h., 8h., or 11h., as many minutes must be deducted for every hour before 12.

The two columns of the Sun's rising and setting include the refraction, which causes the Sun and all the heavenly bodies to rise on the eastern horizon about two minutes earlier, and to set on the western, about two minutes later than they would rise or set were the Earth not surrounded by an atmosphere. Refraction is not exactly of the same duration throughout the whole year, the duration is in proportion of the obliquity of the Sun's rising or setting.

At the head of each month, will be seen whether Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, or Venus, are visible in the Morning or Evening, and on which days of the month these Planets will be in conjunction (\odot) with the Moon, or with each other.

When the symbol (\oslash) denoting opposition occurs, such as on the 20th July, we are to understand that the Moon does not pass the Meridian of Calcutta, on that (civil) day. This is the case once, sometimes twice in a Lunar month and arises from the circumstance of the Lunar day being longer than the mean Solar day. In the present instance the excess is 60 minutes or the Lunar day is equal 25k. The Moon passes the Meridian on the 18th July in the Evening at 11k. 32 m., 5, viz 23 m before Midnight, and does not return to the same Meridian until 32 m. after Midnight on the 20th.

And because the Moon does not pass the Meridian in every civil day, but fails to do so, once at least in every civil month, and as one Meridian passage of the Moon produces only two High Water tides, there are in every Lunar month not less than two High Water tides sometimes three wanting; therefore on two days every month, falling sometimes after Midnight sometimes after Noon, there is but one High Water given. The march of the tide-wave over the surface of the ocean is of immense rapidity, the crest of the wave travelling round the globe in every Lunar day.

In a place like Calcutta, so far removed from the Sea, the tides are strongly affected by the monsoons, occasional winds, the freshes, and various local causes, so that it will always remain an imperfectly solved problem to give the times of the High Water with accuracy. It will always, however, be found that for any period there will be only twice the number of High Water tides, as the Moon passes the Meridian.

It should be recollected that the time of High Water is not that when the ships in the river turn round, but that when the water is actually highest, which always happens about half an hour before the current is changing its direction.

At the head of each Month the observations of the Highest and Lowest Pressure and Temperature are given; they are the average of the twelve preceding years, the Least Temperature is that at Sunrise, the Greatest Pressure at 9k. 50m. A. M the Greatest Temp at 2k. 50m A. N and the Least Pressure at 4k A. N. The observations of the Barometer are recorded in inches and tenth parts of an inch.

The Temperature registered is that of the air in the shade,

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON AND TRANSIT OF MERCURY.

In the year 1845 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, two of the Moon and one Transit of Mercury.

- I. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, May 6th, visible in Europe
 - II. A Transit of Mercury, May 8th to 9th, invisible in Calcutta
 - III. A total Eclipse of the Moon, May the 21st, visible at Calcutta.
- | | A. M. |
|---|--------------------|
| First Contact with shadow, (B.) at Mean time..... | 8 10 5 |
| Middle of Eclipse,..... (M.) ditto | 9 47 3 See Diagram |
| Last Contact with shadow (E.) ditto | 11 24 1 |
- IV. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, October 31st, visible in Australia.
 - V. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, partly visible in Calcutta, November 14th
- | | h m |
|---|-------------------|
| First Contact with dark shadow, (B.) at Mean time.... | 5 5 6 See Diagram |
- The Sun rises before the time of the middle of the Eclipse.

Quantity of Rain which fell at Calcutta during the following years.

1829	Inches 59.76	1837	Inches 41.61
1830	62.10	1838	52.90
1831	53.14	1839	62.37
1832	49.25	1840	64.47
1833	57.93	1841	60.25
1834	65.57	1842	76.11
1835	81.64	1843	64.32
1836	45.39	1844	75.20

DAYS OF THE WEEK

	BENGAL.	MAHARAJA
Sunday	Rubbchar	Etwa
Monday	Sonmhar	Peeg
Tuesday	Mongolbar	Mungul
Wednesday	Boodhar	Bhood
Thursday	Brecharpoteebur	Jummanhar
Friday	Suookhar	Jumb
Saturday	Sunnebar	Sunnehar

ECLIPTIC AND EQUINOCTIAL.









Apparent Obliquity of the Ecliptic. *Equation of Equinoxes*

25. 27. 29. 56	January ... 1st ..	In Longitude....	+ 16, 63
29. 91	March..... 2 st	ditto.....	14, 94
28. 37	Sept..... 21th ..	ditto.....	14, 27
26. 61	Dec..... 22d	ditto.....	12, 26



















Mean obliquity of Ecliptic, January 1st 1844. = 23°. 27'. 34", 24.

Daily motion of the Moon's Ascending Node. = — 5', 18",

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

<i>Northern Signs.</i>				<i>Southern Signs.</i>			
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
							
ARIES.....	TAURUS.....	GEMINI.....	CANCER.....	LEO.....	VIRGO.....	LIBRA.....	SCORPIO.....
..... (0+) 0	..... 1 30	..... 2 60	..... 3 90	..... 4 120	..... 5 150	..... (6+) 180	..... 7 210
						..... 8 240	..... 9 270
						..... 10 300	..... 11 330
						..... 12 360	

THE PLANETS, AND ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

	THE SUN.		MARS.		CERES.
	THE MOON.		JUPITER.		PALLAS.
	MERCURY.		SATURN.		JUNO.
	VENUS.		THE GEORGIAN, OR URANUS.		VESTA.
	THE EARTH.				
	The Moon's, or any other Planet's Ascending Node.				
	The Descending Node.				
	Conjunction, or Planets situated in the same longitude				
	Quadrature, or Planets situated in longitudes differing 3 Signs from each other.				
	Opposition, or Planets situated in opposite longitudes, or differing 6 Signs from each other.				
°	DEGREES.		h	HOURS.	
'	MINUTES OF ARC.		m	MINUTES OF TIME.	
"	SECONDS OF ARC.		s	SECONDS OF TIME.	

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letters.....	E	Julian Period.....	6554
EPOCH.....	22	Roman Indiction.....	43
Golden Number.....	3	Solar Cycle.....	6

The Solar Cycle, or Cycle of the Sun, is a period of 28 years, in which all the varieties of the Dominical Letters will have happened, and they will return in the same order as they did 28 years before. This Cycle commenced 9 years before the Birth of Christ.

The Lunar Cycle, or Cycle of the Moon, commonly called the *Golden Number*, and sometimes the *Metonic Cycle*, (from Meton, an Athenian, who invented it about 432 years before the Birth of Christ,) is a revolution of 19 years; in which time, the conjunctions, oppositions, and other aspects of the Moon, are within an hour and a half of being the same as they were on the same days of the months 19 years before. The prime, or Golden Number, is the Number of years elapsed in this Cycle. At the Birth, the Golden Number was 2.

The Roman Indiction, is a period of 15 years, used by the Romans for the time, of taxing their provinces—Three years of this Cycle had elapsed at the Birth of Christ.

The Julian period contains 7980 years, and arises by multiplying together 28, 19 and 15, being the Cycles of the Sun, Moon, and Indiction. This was also contrived as a period for chronological matters, and, is assumed, as a correct and fixed rule in Calculations, by all the astronomers and chronologers throughout the Christian world. Its beginning is supposed to have commenced 710 years before the usual date of the creation of the world, or 4714 before the commencement of the Christian Era.

TERMS, AND SITTINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

TERMS.	SITTINGS.
January..... 7th	February..... 4th
March..... 1st	March..... 29th
June..... 15th	July..... 13th
October..... 22d	November..... 19th

SESSIONS COMMENCE.

January..... 7th	June..... 15th	October..... 2nd
March..... 1st	August..... 10th	December..... 4th
April..... 14th		

N. B.—When any of the above days fall on a Sunday, the Court opens a day later.

EMBER DAYS.

February, ..	12th, 14th, and 15th.	September, ..	17th, 18th, and 20th
May,	14th, 16th, and 17th.	December, ...	17th, 19th, and 20th

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c. &c. &c.

Epiphany,	Jan. 6	Pentecost—Whit Sunday, ..	May 11
Septuagesima Sunday, ..	19	Trinity Sunday,	18
Quinquagesima Shrove Sunday Feb.	2	Corpus Christi,	22
Ash Wednesday,	5	Birth-day of Queen Victoria, ..	24
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent,	9	Accession of Queen Victoria, ..	June 20
Palm Sunday,	Mar. 16	Proclamation,	21
St. Patrick,	17	St John Baptist Midsummer Day .	24
Good Friday,	21	Freedom of the Press in India, ..	Sept. 15
Easter Sunday,	23	Michaelmas Day, ..	29
St. George,	23	Gunpowder Plot,	Nov 5
Annunciation or Lady day, ..	25	St Andrew,	30
Low Sunday,	30	1st Sunday in Advent,	30
Rogation Sunday,	April 27	St Thomas,	Dec. 21
Ascension Day, Holy Thursday, May	1	Christmas Day,	25

HINDOO HOLIDAYS FOR 1844.

ENGLISH MONTHS	DAYS OF WEEK.	NAME.	TIME.	HINDOO MONTHS
February, .. 11 & 12	Tuesday & Wednes.	Sree Panchoomee	2 days	Falgun .. 1 & 2
March, .. 6 & 7	Thursday & Friday	Serbo Rattree	2 days	Ditto .. 24 & 25
Ditto, .. 23, 24, & 25	Sunday, Mon & Tues	Dole Jattrra	3 days	Chaitro 11, 12 & 13
April, .. 4	Friday	Baroomce	1 day	Ditto .. 23
Ditto, .. 10 & 11	Thursday & Friday	Churnack Poojah	2 days	Ditto .. 29 & 30
Ditto, .. 16	Wednesday	Sree Ramnuboomce	1 day	Baisak (1252) .. 5
June, .. 15	Sunday	Dushoharah	1 day	Aussaur .. 2
Ditto, .. 19	Thursday	Chann Jattrra	1 day	Ditto .. 6
July, .. 6	Sunday	Ruth Jattrra	1 day	Ditto .. 23
Ditto, .. 14	Monday	Oolta Ruth	1 day	Ditto .. 31
August, .. 17	Sunday	Rakhee Poornamah	1 day	Bhadro .. 2
Ditto, .. 25 & 26	Monday & Tuesday	Jummo Ostomee	2 days	Ditto .. 10 & 11
October, .. 1	Wednesday	Mohalyah	1 day	Assu .. 16
Ditto, .. 6 to 13	Monday to Monday	Doorgah Poojah	8 days	Ditto .. 21 & 28
Ditto, .. 15 & 16	Wed & Thursday	Lukkhee Poojah	2 days	Ditto 3 ^d Kartick 1
Ditto, .. 30 & 31	Thurs & Friday	Kalleeka Poojah	2 days	Kartick .. 15 & 16
November, .. 1	Saturday	Bhratesideeah	1 day	Ditto .. 17
Ditto, .. 8 & 9	Saturday & Sunday	Jagadhatree Poojah	2 days	Ditto .. 24 & 25
Ditto, .. 14 & 15	Friday and Saturday	Kartick Poojah	2 days	Ditto 30 Uggrahon 1

MAHOMEDAN NAMES OF THE NEW MOONS.

January, .. 8	Wednesday	Mahorram	Pous .. (1251) .. 26
Feb., .. 7	Friday	Safar	Maugh .. 26
March, .. 8	Saturday	Rabi-ulawal	Falgun ..
April, .. 7	Monday	Rabi-us-sani	Chaitro ..
May, .. 6	Tuesday	Jama-ul-awwal	Baisack .. (1252) ..
June, .. 5	Thursday	Jamadu-us-sani	Jyest ..
July, .. 4	Friday	Rabi	Assar .. 1
August, .. 3	Sunday	Shaban	Shaban .. 20
September, .. 2	Tuesday	Ramzan	Bhaidore .. 14
October, .. 1	Wednesday	Shawal	Aussam .. 16
October, .. 31	Friday	Zel-kada	Kartick .. 16
November, .. 29	Saturday	Zohajja	Uggrahayon .. 15
December, .. 29	Monday	Mahorram	Pous .. 16

A holiday is observed only after the New Moon becomes visible, which on a clear evening, is generally one full day after New Moon.

The year 5606 of the Jewish Era, commences on October 2, 1845.

The year 1262 of the Mahommedan Era commences on December 30, 1845

Ramadan (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on Sept. 3, 1845.

Mahomedan Holidays observed in Public Offices.

For Yeed or Ramzan, ..	2 days
For Bakrueed, eleven days after the New Moon, Zuhajja is seen, ..	2 days
Maharham, ..	10 days
Akhree Chuhar Shumba, in Safar, ..	1 day
Burra Bafat, 13 days after the New Moon Rabi-ulawal is seen, ..	1 day
Shube Berrat, one day after Full Moon in Shabaan, ..	2 days

Total, .. 18 days

PART III.

**THE
COMPANION TO THE ALMANAC.**

The Companion to the Almanac.

THE CALENDAR, AND ITS SUCCESSIVE REFORMS.

The divisions of time, such as they are presented in the Calendar, are composed of days, weeks, months, and years. The modes of determining these divisions, have been various amongst the nations of antiquity, and there are still variations in these modes in the modern world.

The manner of reckoning the days by the ancient Jews, and which subsists amongst that people at the present time, is, to commence the day at a certain hour of the evening, and to finish it on the next evening at the same hour. Thus their sabbath begins on the afternoon of Friday, and is completed on the afternoon of Saturday. The Roman Catholic church also commences its festivals in the evening; and this custom is retained amongst ourselves in some of our popular observances, such as the eve of St. John, and Christmas eve.

The civil day now commences at 12 o'clock at midnight, and lasts till the same hour of the following night. The civil day is distinguished from the astronomical day, which begins at noon, and is counted up to 24 hours, terminating at the succeeding noon. This mode of reckoning the day, is that used in the Nautical Almanac, and it sometimes leads to mistakes with persons not familiar with this manner of computation; a little consideration will obviate the difficulty. Thus, January 10, fifteen hours in astronomical time, is January 11, 3 in the morning, civil time. In France, and in most of the states of Europe, as with us, the hours are counted up to 12, from midnight till noon, and from noon till midnight. In parts of Italy, and of Germany, the day is held to commence about sun-set, and the hours are counted on till the next sun-set. This mode is very inconvenient to travellers, as the noon of the "Italian hours" at the summer solstice is 16 o'clock, and 19 o'clock at the winter solstice.

The English names of the days of the week are derived from the Saxons; and they partly adopted these names from the more, civilized nations of antiquity; The following ingenious origin of the ancient names has been suggested in connexion with astronomical science. The planetary arrangement of Ptolemy was thus 1, Saturn; 2, Jupiter; 3, Mars; 4, the Sun; 5, Venus; 6, Mercury; 7 the Moon. Each of these planets was supposed to preside, successively, over each hour of the 24 of each day, in the order above given. In this way Saturn would preside over the first hour of the first day; Jupiter over the second hour; Mars over the third; the Sun over the fourth, and so on. Thus the Sun presiding over the fourth, eleventh, and eighteenth hours of the first day, would preside over the first hour of the second day, and carrying on the series, the Moon would preside over the first hour of the third day, Mars over the first hour of the fourth day, Mercury over the first hour of the fifth day, Jupiter over the first hour of the sixth day, and Venus over the first hour of the seventh day. Hence, the names of the days yet used in the learned professions throughout Europe. The present English names are derived from the Saxon:—

<i>Latin.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Saxon.</i>
Dies Saturni	Saturday	Saturn's day.
Dies Solis	Sunday	Sun's day.
Dies Lunæ	Monday	Moon's day.
Dies Martis	Tuesday	Tiw's day.
Dies Mercurii	Wednesday	Woden's day.
Dies Jovis	Thursday	Thor's day.
Dies Veneris	Friday	Friya's day.

Tiw, Woden, Thor, and Friya were deities of the Pagan Saxons. Thor was the god of thunder, as well as the ancient Jove; and Friya was a goddess, the wife of Woden.

Almost all nations have regulated their months, in a great degree, by the evolution of the moon. Some have endeavored to unite this division with the annual course of the sun, by an augmentation of days at the end of each year, or by adding a thirteenth month at the end of every third year. The Jews and the Athenians followed this latter method; the Macedonians, and some nations of Asia, assigned their months 30 and 31 days; the Turks and the Arabs have 29 and 30 days; the months of the Anglo-Saxons were governed by the revolutions of the moon. Their common year consisted of twelve lunar months, three months being appropriated to each of the four seasons; but every third year contained an additional lunar month, which was given to the summer season. The names of their lunar months, either had reference to their religious ceremonies, or to the natural appearances of the year.

A considerable variation prevailed, generally, amongst the nations of antiquity and still partially prevails, with regard to the commencement of the year. The Jews dated the beginning of the sacred year in the month of March; the Athenians in the month of June, the Macedonians on the 24th September; the Christians of Egypt and Ethiopia on the 29th or 30th of August, and the Persians and Armenians on the 11th of August. The Jewish civil year begins on the first day of the Month Tisri, which year, corresponds with our 9th of September; the Mahomedan's begins of the first of the month *Moharem*, which year, corresponds with our 14th of July. Nearly all the nations of the Christian world now, commence the year on the 1st of January; but as recently as 1752, even in England, the year did not legally and generally commence till the 25th of March. In Scotland, at that period, the year began on the first of January. The difference caused great practical inconveniences, and January and February, and part of March, sometimes bore two dates, as we often find in old records, as 1711-12. This practice often leads to chronological mistakes; for instance, we popularly say "The Revolution of 1688," that great event happening in February of the year 1688, according to the then mode of computation; but if the year were held to begin, as it does now, on the 1st of January, it would be "The Revolution of 1689". In the anniversaries given in the *British Almanac*, the alterations of style, made in 1752, have not been followed, as any correction of date would have embarrassed the reader in historical and biographical references.

The year, properly so called, is the solar year or the period of time in which the sun passes through the twelve signs of the Zodiac. The period comprises 365 days, 5 hours, and 48 minutes, 51 seconds, 6 decimals, and is called the astronomical year.

The CALENDAR is a table of the days of the year, arranged to assist the distribution of time, and to indicate remarkable days connected with devotion or business. If every nation had adopted the same division of time, and a uniform calendar had been general throughout civilized states, history would present much fewer difficulties and contradictions. The progress of astronomical science has necessarily produced great changes in the manner of dividing time; and thus, whilst some nations have been ready to give their calendar every possible advantage of a scientific construction, the prejudices of others have rendered them unwilling to depart from their accustomed mode, however inaccurate. It may be curious and instructive to trace, very briefly, the changes of the calendar, ordinarily called, the changes of style.

The Romans called the first days of each month, *Calends*, from a word which signified *called*; because the Pontiffs, on those days, called the people together, to apprise them of the days of festival in that month. Hence we derive the name of CALENDAR.

The Roman Calendar, which has, in great part, been adopted by almost all nations, is stated to have been introduced by Romulus, the founder of this city. He divided the year into ten months only; Mars, Aprilis, Maius, Junius, Quintilis, (afterwards called Julius,) Sextilis, (afterwards called Augustus,) September, October, November, December. Mar, Maine, Quintus, and October, contained 31 days, and each of the six other months 30 days; so that the ten months comprised 304 days. The year of Romulus was, therefore, of 60 days' less duration than the lunar year, and of 61 days less than the solar year; and its commencement of course did not correspond with any fixed season. Numa Pompilius corrected this calendar, by adding two months, Januarius, and Februarius, which he placed before Mars. Julius Cæsar, being desirous to render the calendar

still more correct, consulted the astronomers of his time, who fixed the solar year at 365 days, 6 hours, comprising, as they thought, the period from one vernal equinox to another. The six hours were set aside, and at the end of four years, forming a day, the fourth year was made to consist of 366 days. The day thus added, was called intercalary, and was added to the month of February, by doubling the 24th of that month, or according to their way of reckoning, the sixth of the Calends of March. Hence the year was called Bissextile. This almost perfect arrangement, which was denominated the Julian style, prevailed generally throughout the Christian world, till the time Pope Gregory XIII. The Calendar of Julius Cæsar was defective in this particular; that the solar year, consisting of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, and not of 365 days, 6 hours, as was supposed in the time of Julius Cæsar; there was a difference between the apparent year and the real year, of eleven minutes. This difference at the time of Gregory XIII., had amounted to ten entire days, the vernal equinox falling on the 11th, instead of the 21st of March, at which period it fell correctly at the time of the Council of Nice, in the year 325. To obviate this inconvenience, Gregory ordained, in 1582, that the 15th October should be counted instead of the 5th, for the future; and to prevent the recurrence of this error, it was further determined that the year beginning a century, should not be bissextile, with the exception of the beginning of each fourth century. Thus, 700 and 1800 have not been bissextile, nor will 1900 be so; but the year 2000 will be bissextile. In this manner, three days are retrenched in four hundred years; because the lapse of the eleven minutes makes three days in about that period. The year of the calendar is thus made, as nearly as possible, to correspond with the true solar year; and future errors of chronology are avoided.

The adoption of this change, which is called the Gregorian, or New Style, (the Julian being called the Old Style,) was for some time resisted by states not under the authority of the See of Rome. The change of the style in England, was established by an Act of Parliament passed in 1752. It was then enacted, that the year should commence on the 1st of January, instead of March 25th; and that in the year 1752, the days should be numbered as usual until September 24, when the day following should be accounted the 1st of September, omitting 11 days. The Gregorian principle of dropping one day in every hundredth year, except the fourth hundredth, was also enacted. The alteration was, for a long time, opposed by the prejudices of individuals; and even now, with some persons the Old Style is so pertinaciously adhered to, that rents are made payable on the old quarter days, instead of the new. For this reason, and not in deference to the prejudice, the old festivals are mentioned in the *British Almanac*. The Russians still retain the Old Style, thus creating an inconvenience in their public and commercial intercourse with other nations, which, we trust, that the growing intelligence of the people will eventually correct.

During the period in which France was a Republic, the authorities introduced an entire change in the calendar, which was in existence more than twelve years; and is important to be noticed, as all the public acts of the France nation were dated according to this altered style. The National Convention, by a decree of the 5th October, 1793, established a new Era, which was called, in the place of the Christian era, the era of the French. The commencement of each year, of the first "Vendémiaire," was fixed at the midnight commencing the day, on which the autumnal equinox fell, as determined at the observatory at Paris. This era commenced on the 22nd of September, 1792, of being the epoch of the foundation of the Republic; but its establishment was not decreed till the 4th "Frimaire" of the year 11. (4th November, 1793). Two days afterwards the public acts were thus dated. This calendar existed till the 10th "Nivose," year XIV. (the 31st December, 1805,) when the Gregorian mode of computation was restored.

CORRESPONDENCE OF ANCIENT ERAS WITH THE VULGAR ERA.

The year of the Julian period.....	6343
From the first Olympiad	4606
From the foundation of Rome, according to Varro.....	2583
From the epoch of Nabonassar.....	2579
From the Christian era.....	1830
The 5500th year of the Jews began on the 28th of September	1829
The 1245th year of the Turks, begins on the 3d of July....	1829

EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

1. **DOMINICAL LETTERS.**—The seven days, of the week, reckoned as beginning on the 1st of January, are designated by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G; and the one of these, which denotes Sunday, is the *dominical* letter. Thus, if the year begin on Sunday, A is the dominical letter: if it begin on Monday, that letter is G; if on Tuesday, it is F; and so on generally. To find the dominical letter, call New Year's Day A., the next day B., and so on till you come to the first Sunday, and the letter that answers to it, is the dominical letter. If there were 364 days, or exactly 2 weeks in the year, the dominical letter would be always the same; but the year contains 365½ days; an excess of 1½ day over 52 weeks. The day is taken into the account every year, and the one fourth makes a day in every four years; so that the dominical letter, falls backward one letter for each of the three years, in which the date or number of the year cannot be divided, without remainder, by 4, and, two letters every fourth year, when the date can be so divided; as in the year 1828, it is divisible by 4, and, therefore, February will contain 9 days. The year began on Tuesday; count forward Tuesdays to Sunday, inclusive, is six days, and the sixth letter from A inclusive is F. Therefore at first, F is the dominical letter; but the 29th of February, which is added, or *intercalated*, throws the 1st day of March a day later in the week than it would otherwise have been; and, therefore, the Sunday letter for March and all the remaining months will be E. The years which have the 29 days in February, and the two dominical letters are called *bissextiles*, for the reason already given or *leap years*; because the day of the month, after February, leaps over a day of the week. In law, the 28th and 29th of February are accounted one day.

2. **THE GOLDEN NUMBER.** At the end of every nineteen years the new and full moons happen at very nearly the same times of the year. The ancients discovered this, and reckoned the nineteen years, or "cycle of the moon" as it is called, so that it terminated the year before the Christian era. This cycle was marked by the Greeks with letters of gold. Therefore, to find the golden number or number of the year in this cycle, add 1 to the date; divide by 19: the quotient in the number of cycles of the moon since the birth of Christ, and remainder is the golden number; as the present year is 1828, add 1, is 1829; divide by 19, is 96 cycles, and there remains 5, the golden number.

3. **THE CYCLE OF THE SUN** is the number of years that elapse before the Sundays throughout the year, happen on the same days of the month. If there were 364 days in the year, that would happen every year; if 365, it would happen every seventh year; but because the one fourth of a day makes an alteration of a day every fourth year, the cycle must extend to 28 years. Nine years of this cycle had elapsed before the birth of Christ. Therefore, to find the cycle of the sun, add 9 to the date divide by 28; the quotient is the number of cycles since the birth of Christ, and the remainder is the cycle of the sun; as, for the year 1828, add 9, is 1837, divide by 28, the quotient is 65 cycles, and the remainder is 17, the cycle of the sun.

4. **THE EPOCH** is the moon's age for the first day of January, or the *equation* between the beginning of the solar and the lunar year. The time from one new moon to another is about 29½ days. Thus there are, in a year, twelve revolutions of the moon, and 11 days over, therefore, the twelfth new moon will take place 11 days earlier each year than it did the year before. In the lunar cycle of 19 years, there are 12 new moons in each of 12, and 13 in each of 7; because the 11 days of yearly difference in three years, exceed a lunar month by 3½ days. If it were not for the odd minutes and seconds, the age of the moon on the 1st of January, could always be found, by multiplying the golden number by 11, and dividing by 30; then the remainder would be the *epoch* or age of the moon on the 1st of January. The following method will answer for the day of the moon's age on the 1st of January, till the end of the present century. Take 1 from the golden number, multiply what is left by 11, divide by 30; the remainder is the *epoch*, or moon's age on the 1st of January: as for 1828, the golden number is 5; take away 1, leaves 4; multiply by 11, is 44; divide by 30, remains 14, the *epoch*, or moon's age on the 1st January.

5. **THE NUMBER OF DIRECTION** is the number of days after the 22d of March, including both days, upon which Easter Sunday takes place. For instance, the number of Direction for 1828 is 16. Easter Sunday is April 6, being 16 days inclusive from March, 22.

6. **EASTER** is directed to be celebrated on the first Sunday after the full moon that happens next after the 21st of March; which being the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month, corresponds to their first day of the week after the Passover, the anniversary of the resurrection of Christ. The time at which this day must happen, varies with the year; but the limits within which it must fall, are the 22d of March, and the 25th of April, inclusive, making a period of 35 days.

In order to find Easter, the first thing to be done is to find *Easter limit*, that is, the number of days after the first of March, on which the full moon, preceding Easter, shall happen. To do this, add 6 to the epact, and subtract the sum, if less than 0, or the remainder, when 30 is taken away; if more, from 50; the remainder is the day after the first of March, on which the full moon, preceding Easter, happens. Thus, for 1828 the epact is 14, add 6 is 20, subtract this from 50; leaves 30 days after the 1st of March, when the full moon preceding Easter takes place, which is the 31st, or last day of March, when the following Sunday is Easter-day. To find the day is if, add 4 to the number of the dominical letter; subtract the sum from the limit, and the remainder from the next number of 7a, that is greater than itself; this last remainder, added to the limit, will give the number of days from the first of March to Easter-day, including both: if less than 31, it will show on what day of March Easter falls; and if greater, take 31 from it, and the remainder will show upon what day of April. Thus, for 1828, the dominical letter is E, the number of which is 5. Add 4 to 5 is 9; take this from 30 (the limit) leaves 21; take this from 28, (the number of 7s, next greater,) there remains 7; add this to 30, (the limit,) gives 37 days from the first of March to Easter, both included; take 31, (the days in March, from 31, leaves 6; therefore Easter-day must fall on the 6th of April.

On what day will it fall in 1829:

The *Dominical letter* for that year will be D.

The *Golden number*: $1830 \div 19$ leaves 6; then $6 - 1 = 5$; $5 + 11 = 55 - 30$ leaves 25, the *epact*.

Then for *Easter limit*.

$35 + 6 = 41$, take away 30 leaves 11; and $50 - 1 = 49$ days after the first of March to the Easter full moon Again:

D is 4, add 4 = 8 and $49 - 8 = 41$, $42 - 42 = 0$, and $49 + 1 = 50$ days from March 1st to Easter, including both. Take away 31 for March, leave 19, the day of April on which Easter will happen in 1829.

The reasons of some of the calculations here are omitted, as they would have swelled the article to too great a bulk, but they will be given at length in a future Companion.

7. **THE ROMAN INDICTION.** The cycle of indiction has no connection with the motions of the Sun and Moon, further than its consisting of 15 years. It was established by the Emperor Constantine, in the year 312, to regulate certain payments by the subjects of the empire; therefore, to find it for any year, subtract 312 from the date, divide by 15, and the remainder is the Indiction; as from 1828, subtract 312, leaves 1516; divide by 15 leaves 1, the Roman Indiction.

8. **SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY** is the ninth Sunday before Easter.

9. **SHROVE SUNDAY** is the seventh before Easter.

10. **WHIT SUNDAY** is the seventh after Easter.

11. **TRINITY SUNDAY** is the eighth after Easter.

12. **ADVENT SUNDAY** is the Sunday nearest the 30th of November, whether before or after.

When Easter is known, any of the days that depend on it can be easily found; as, for 1828 Easter is April 6, Whitsunday is 7 weeks, or 49 days, after; then 6 from 30 (the days in April leaves 24; 24 from 49 leaves 25; therefore, Whitsunday, 1828, is the 25th of May.

THE DAYS OF THE CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

1. **New Year's Day.**—The ancient popular customs connected with New Year's Day, Shrove-tide, May day, Christmas, and other festivals, will be illustrated in a future "Companion to the Almanac."

1. *Circumcision*.—This festival was originally called the Octave of Christmas; and the first mention found of it is in the year 487. It was instituted by the Church, to commemorate the ceremony under the Jewish law, to which Christ submitted, on the eighth day of the nativity; and was introduced into the Liturgy of the Church of England in 530.

6. *Epiphany*.—The word Epiphany signifies *appearance* or *apparition*. This festival is kept in commemoration of the "Manifestation" of the Saviour of mankind to the Gentiles, and appears to have been first observed, as a separate feast in the year 813. The primitive Christians celebrated the Feast of the Nativity for twelve days, observing the first and last with the greatest solemnity. From the circumstance of this festival being twelve days after Christmas, it is vulgarly called "Twelfth days."

8. *Plough Monday* is the first Monday after the Epiphany, and received this appellation from its having been fixed upon by our forefathers, as the period when they returned to the duties of agriculture, after the festivities of Christmas.

19. *Septuagesima Sunday*.—Septuagesima Sunday, is a Sunday dependent upon Lent as that season is upon Easter. It is to be considered as the preparation for the last of Lent. Its observance was instituted by Pope Gregory the Great. The name of the first Sunday in Lent having been distinguished by the appellation of Quadragesima, and the three weeks preceding, having been appropriated to the gradual introduction of the Lent Fast, the three Sundays of these weeks were called by names significant of their situation; and reckoning by *Decades* (tenths), the Sunday preceding Quadragesima, received its present title of Quinquagesima, the second Sexagesima, and the third Septuagesima.

30. *King Charles the First's Martyrdom*.—The death of Charles I., is celebrated as a fast of the Church.

FEBRUARY.

2. *Purification*.—This day is kept in the reformed Church, as a solemn festival, in memory of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, who submitted to the injunction of the law, under which she lived, and presented the infant Jesus in the Temple. The festival was celebrated in the Christian Churches with an abundance of light, and was originally called "Candlemas Day," as well as the Day of Purification. The practice of lighting the Churches has been discontinued in this country since the second year of Edward the VI. In the Romish Church, the original name and all its attendant ceremonies, are still retained.

5. *Ash Wednesday*.—The primitive Christians did not commence their Lent, until the Sunday now called the first in Lent. Pope Felix III, in the year 487, first added the four days preceding the old Lent Sunday, to complete the number of fasting days to forty. Gregory the Great introduced the sprinkling of ashes on the first of the four additional days, which gave it the name of *Dies Cinerum*, or Ash Wednesday. At the Reformation, this practice was abolished, "as being a mere shadow, or vain show."

9. *Quadragesima, or first Sunday in Lent*.—Ercombert, King of Kent, first appointed the fast of Lent in this country, in the year 641; succeeding generations marked the distinctions between the various *floods*. We find flesh to have been early prohibited during Lent, though Henry VIII, published a proclamation in 1543, allowing the use of *white meats*, with continued in force until, by proclamations of James I, in 1619 and 1625, and by Charles I, in 1627 and 1631, flesh was again wholly forbidden.

14. *St Valentine*.—The practice of "choosing a Valentine," as it is called on this day, is too well known to need explanation. The origin of this custom has been much controverted: it is indisputably of very ancient date. Valentine was a presbyter of the Church, who suffered martyrdom under Claudius II. at Rome, A. D. 271.

18. *Shrove Tuesday*.—After the people had made the confession required at this season, by the discipline of the ancient Church, they were permitted to indulge in festive amusements, although not allowed to partake of any repast beyond the usual substitutes for flesh; and hence arose the custom, yet preserved, of eating pancakes and fritters at Shrovetide. On these days of authorized indulgence, the most wanton recreations were tolerated, provided a due regard was paid to the abstinence commanded by the Church; and from this origin sprang the Popish Carnival. From the loose pastimes of the age in which the Carnival originated,

are also to be traced the nearly exploded diversions of cock-fighting, and cock-throwing.

26. Mid lent Sunday.—This day received its appellation, because it is the middle Sunday between Quadragesima and Easter Sunday. It is by some called the Mothering Sunday, a term expressive of the ancient usage of visiting the Mother, or Cathedral Churches of the several dioceses, when voluntary offerings were made, which are now called Easter Offerings.

MARCH.

16. Palm Sunday.—Palm Sunday is the Sunday preceding Easter, or the last Sunday in Lent. In the ancient Church Palm Sunday, with the whole of the week, which it commences was held in strict devotion, an deserved with greater rigour as to fasting and humiliation than any other part of the Lent season. The festival commemorates our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when branches of palm were spread before him.

17. St Patrick.—St. Patrick, from the eminent services he rendered the Irish, in converting them from idolatry is called the Apostle and Father of the Hibernian Church, and is the Patron, or tutelary saint of that island.

21. Good Friday.—From the earliest records of Christianity, this day has been held as a solemn fast in remembrance of the Crucifixion its appellation of *Good*, appears to be peculiar to the Church of England. Our Saxon forefathers denominated it Long Friday, from the length of the offices and fastings on that day.

23. Easter Sunday. is a moveable festival, held in commemoration of the Resurrection, and being the most important and most ancient in observance : governs the whole of the other moveable feasts throughout the year.

25. Annunciation or Lady Day.—The reformed Church celebrates this day as a joyful festival from the connexion between the circumstance commemorated, and the incarnation. "Our Lady" is the ancient and popular name of the Virgin Mary.

APRIL.

15. Maunday Thursday.—Edward III in the year 1363, appears to have been the first English monarch, who introduced into this country the practice of feeding, clothing and distributing money to indigent persons on Maunday Thursday. The Custom has continued without intermission to the present period; and yearly, on this day, the Lord Almoner, or in his absence, the sub almoner, attends for that purpose, in Whitehall Chapel.

23. Saint George.—Edward III, at the battle of Calais, in the year 1349 joined to, England's then supposed principal guardian, St. Edward the confessor, the name of St George both of whom he earnestly invoked to aid his arms. The next year, the Order of the Garter was established, dedicated to St. George; and the Saint himself has, from that period, been considered as protector of England.

25. St. Mark's the Evangelist.—On this day the reformed Church holds a festival in commemoration of the benefits the Christian religion has received from the exertions of this Evangelist.

27. Rogation Sunday.—Rogation Sunday received and retains its title from the Monday Tuesday, and Wednesday immediately following it which are called *Rogation Days*, derived from the Latin *Rogare*, to beseech. The earliest Christians appropriated extraordinary prayers and supplications for those three days; a preparation for the devout observance of our Saviour's Ascension, on the day next succeeding to them, denominated Holy Thursday, or Ascension Day. The whole week, in which these days happen, is styled Rogation Week, and in some parts it is still known by the other names of Crop-Week, Grass-Week, and Gang or Procession-Week. The perambulations of parishes are made in this week.

MAY.

1. St Philip and St. James, Apostles.—The Church, on this day, commemorates the sufferings of St. Philip; and also of St. James the Less, the first bishop of Jerusalem.

1. *Ascension-Day or Holy Thursday*, is the day on which the Church celebrates the Ascension of our Saviour, the fortieth day after his resurrection from the dead.

11. *Whitsunday*.—On this day is celebrated the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles, in the visible appearance of fiery cloven tongues, and in those miraculous powers, which were then conferred upon them. Whitsuntide is seven weeks after Easter.

18. *Trinity Sunday*.—Trinity Sunday is a festival observed by the Latin and Protestant Churches on the Sunday next following Pentecost, or Whitsuntide, of which, originally, it was merely an Octave.

JUNE.

24. *St. John the Baptist*.—The reformed Church holds a festival on this day, in commemoration of the "Nativity of St. John the Baptist."

29. *St. Peter the Apostle*.—The Feast of St. Peter was instituted in the year 818, perhaps to celebrate the martyrdom of the Apostle, who suffered at Rome about 64.

JULY.

13. *Dog-days begin*.—The Canicular, or Dog-days, commence on the 3rd of July, and end on the 11th of August. Common opinion has been accustomed to regard the rising and setting with the Sun, or Sirius, or the Dog-star, as the cause of excessive heat, and consequent calamities, instead of viewing it as the sign when such effects might be expected. Of this notion, Dr. Hutton says, "the star not only varies in its rising, in every one year as the latitude varies;" but is always later and later every year, in all latitudes; so that in time the star may, by the same rule, come to be charged with bringing frost and snow."

25. *St. James*.—This Apostle is called James the Great, to distinguish him from the other Apostle, who is called the Less.

AUGUST.

1. *Lammas Day*.—Lammas is one of the four Cross Quarter-days of the year, as they are now denominated. Whitsuntide was formerly the first of these quarters, Lammas the second, Martinmas the next, and Caudlemas the last; and such partition of the year was once equally common with the present divisions of Lady-day Mid-summer, Michaelmas, and Christmas. Some rents are yet payable at these ancient quarterly days in England, and they continue general in Scotland.

24. *St. Bartholomew the Apostle*.—The proper name of this Apostle was Nathaniel, by which, and not by that of Bartholomew, he is mentioned by St. John. The festival of St. Bartholomew was instituted A. D. 1130.

SEPTEMBER.

21. *St. Matthew*.—This Evangelist's festival is of great antiquity.

29. *St. Michael*.—This festival was, in the year 487, established in honour of Michael, the reputed Guardian of the Church, under the title of "St. Michael and All Angels."

OCTOBER.

18. *St. Luke the Evangelist*.—The festival held in commemoration of this Evangelist, was first instituted by the Christian Church in the year 1130.

28. *St. Simon and St. Jude Apostles*.—The two Apostles, St. Simon and St. Jude, are jointly commemorated by the Church on this day, as appears to have been the usage from the year 1091, when their feast was first instituted.

NOVEMBER.

1. *All Saints*.—All Saints, or All Hallows, in the Protestant Church, is a day of general commemoration of all those saints and martyrs, in honour of whom, individually, no particular day has been expressly assigned.

4. *King William landed*.—"On the 3rd of November," says Burnet, who was in the fleet, "we passed between Dover and Calais and before night, saw the Isle of Wight. The next day, the 4th, being the day, on which the Prince was both born and married, he fancied, if he could land that day, it would look auspicious to the army, and animate the soldiers; but others, who considered

the day following was Gunpowder Treason day, though our landing that day might have a good effect on the minds of the English nation. And Divine Providence so ordered it, that after all hopes of our landing at Torbay were given up, and Russell bid me go to my prayers for all was lost the wind suddenly shifted, and carried us into the desired haven. Here the Prince, Marshal Schonberg, and the foot soldiers, landed on November the 5th." The Almanac is thus at variance with the historian.

5. This day is commonly called *Gunpowder Treason*, and has been kept as an anniversary in commemoration of the great plot of 1605.

9. *Lord Mayor's-Day*.—Our Almanacs style this, the "Lord Mayor's Day," in allusion to its being the period when the chief magistrate elect of the city of London annually enters upon his high and important office. Until the 9th of May, 1214, the office of chief magistrate of London was held for life.

11. *St. Martin*.—This anniversary is still one of the four Cross Quarter-Days.

30 *Advent Sunday*.—Advent in the Calendar properly signifies the approach of the Feast of the Nativity. It includes four Sundays; the first of which is always the nearest Sunday to Saint Andrew, whether before or after Advent was instituted by the Council of Tours, in the sixth century.

DECEMBER.

25. *Christmas-Day*.—Christmas Day is a festival of the Church, universally observed on the 25th December, in memory of the Nativity of our Saviour; and it has been denominated *Christ Mass* from the appellative, Christ, having been added to the name of Jesus, to express that he was the Messiah, or the Anointed.

26. *St. Stephen*.—He was the first martyr to the Christian faith. Lardner and Doddridge think his death was rather the effect of popular fury than the result of a legal sentence.

27. *St. John the Evangelist*.—This festival is kept to commemorate the slaughter of the Jewish children by Herod. This is also called *Childmas-Day* (from Child and Mass,) on account of the *Masses* said in the Romish Church for the souls of innocents.

THE CELESTIAL PHENOMENA OF THE YEAR.

It is impossible for any one, learned, or unlearned, to live through the year; or even through the months, or the day, without noticing the influence which the changing positions of the heavenly bodies, have upon his own comfort, and upon the state of all things around him. This is the book of wonder, which, at the first dawning of reason, both individuals and nations, attempt to read. It is always open; no perception is so dull as not to be able to trace its greater lines; and, from the magnitude of these, and the unerring certainty of their recurrence at their regular times, and the changes which they produce upon every thing that grows or lives, it is difficult to imagine the existence of a mind, so incurious as not to form to itself some theory of their nature and causes.

In a country like England, where the changes are so frequent, and the effect so striking, the subject is constantly before every body; and be it in city or on common, in hall or in hut, the season, the day, and the weather, are among the very first topics of conversation. If even, in the centre of a crowded city, where nature is, as it were, excluded, and man and art rule supreme,—if there, amid all the displays of manufacture, all the bustle and occurrences of society, and all the news of nations, the phenomena of the day and the year can claim the attention, how much more must they do, this, to the people who are scattered over the country, and spend most of their time in the open air? To all these, that volume, of which the Almanac is the index, is a daily book to man; and especially to those who have not had the advantages of education, it is the only book.

A subject, the appearance of which force themselves upon the notice of all, but of which the philosophy lies in the depths of science, must be the means either of great good or of great evil; for, upon any subject that interests the mind powerfully, if knowledge be not planted superstition is sure to spring up of

its own accord. That he who knows nothing may be made to believe any thing, is found to be a maxim of but too general truth; and upon no subject has its truth been more frequently verified than upon the one under consideration. In the early ages of the world, and before revelation had substituted a moral and intellectual system for an ideal and superstitious one the phenomena of the year and more especially the luminaries that are attendant upon and produce these phenomena were acknowledged and worshipped as gods—substituted in the place of Him whose instruments they are and who implanted in them those properties and assigned them those motions, in consequence of which they produce these effects. In moulding them for this purpose, there is no doubt that the artful portion of society employed all their cunning, in order to enslave the minds of the multitude, and enable themselves to profit by the darkness which they occasioned. But if the subject itself had not been the best adopted for superstition, the very cunning which made use of it would have necessarily chosen that which answered its purpose better. So far, however, as research can be made into the early history of mankind the sun the moon, and such stars as have any thing remarkable in their appearance, have been the first objects of adoration; and that adoration has always been the more marked, in proportion as the appearance of the luminaries have been the more varied. We find it much more in the Laplander and the inhabitant of Greenland who have their months of summer's day and winter's night, than we do in those tropical countries, where the day is days of nearly the same length and where flooding rain and burning drought are the chief phenomena that very the year.

But the superstitious adoration of the celestial appearance is not confined to the early and barbarous state of nations. When this superstition was expelled from religion and the luminaries were deprived of their godship, they did not at once lose the whole of their consequence; but held their place as the agents and arbiters of human destiny. Upon this arose a system of superstition, which left not a thing in nature, a member of the human body or an event of human life upon which it did not lay hold. The individual bodies had each their special virtues, their good or their bad influence; these were modified by the grouping of the stars into constellations and from the positions of the sun, moon, and planets among these there arose other compound influences till the system became as complicated as it was ridiculous. So firmly was this believed at one time, that nothing could be done or undertaken without a previous consultation of stars, to find out whether it was their pleasure that the issue should be prosperous; and the aspect of the stars at a man's birth was admitted to have ten times as much influence upon his success in life, as his talents, his education, and his conduct. Indeed it had much more; for if it was not the pleasure of the stars—and the revealing of that was committed entirely to the astrologer—the man could not act, or be educated or even born. If one wished to know whether any substance would answer any purpose, he did not try it. he consulted the moon; and if any thing was lost search was not made for it the moon was questioned through the medium of the astrologer, who always contrived, by his confederates to be in possession of as many lost things as kept up the credit of the craft,

By this most absurd system of superstition the reason and common sense of the people were rendered completely useless; and which was far, worse the foundation of morality was completely taken away,—because, if the success or the failure the good or the bad of human actions, did not depend upon men themselves, but upon an unerring destiny, to be read in the aspect of the stars there was an end of all virtue and attempting to do rightly; because, as the destiny was fixed, no effort on the part of the man could alter it—indeed he could make no effort, unless that was also set down in the aspect of the heavens at his nativity.

When superstition had thus destroyed both the intellect and the morals of mankind, the absurdities into which it led them were endless; and as any subject in order to be wondered at, requires only to be incomprehensible, the delusion became very general. Nor is it yet eradicated. Language contributes a little to this: even the well informed talk about “stars” and “destinies,” and those who have little information believe that these words have a literal signification. The disposition which all people have to pry into the future also tends to perpetuate this superstition. The proper key to the future is induction from the past; but the proper use of that supposes habits of observing and reasoning which cannot yet be regarded as general among the people of any country; so, they who cannot anticipate the future, by connecting it with the present and the past, still follow after the delu-

sion not only of astrologers—moon-and-star men,—but fortune-telling impostors of all sorts; and the delusion is helped to be perpetuated by those publications in which the nonsense of astrology is still retailed to the public.

These circumstances render it necessary that the phenomena of the year should be explained in the most simple and philosophic manner, that the real causes of those phenomena should be made palpable to the most ordinary capacity; and that it should be plain to every one, that there is no mystery in the matter,—that the revolutions of the heavenly bodies produce the appearances of the seasons, and nothing more. The motives of these have, in fact, no more influence upon the conduct and the destinies of mankind than the motion of a river towards the sea, or the fall of a stone to the ground, when it is not borne up by some thing that can support its weight; and it would be just as rational to calculate the nativity of a man from the motion of the Thames towards the sea as from the motion of the moon or the planets. Nay, the revolution of a coach-wheel upon the road had just as much to do with human destiny as the motion of the heavenly bodies; and when, in its revolution upon the dial, the minute hand of a clock passes over the hour-hand, that has just as much influence upon the fate of nations or individuals as an eclipse of the sun or the moon.

With the exception of the light and heat produced by the sun, and the light of the moon, and still fainter illumination of the stars, there is no reason to infer that the celestial bodies exert any influence, other than that of gravitation, upon the earth itself; and as their influence is wholly of a physical nature, it can have no effect whatever upon the minds or conduct of men, any more than can be produced by the natural or artificial motion of any other substances. So far as the luminaries make men more or less comfortable at the time they have an influence—as the genial temperature of the day raises the spirits in the same way, and to the same extent that they are raised by a similar temperature of a common fire, or the light of the moon enables a man to find his way at night, just in the same way as he would find it by the same degree of lamp light; but beyond these physical effects, there is, and there can be, nothing. If the luminary is at the same distance, shines for the same length of time at the same height above the horizon, it matters not in what sign of the zodiac or in what part of the heavens it may make its appearance, any more than it signifies whether the fire by which one is warmed, or the lamp by which one is lighted, is one of the east or the west of St. Paul's; and it would be just as philosophical to calculate the future destiny of a man from the "house" in which he happened to be born, as from the "house" of the planets at the time of his birth. Indeed it would be much more so; for if *intelligence and good sense* happen to be *lords of the ascendant* in the house of the parent, they are very rational grounds for predicting the future welfare of the child; and so, also ignorance dissipation, and vice in the parent are far more malignant aspects for the infant that has the misfortune to be born under them, than any configuration which either the stars, or any thing else out of any family can assume.

There was a time when not the people merely but the titled and the learned, were thrown into the greatest consternation by an eclipse of the sun or moon, or the appearance of a comet or the aurora borealis. And why? Because they are of comparatively rare occurrences and when mankind do not know the rational cause of any thing, they always fall to themselves a superstitious one. A candle is to the inmates of a room at night what the sun is to the inhabitants of the earth during the day; it gives them light, and, if the flame be large enough it gives them heat. If, too, there be a mirror upon the wall and the candle be so placed as that the light reflected by the mirror is thrown into a room which the candle does not illuminate, the mirror will give a sort of moonlight to any one who happens to be there. Now, if one of the family were to stand between another of the family and the candle, the candle—their sun for the time—would be just as much eclipsed to the one from whose sight it were hidden, as the sun of the world is when the moon comes between it and the earth; and so also if any one placed himself in such manner, as that his shadow fell upon the mirror, that mirror—the temple of light upon those in the dark chamber—would be just as much eclipsed, as the moon of the world is when the earth comes between it and the sun, deprives it of the light of that luminary, and prevents it from reflecting that light to the earth. Well is there any person in his senses that would say, that because one of a family had come between another and the candle, or between the candle and the looking glass, that some direful calamity would befall the family, or that they would

inevitably have a brawl or a law-suit with the folks at the next cottage; and yet the consequences just mentioned are precisely of the same nature with the eclipses of the sun and moon; and from their nearness they have much more effect on the inhabitants of the cottage than the celestial ones can have upon the inhabitants of the earth. A temporary want of light is the whole effect in both cases; and as that of the celestial eclipse is never so complete as in the case of the candle and the mirror, it is, except as a matter of curiosity, or as fixing a point of time, of much less consequence than the other.

With regard, again, to a comet, it is much the same as if one were to come into the room with a burning torch or taper and then go out again; an occurrence which could do no harm, unless the bearer of the torch were to run against somebody or set fire to the house. So also, if the comet be a solid substance, and if the light which it emits be of the burning kind, (for comets are so distant, and continue so short a time, that we are unable to be certain about their nature,) it might if it came in contact with the earth, shatter it as a cannon ball shatters a house, or burn it as a red-hot iron or a hell does; but as long as we are out of its way, we are just as safe from harm as we would be if we stood on a high cliff and saw rockets let off ten miles at sea. A rocket let off in Vauxhall Gardens has just as much influence on the fate of nations and individuals, as all the comets that ever appeared; and if the stick of the rocket happened to fall upon any body, it would have a good deal more.

There was a time when the "Jack-o'-the-lantern"—inflammable air over a fen, a piece of rotten wood, or a putrid fish—both of which, in a certain state of rottenness, give out a gas which becomes luminous, was accounted as something alarming; but as every bungler in chemistry can now produce the same appearance whenever he pleases, they have ceased to be regarded with any degree of apprehension.

All these follies, with which people wasted their time, disturbed their imaginations, and made themselves uneasy, resulted from the want of a little—a very little—sober and independent thinking. Effects must be similar to their causes; and every subject which is matter cannot affect the mind in any other way than by affecting the body. The arsenic which lies buried a mile under ground, or that which is contained in the stores of the Apothecaries' Company, is just as deadly in its nature as that which has, by accident, crime, or madness, got into the human stomach. But while it remains there it poisons nobody; and though, by continually alarming himself about it, a man of weak mind might, in time, bring himself to believe that it would; and though this should injure his health, or even frighten him to death the arsenic would be quite innocent of the matter. What would even the most ignorant man now living think, if he were told, that it a pinch of gunpowder were to be stolen from the stores of the Grand Signior, brought to London, and burned according to the rules of art, it would instantly blow up all the magazines in Turkey? Well, there was a time when the belief of such an influence in powder was far more prevalent than that of the influence of the appearances of the year upon human life and fortune is now.

The sun, and moon and the planets and stars, are merely masses of matter—insensate, and, of course, without any power of thinking and acting as wholes—though they may have different classes of growing and living beings upon them, in the same way that the earth has; and it may be, that while we are frightening ourselves with the changing phases of the moon, the people on that luminary are in the same alarm at our planet. But bodies placed at so great a distance from each other, as the planets and stars are, can have no influence upon each other, saving that of gravitation, and light and heat, which will, of course, change with every change of position and distance. As, if the moon be far north in the sky, it will be longer "up," or above the horizon, to us in the northern latitudes; if it be near to the sun, on the eastern side, it will shine in the early part of the night; if it be near, on the western side, it will shine in the latter part of the night; if it be directly opposite to the sun, it will, if just as far north in the sky, rise at sunset and set at sunrise; if it be farther north, it will rise before the sun sets, and set after the sun rises;—if south of the sun, it will rise after sunset, and set before sunrise;—and if it be in the same part of the sky with respect to east and west, as the sun, it will rise and set at the same time with that luminary, and not be seen, unless it be also in the same part of the sky with regard to north and south; and in that case it will come, in whole or in part, between the earth and

the sun, according as their places are exactly or only nearly the same, and occasion a total or a partial eclipse of the sun. All the changes of the moon, with regard to shape and time of appearance, take place in every lunar month, from one new moon to another. All the variations, of appearances, eclipses and other phenomena, recur in a period of about nineteen years; and any of them may be foretold by one who has a knowledge of astronomy.

There are some other particulars in the moon's appearance, upon which superstition is still apt to lay hold, and predict, if not something as to human life, at least something about the weather which is a fertile subject for imposture. One of them is the position of the cusps, or points, of the new moon when first seen. These are always both at equal distances from the sun, and, of course, their standing straight, or leaning backwards, or forwards, depends upon the distance that the moon is north or south of the sun. Any one can see this by a very simple experiment. Take an orange or an apple, or any thing round, and hold it in your left hand between you and the candle, only as far to the left as that the light will shine on a part of it in the shape of a new moon. This moon may be much narrower or broader, according as you hold it nearer or further from the line between you and the candle. If you hold it just as high as the candle, the line of the points will be upright; if you move it higher the candle, the line will lean backwards, more and more as it is raised; and if you move it down lower than the candle, the line will lean forward, more and more as it is lowered.

Two other peculiarities of the moon, that occasion a good deal of speculation among those who are ignorant of the causes are, "the harvest moon," in September, and "the hunter's moon," in March; the former of which, when near the full, rises for several nights at nearly the same hour, and the latter, at the same age, is equally remarkable for the difference between the times of its rising. The moon moves nearly to the same distance from the sun every day, but it moves in a path, the one-half of which is much nearer the north than the other; and this is the case also with the apparent annual path of the sun; that luminary appearing much nearer to the north in summer than in winter. Thus, when the moon is moving northward at the most rapid rate, it escapes from the horizon northward, and rises earlier; and when it moves southward at the most rapid rate, it approaches to the horizon, and sets earlier. The full moon can be in the former position only in September or October, and in the latter in March or April; and thus the harvest and hunter's moons are occasioned.

Such are the principal changes in the moon's appearance; they are all to be explained upon the simple facts of the motions of the moon and the earth; and, therefore, they neither have, nor can have, any of those influences which superstition, the child of ignorance, ascribes to them.

The planets being all much more remote from the earth than the moon is, and having little difference in their appearances, saving what arises from their own motions and that of the earth round the sun, have little about them that claims attention, as connected with the appearances of the year. Influence upon the earth, upon the changes of the seasons, or upon any thing that in any way affects the comfort or the ordinary pursuits of mankind, they have none whatever; and therefore, the explanations of their appearances and motions may very properly be left to the study of astronomy.

Thus, the only thing that remains in order to complete this simple notice of the phenomena of the year, is some account of the annual appearances of the sun—that grand source of light, and life, and enjoyment, to all the animal and vegetable tribes.

In order that the whole may be clearly understood by those who have not much knowledge of geography and astronomy it may not be improper to begin with the apparent revolution of the heavens, every day, as arising from the real rotation of the earth. When a round body, such as an orange, or a billiard ball, is made to whirl round in the same place upon the table, by spinning it, although there may be no mark upon it, one can easily perceive that there is one point in the middle of the upper part of it, round which all the rest turns, just as a wheel turns upon an axle; and if one could see it from below, there would be found a similar point in the middle of the under part, round which the whole would be seen to turn. These two fixed points would be the poles of the ball or orange; and if we imagine a line drawn from the one, through the centre to the other, that line would be the axis of rotation. The earth turns round from west to east every

twenty-four hours, in the very same manner; only, instead of being supported upon any thing like the ball or the orange, it is kept in its place by the mutual attraction between it and the sun. If we make a little mark any where upon the ball, and imagine ourselves to be living there, the candle which stands still upon the table would appear to move in the contrary direction to that of the ball. If the candle be held just as high as the middle of the ball, the mark, wherever we place it, (say in the upper part, half way to the centre or pole,) will pass one-half of its revolution through the light of the candle, and the other half not. If the mark being still in the same place) the candle be raised higher up than the centre of the ball or (which will have just the same effect) if the ball is put lower down than the candle, the mark will pass through the light for a longer time of each rotation than it is in the dark; and if the candle be held further down than the centre of the ball, or the ball raised higher than the centre of the candle, the mark will pass through the light for a shorter time than it does through the darkness on the other side. Also, the increase of light in the former case, and the decrease in the latter, will be the greater, the farther the centre of the ball is below or above the candle, and the nearer the mark is to the pole or point round which the upper part of the ball seems to turn. If we call the upper pole of the ball the *north pole* the mark (rather more than a third of the upper half from that pole) any place in the British islands; and suppose the ball to be the earth, and the candle the sun, we have before us the whole principles of the motions that produce the changes of the seasons.

We have only to imagine a level plane, or even flat surface, to pass through the centre of the sun; that the axis upon which the earth turns round is always *upright* to that place; that the *orbit*, or path, which the earth moves in during the year, lies, one-half of it above the plane, and the other below; and that this orbit has an inclination, or *makes an angle* of about twenty-three degrees and a half with the plane each way, then if we further imagine, that the north pole of the earth is uppermost and that the earth, in moving round the orbit from west to east, performs as many rotations as there are days in a year, we shall have the whole means of explaining the changes of the seasons.

If we imagine that the point at which the earth is highest above the level plane passing through the centre of the sun, is immediately before us and nearest to us; then the point at which it meets the level plane, in descending, will be the one farthest to the right of the sun; that where the earth is farthest below the level plane will be the one at the greatest distance, and right before us; and that at which the earth meets the level plane in ascending towards us, will be the one most remote from the sun on our left hand.

The first of these points will be the shortest day to those in the northern hemisphere; and for the quarter of a year from that to the second point, the day here, will always be less than twelve hours, and the night more.

The second point will be the vernal equinox,—equal day and night in the spring; and in the quarter from thence to the third point, the days in the northern hemisphere will always be more than twelve hours, and the nights less.

The third point will be the midsummer, or longest day, in the northern hemisphere; and in the quarter from that to the fourth point, the day will be again more than twelve hours, and the night less.

The fourth point will be the autumnal equinox,—equal day and night in autumn; and in the quarter from thence to the point at which we supposed the earth to set out, the day will be, as in the quarter first noticed, less than twelve hours, and the night more.

It is evident, that on the half of the surface which is round the other, or south pole, the appearances of the seasons will be quite reversed.

Thus, in the whole of the half that lies above the level plane, the day will be shorter than the night; it will decrease during the first part of that half, and lengthen again, at the same rate, during the second. Also, in the whole half below the plane, the day will be longer than the night. It will lengthen during the first part, and shorten at the same rate during the second.

On the earth, the motion which causes the lengthening and shortening of the day is not seen, except by all the stars that are round the heavens coming to the south in succession at midnight; and (the sun being farther north at rising and

setting, and higher at mid-day when the day lengthens,—and the reverse when it shortens.

The lengthening and shortening are not at the same rate at all times of the year; for it is not the absolute distance of the earth from the level plane, but the change of distance between one day and another that makes the difference of their lengths. Now, if any one take two rings or hoops of any kind, and put the one across the centre of the other, a little obliquely, he will see that they recede from each other most rapidly at the two points where they cross and that, mid way between these points there is a considerable space where they are nearly at the same distance. Therefore, the days must lengthen and shorten most rapidly at the equinoxes, and be for some little time of nearly equal lengths at mid summer and mid winter.*

The different duration of the day, and the different height of the sun, are the causes of those variations of natural heat which so beautifully diversify the year.

THE TIDES.

1. CAUSES AND GENERAL APPEARANCES.

Those swellings and subsidings of the waters of the ocean, by which a portion of the shore is alternately flooded and left dry, and to which we give the name of *tides*, are to the inhabitants of coasts the most interesting, to sea-faring, people the most useful, and to the ignorant the most inexplicable, of all the every-day occurrences of nature. The appeal which Canute made to the certain and irresistible flow of the sea, when he meant to rebuke his flattering courtiers, is proof that, at a very early period of English history, the tides had drawn attention; and as nobody can notice the tides for any length of time without perceiving that, on the same days of the moon's age, they happen, at the same place, at very nearly the same hours of the day, a connexion between them and the moon could not fail to be traced. But as the cause of that connexion does not appear from the connexion itself, the unformed have regarded it as part of that superstitious influence, which the celestial bodies have over the earth and its inhabitants.

Instead, however of there being any thing mysterious in the matter, it is the most simple that can be; and depends upon that universal law of gravitation, in consequence of which a stone falls to the ground, or water runs down a slope.

The general conditions of the law of gravitation are these. Every body or piece of matter gravitates towards any other piece directly as the quantity of matter in that piece, and inversely, as the square of its distance, the distance being estimated, in the case of spherical bodies, from the centre of the one to that of the other.

Thus, for instance, a weight of 4 pounds at the surface of the earth, which is about 4000 miles distance from the centre, gravitates towards the earth, that is presses upon that which supports it, counterpoises an equal weight in a balance, or falls if it has no support, with a force of four pounds.

But if the same weight were raised to a height of 4000 miles, or placed at twice the distance from the centre, its weight would be diminished inversely as the square of the distance, or would be to 4 pounds as the square of 1 to the square of 2,—that is, it would be *one-fourth* of what it formerly was, or one pound. This decrease would not, however, be pointed out by a common scale beam, because the weights in both scales would be diminished at the same rate; and thus, if they balance each other at the surface of the earth, they would do the same at any weight whatever. It might, however, be measured by the flexure of a spring.

From this diminution, which takes place in the action of gravitation as the distance becomes greater, it is quite evident that, in large masses of matter, such as the earth, the sun, and the moon the gravitation towards each other will at

* The book which one is reading affords a very simple illustration of this. Let it be opened as much or as little as one pleases, the *edges* of the leaves are every where at the same distance, while the *ends* are more and more distant the farther they are from the joining.

† Professor Leslie, in the Notes to his *Treatise on Heat*, gives an ingenious definition of the word "Tide." "From motion seem derived our ideas of time and space, which are often interchangeable terms. The German word *zeit*, denoting *time*, was at first expressive only of *motion*; but in Swedish it has passed into *tid*; the same with the English *tide*. The primitive sense of tide may be gathered from its compound, *noontide*, *betide* *tidings*, &c."

the points where they are nearest, be greater than the average, or that at their centres. As for instance, a quantity of water placed on that point of the earth's surface, to which the moon is directly over head, will gravitate more toward the moon than an equal quantity placed 90 degrees from the former, or at a point where the moon is in the horizon. But water is retained upon the surface of the earth by its weight or gravitation towards the mass of the earth, and the perfect freedom with which water moves, allows it always to form itself in perfect accordance with the law of gravitation. Now, the gravitation toward the moon, or the sun, acts in the opposite direction to the weight; and, therefore, by whatever portion that gravitation is increased above the average, the weight must be diminished and the water must rise up there till the excess of height balance the loss of weight, and an equilibrium be every where established, in those parts that are covered with water, and have a free communication with each other.

Toward every celestial body the variation must be the same in kind; but the sun, in consequence of its great mass of matter, and the moon, in consequence of its nearness to the earth, are the only ones of which the effects are perceptible.

The whole gravitation toward the sun is much greater than that toward the moon; but the mean distance of the sun is about 2,000 times the half diameter of the earth, while that of the moon is only 60 times; and is the disturbing forces are to the whole gravitations inversely as the cubes of those numbers, (they entering the proportion three times as factors,) the disturbing force of the moon, that is, the force by which the water becomes lighter when the moon is over head, is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the sun.

It would be out of place here to insert the calculations, which are long, though simple. But the result, stated in round numbers, is, that if the earth were all covered by the same depth of water, a tide of two feet would be raised at the point where the sun is directly over head, and a tide of five feet where the moon is so,—that is the water at each of those points would be higher by two feet in the case of the sun, and five feet in the case of the moon, than at the circumstance of the hemispheres, of which those points were respectively the centres.

The tide that happens at the point nearest to any of the luminaries, or where that luminary is above the horizon is called the *upper tide*, and the opposite one is called the *under tide*. The under tide is produced in the same manner as the upper, except that it is the diminution, and not the increase of the moon's action which causes it.

If the earth were wholly covered with water, if the sun and moon were always at the same distances from it, and if the three bodies remained in the same places without motion the two high waters of each luminary would remain at the same points, and the low water of each would be the circumference dividing the two hemispheres, of which the point nearest the luminary and the point most remote from it were the centres; and as the gravitation towards the earth would be the same at every point, there would be no means of discovering the difference of elevation. Not one of these circumstances holds, however and therefore the want of each of them gives a different modification to the tides

1. The real motion of the earth from west to east every 24 hours causes the high and low water of the solar tide to perform a complete revolution from east to west in twenty-four hours also.

2. The same motions of the earth, with the moon's motion round the earth from west to east also, in about 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ days, causes a complete revolution of the lunar tides from east to west in one solar day and two fifty-ninths, or in about 24 hours 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.

As the action of the luminary takes some time to produce its effect the high water at any point does not take place till an hour or two after the luminary has been vertical.

3. When the sun and moon are on the same points of the compass, or on opposite points, then if they be so situated with regard to north and south as that a straight line passing through both their centres would pass through the centre of the earth, the high waters will fall on the same points, and the low waters on the same circumference, midway between those points.

In these cases, the high water will be the sum of the elevations, and the low water the sum of the depressions. These are called *spring tides*. It is evident that they must happen at every *new moon*, by the coincidence of both upper and under tides; at every *full moon*, by the coincidence of the upper tide of each luminary with the under tide of the other, and that they can happen at no other times.

The same cause which makes the high water of each luminary take place later than the time that luminary is vertical, makes the highest spring tide to happen a little after the new or full moon.

4. As time is reckoned by the apparent motion of the sun, the solar high water always happens at the same hour at the same place, but as the lunar high water, which is the greater, and gives a character to the whole, happens about $48\frac{1}{2}$ minutes later every day, it must separate eastward from the solar high water at that rate, and gradually become lower and lower till at the end of the first and third quarters of the moon, it fall on the same place with the low water of the solar tide. Then the elevation of the high water, and the depression of the low, will be both, only the difference of the solar and lunar tides and the tides will be *neap*.

During the first and third quarters of the moon, the tides will *fall off* from the spring to the neap, and during the second and fourth quarters they will *grow* from the neap to the spring.

5. The obliquity of the earth's annual path round the sun causes the sun, in summer, to appear over our latitudes, nearly 47 degrees farther north than in winter: and the obliquity of the moon's monthly path may make the new moon about 5 degrees more either north or south of the sun; and also vary the full moon to the same number of degrees from the point opposite to the sun. These changes produce what may be called the *seasonal variations* of the tides. They take place thus:—

a. About the *equinoxes*, in March and September, the sun is near the Equator, and the moon, at the time of the spring tides, cannot be many degrees from it: therefore, the tides are then highest and most uniform in both hemispheres; highest, of course, at the Equator, where the points of high water of both luminaries are, and gradually diminishing toward the poles, where, if the earth were uniformly covered with water, there would be continual low water at those seasons.

b. About midsummer, in the northern hemisphere, the sun is vertical about 22 degrees north of the Equator; and the new moon is, on the average, the same; but the full moon is on the average, as far on the south side of the Equator. Therefore about mid summer, the spring tides at new moon, will be highest in the northern hemisphere; and those at full moon in the southern.

c. About mid-winter, the circumstances mentioned in the last article will be reversed.

6. The paths, or orbits, of the earth and moon are not circles, but ellipses or ovals: and, therefore, the sun and moon must be both nearer to the earth at some times than at others. The point where the earth is nearest to the sun is called its *perihelion*, and the point where the moon is nearest to the earth is called its *perigee*. The earth being in its perihelion, causes an increase of the solar tide and the moon being in its perigee, causes an increase of the lunar; because the disturbing force increases inversely as the cube of the distance.

The perihelion takes place in a revolution of $365\frac{1}{4}$ days, and the perigee in one of $29\frac{1}{2}$ days; therefore, they sometimes coincide, and sometimes not; and when they do coincide it may be at any time of the moon's age. The calculation, from the *unequalities* of motion and distance, especially of the moon is intricate; but the result is, that when they coincide at a spring tide, they may augment it about one-seventh; while, when the luminaries are at their greatest distance at a spring tide, it may be diminished about one-seventh.

7. It is only on wide oceans that the regular motion of the tides from east to west can take place; for the shores of the land throw them into so many irregularities, that at some places there are no tides at others they rise to a great height: sometimes there are double tides; and sometimes only one in twenty four hours. So that the time of high-water spring tides at any place must be

found by observation; and in rivers and narrow seas, floods and storms may vary much alter both the time and height of the tide. The average from high water to high water, or low water to low water, is about twelve hours, twenty-four minutes; and that from high to low, or low to high, six hours, twelve minutes; but when a current either of the sea or a river, sets one way with the tide, the way that it sets is always of the longest duration.

It must be borne in mind that, leaving the obstructions of the land out of the account, the high waters, both of the sun and the moon, are points, and that the low water of each is a circumference of the earth. From this it is evident that, if both luminaries are over the Equator, the high waters of both will be on the Equator, whatever may be there distance eastward or westward (as arising from the moon's age, or distance from the sun), and that the low waters of both will pass through the poles, at which there will, of course be no tides. At those times there will be an extreme, or top of high water only at the Equator; and thus the two luminaries, acting directly together at spring tides, and directly opposite at neap tides, will cause the former to be higher and the latter lower than at times when one or both of the luminaries have declination from the Equator. When either of the luminaries has declination either north or south of the Equator, the upper high water of that luminary must decline as many degrees to the same side of the Equator, and the under high water the same number of degrees to the other side. In these cases there will be two latitudes on opposite sides of the Equator each distant from that by the declination and distant from each other by twice the declination round which the top of high water will revolve. At those times too, the low water of each luminary will fall as many degrees as the declination *beyond* the pole toward which the luminary declines, and fall the same number of degrees short of the other pole. By these means the whole tide will be lower when the luminaries have different declinations, because each will diminish the high water of the other in the direction of north and south; and the upper tides will be highest at new moon, and the under tides at full. These differences will increase, both with the declination and the latitude. At mid-summer and mid-winter they will have a rived at their maximum, and at the distance from the poles equal to the mean declination of the sun and moon, there will be only one high water in a lunar day, that is, the high waters will be about 24 hours 49½ minutes as under

The motion of the tide is not accompanied by an actual transfer of the whole water; for that would produce, at the Equator, a current of about one thousand miles an hour. The wave of tide is sometimes moved in one direction while the great mass of the water is moved in the other by an under current; just as one may often see the ripple which the wind causes, blown against the current of a river.

3. COMMON RULES FOR FINDING THE TIME OF HIGH-WATER.

To determine this time, these elements are necessary:—

1. The time of high-water at full or change, is found by observation; and to be accurate, it must be the mean of many observations made at different times of the year, and in different states of the weather.
2. The moon's age on the proposed day.
3. The time after noon when the moon shall arrive at the south.

The moon's age is found, by adding the *epoch* for the year, (the moon's age on the 1st of January,) to the *epoch* for the month (the age of the moon on the first of the month if it had been new moon on the 1st of January,) and the day of the month. If the sum be less than a lunar month it is the moon's age; but if greater, take a lunar month from it, and the remainder is the moon's age.

The *epoch* for the months are these: January 0, Feb. 2, March 1, April 2, May 3, June 4, July 5, Aug. 6, Sept. 7, Oct. 8, Nov. 9, Dec. 10.

Thus to find the moon's age for June 10, 1828.

Epoch of the year	... 14
Epoch of the month	... 4
Day of the month	... 10

28 days.

The moon, when new, is south at the same time with the sun, and eight-tenths of an our nearly latter for every day of herage. Therefore, multiply the moon's age by 8, take away the units figures and multiply it by 6, for minutes; the other figures are hours after noon. If they exceed twelve, the excess is the hour of southing on the following morning.

As, if the moon's age were 8 days, $28 \times 8 = 22$. 4, or 22 hours, 24 minutes; that is, 24 minutes after ten the following morning.

The high water is found, by adding the time of the moon's southing to the time of spring tide in the table. As, to find the high water at Bristol for 10th June, 1828.

Supposing the tabular number for——

Bristol to be..... 6 h. 36m.

Add moon's southing..... 10 24m.

17 hours

Subtract 12

Remains 5 o'clock.

From the variations already mentioned, as well as from local causes, these rules are not perfectly accurate; but they may serve to explain and exemplify the principles.

TERRESTRIAL LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

The following preliminary definitions will be found useful by those who have not studied the principles of mathematical phrenology.

1. The earth is very nearly a globe, having its mean *diameter*, or measure through the centre, 7,912 miles, very nearly; and its mean *circumference*, or the measure round it, 24,979 miles or in round numbers 25,000 miles. A degree is the 360th part of a circumference; thus, a degree of the earth's circumference is 69½ miles very nearly. A degree is understood to be divided into 60 minutes which in the earth's circumference are called *nautical* or *geographical* miles; and the minute is divided into 60 seconds. For common purposes, a degree may be called 70 English miles, and then a minute will be 2,053½ yards and a second 34½ yards. Half a circumference or a *semicircle*, is, of course, 180 degrees, and a quarter, or quadrant, 90. All circles, whether large or small, are divided into the same number of degrees, minutes, and seconds.

2. The earth turns round the same diameter, at a uniform rate of motion every 24 hours, 56 minutes, nearly. The extremities of this diameter, (which though a mere imaginary line, is called the *axis of rotation*.) are called the *poles*, from a Greek word signifying to turn. The daily rotation of the earth from west to east causes an apparent motion of the heavenly bodies from east to west and they all appear to revolve round the *poles of the heavens*; that is, the points to which the axis of the earth is directed.

3. At whatever part of the sea or the land one may be a heavy weight so suspended by a string as that it touches nothing stretches the string so, that the weight end points very nearly to the centre of the earth, and the other, or upper end to the middle of the sky over us.

4. The *horizon* is the circle which if we be upon perfectly level ground, divides the upper half (or hemisphere) of the sky which we see from the under half, which we do not see. The *Zenith* to which the upper end of the string points, is in the centre of the first; and the *Nadir*, to which the weight end of the string points, is in the centre of the second.

5. From the zenith to the horizon is 90 degrees; the measure across the zenith from horizon to horizon is 180 degrees; and the measure from any point in the horizon to the opposite; point is the same.

6. If one stand upon one pole of the earth, that pole of the heavens will be in the zenith and the other one in the nadir. If we stand at any number of degrees distance from a pole of the earth, that pole of the heavens will be as many degrees from the zenith.

If one stand midway between the poles of the earth, the north pole of the heavens will be in the north point of the horizon, and the south pole of the heavens in the south point.—A circumference of the earth passing through all the points that are equally distant from both poles is called the *Equator* of the earth; and the circumference of the heavens directly over it is called the *celestial*

Equator. The first of these divides the earth into two equal hemispheres, (a north and a south;) and the last divides the heavens in the same way. The corresponding pole is in the centre of the hemisphere, whether of the earth or the heavens.

7. If one stands at any number of degrees distance from the Equator, the nearest pole will be that number of degrees above the horizon, and the other pole the same number below. Hence every change of place, northward or southward, will cause an alteration in the elevation of the pole, with regard to the horizon; but no alteration will be made by a change eastward or westward if the same distance from the pole (or Equator) be preserved.

8. A line drawn directly north and south is called a *meridian line*, because it points to the place of the sun at 12 at noon, or mid-day. If such a line were supposed to be continued northward and southward to the poles, it would be a half circumference of the earth; the Equator would divide it in the middle, and all the points through which it passed would be directly north and south of each other. If a line were supposed to be drawn, in the heavens, directly over all the points of a meridian, that would be the corresponding *celestial meridian*, and would pass through the poles of the heavens. If the meridian on earth and the celestial meridian were both continued completely round, they would be circles; and the former would divide the earth, and the latter the heavens, into an eastern and a western hemisphere.

9. As the meridians of all places pass through the poles, and as the poles are points, all meridians must meet one another in these. Lines and circles that meet one another are said to form an *angle*. That angle is the measure of the inclination of the one to the other. Thus, the angle which any two meridians make with each other is measured by that part of the equator that lies between them, and counted in degrees, minutes, &c.

10. As the whole heavens appear to revolve round the poles in 24 hours nearly, a twenty-fourth part must pass any point, as for instance, the south point, in one hour. But the twenty-fourth part of 360 is 15; therefore, 15 degrees of the heavens must apparently pass the south, or meridian every hour nearly.

When we cannot see one place from another, or measure the distance between them by a rod or line, we can determine them by knowing the positions of both on the earth's surface. As, for instance, a man living in London wishes to know how far it is to Jerusalem or Mexico, and in what directions those places lie from London; or a sailor, in the middle of the Atlantic, wishes to know how he can find his way to the Land's End in Cornwall, or to Kingston in the Island of Jamaica. In either case, he can neither see the direction nor measure the distance directly; and thus, if he had not some means of ascertaining them, travelling and sailing would be at an end.

When, as in these cases, we cannot point out the direction, or measure the distance directly we find how far the one place is north or south of the other, and also how far it is east or west; and when we have once found these, we can calculate the others. The distance north or south is found, first finding how far each place is north or south of the Equator, and then taking the sum, if they are on opposite sides, or the difference, if they are on the same side; and the distance east or west is found, by first finding the angle that is made at the pole by the meridians of two places, or, which is the same thing, by finding what portion of the Equator lies between their meridians.

The *LATITUDE* of any place is its distance from the Equator; and is *north* when it is nearest the north pole, and *south* when it is nearest the south pole. No place can have more than 90 degrees of latitude; neither can two places lie more than 180 degrees asunder.

The latitude is easily found by observing the height of the sun, the moon or any other celestial body, when it is on the meridian.

The height of the pole above the horizon is equal to the latitude of the place. This may be ascertained by observing the greatest and least elevations above the horizon of the pole star, at any other star which never sets. Half the sum of these elevations is equal to the height of the pole, or the latitude.

When we take our measurement of the latitude of any celestial body, (which is effected by means of an instrument which measures angles,) we must

previously know how far that celestial body is from the celestial Equator. The distance of any celestial body from the celestial Equator, is called its *declination* and is *north* or *south*, according to the situation of the body. If the declination be of the same kind with the latitude, we must subtract it from the height of the body when on the meridian; and if it be of the opposite kind, we must add it; the difference between the result and 90 degrees, is the latitude. In every method, when our observation requires to be accurate, we must make other corrections; as, we must allow for the *dip* or height we are above the mean surface of the earth; for the *half diameter* of the body, if we take the outside or *limb* of it instead of the centre; for the *refraction*, or bending of the light on passing through the atmosphere; and for the *parallax*, or difference of position in the body as seen from the surface of the earth, and from the centre. All these matters are, however, inserted and explained in the tables that are used by seamen and others, who have occasion accurately to find the latitude.

For common purposes, all degrees of latitude may be considered as of the same length; but as in reality, the earth is a little flattened toward the poles, it takes a passage over rather a larger space there, to make the same angular distance,

The *longitude* of a place is much more difficult to find than the latitude, because here we have no point fixed by nature from which to begin. We are, therefore, obliged to take the meridian of some particular place as a first meridian; find the longitudes of other places by observation, and count them from that. It is indifferent what place we take, and, therefore, British geographers and sailors take the meridian of the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich. Most other nations reckon from their chief city; but it would be much more convenient if the first meridian were the same with all; at least it would save the trouble of adding or subtracting the difference. Thus, in reducing French longitudes, which are reckoned from Paris, to English, $2^{\circ} 20' 24''$ must be added, if they are east, and the same must be subtracted if they are west.

The general method of finding the *difference of longitude* is, to find the *difference of time* between the two places. The sun, by the motion of which time is usually measured, apparently comes from the east. Consequently, it must be noon, or any other hour at the easternmost place, before it is at the westernmost. The difference, as has been stated, is 15 degrees for an hour, four minutes of time for a degree, fifteen minutes of longitude to a minute of time, or, under the Equator, about 510 yards for a second of time. These numbers are near enough for purposes of explanation, but for all purposes of computation, they require to correspond with the accurate period of the revolution of the earth upon its axis.

When the celestial bodies are visible, it is always easy to find the exact time at the place of observation, whether that place be on land or at sea; and, therefore, if it were possible to convey the exact time at the first meridian over the world, the longitude would be easily found.

A watch, or chronometer, as it is called, that goes at a perfectly uniform rate, may so far answer the purpose, but there is no absolute check upon it. If there be two or three, the average of them is a little more to be depended on, but even that gives no absolute certainty.

There are several other methods:—the eclipses of the sun, the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, the distance of the sun and moon and the distance of the moon from certain known stars. These can all be computed beforehand; and they are inserted in the nautical almanacs, for the benefit of seamen. But eclipses of the sun happen very seldom; the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter cannot be observed at sea, in consequence of the motion of the ship; the method mostly resorted to is derived from observing the distance of the moon from a star. Those distances are marked in the nautical almanac, with the times at Greenwich when they take place, and by making the proper corrections for *refraction*, *parallax*, and the other circumstances mentioned the longitude may be found. The difference between the time at which they are observed, and that stated at the first meridian. Thus if any position of the moon and a star be stated in the nautical almanac to take place at Greenwich at 12 at night, and if, after all corrections, the same be found to take place at 4 in the morning, the place of observation will be in 60 degrees east longitude nearly. Such are the principles, but the details are too minute for being noticed here.

The degrees of longitude are not all of the same length. The meridians meet at the pole, and are at the greatest distance, as under, at the Equator; therefore, as the latitude increases the longitude, becomes less and less, and consequently, an error in the longitude becomes a smaller number of miles. At latitude 60 the degree of longitude is half of what it is at the Equator,—where upon the supposition that the earth is a perfect globe, it is equal to a degree of latitude. The decrease is most rapid toward the poles, and at the pole itself the degree of longitude has no length whatever.

The principles of mathematical geography, are more fully detailed in the treatise on that subject published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; and to that treatise we refer our readers for the explanation of many points that could here only be slightly noticed.

The following is a Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of remarkable places;—

TABLE of the LONGITUDES and LATITUDES of some of the PRINCIPAL TOWNS on the GLOBE, reckoned from the Meridian of Greenwich.

[In compiling this Table, the numbers have been taken to the nearest minute, whether over or under.]

Towns.	Countries.	Longitude.	Latitude.
Aberdeen	Scotland ..	1° 55' W	57° 6' N
Agen	France ..	0 27 E	44 12 N
Ajaccio	Corsica ..	8 44 E	41 55 N
Aleppo	Turkey ..	37 10 E	35 11 N
Alexandria ..	Egypt ..	30 13 E	31 11 N
Algiers	Africa ..	3 5 E	36 49 N
Amiens	France ..	2 18 E	49 53 N
Amsterdam ..	Holland ..	4 53 E	52 22 N
Angers	France ..	0 33 W	47 28 N
Angoulême ..	Ditto ..	0 9 E	45 38 N
Antongil	Madagascar ..	50 24 E	15 27 N
Antwerp	Netherlands ..	4 14 E	51 13 N
Arras	France ..	2 47 E	50 17 N
Aurillac	Ditto ..	2 27 E	44 56 N
Archangel ..	Russia ..	40 44 E	64 32 N
Astracan	Ditto ..	48 13 E	46 21 N
Athens	Greece ..	23 45 E	37 58 N
Auch	France ..	0 25 E	43 39 N
Auxerre	Ditto ..	3 35 E	47 48 N
Avignon	Ditto ..	4 49 E	43 07 N
Bagdad	Asia ..	44 25 E	33 20 N
Barcelona	Spain ..	2 10 E	41 22 N
Batavia	Java ..	106 56 E	6 12 N
Beauvais	France ..	2 5 E	49 26 N
Berlin	Prussia ..	13 22 E	52 32 N
Blois	France ..	1 25 E	47 35 N
Bombay	India ..	73 8 E	18 57 N
Bordeaux	France ..	0 34 W	44 50 N
Boston	America ..	70 30 W	42 22 N
Bourg	France ..	5 14 E	46 12 N
Bourges	Ditto ..	2 24 E	47 5 N
Bremen	Germany ..	8 48 E	53 5 N
Breslaw	Silesia ..	17 2 E	51 6 N
Brest	France ..	4 29 W	48 23 N
Bristol	England ..	2 30 W	51 23 N
Brussels	Netherlands ..	4 22 E	50 51 N
Buenos Ayres ..	America ..	53 24 W	34 37 S
Bucharest	Wallachia ..	25 51 E	44 20 N
Cadiz	Spain ..	6 17 W	36 32 N
Caen	France ..	0 22 W	49 11 N
Cairo	Egypt ..	31 18 E	30 3 N
Calcutta	India ..	88 30 E	22 35 N
Cambridge	England ..	0 5 E	52 12 N
Canton	China ..	113 13 E	23 8 N
Cape Française ..	St. Domingo ..	73 18 W	19 46 N
Cape of Good Hope ..	Africa ..	18 2 E	33 55 N
Carcassonne	France ..	2 41 E	43 13 N
Carthage	America ..	75 50 E	10 25 N
Cassel	Germany ..	9 35 E	51 19 N
Cayenne	America ..	52 15 W	4 56 N
Chalon-sur-Maine ..	France ..	4 22 E	48 57 N

Towns.	Countries.	Longitude.	Latitude.
Chandernagore...	India...	86 30 E	22° 31' N
Chartres...	France...	1 29 E	48° 27' N
Charmont...	Ditto...	5 10 E	48° 6' N
Chebourg...	Ditto...	1 27 W	9° 38' N
Cleimont Ferment...	Ditto...	3 5 E	45° 47' N
Constantinople...	Turkey...	28 55 E	41° 1' N
Copenhagen...	Denmark...	12 34 E	55° 41' N
Cracow...	Poland...	19 5 E	50° 3' N
Dantzic...	Prussia...	18 3 E	51° 21' N
Digne...	France...	6 14 E	44° 5' N
Dover...	England...	1 19 E	51° 3' N
Draguignan...	France...	6 29 E	43° 32' N
Dresden...	Saxony...	13 44 E	51° 3' N
Dublin...	Ireland...	6 35 W	53° 12' N
Dunkirk...	France...	2 22 E	5° 2' N
Dunburgh...	Scotland...	3 11 W	55° 57' N
Evreux...	France...	1 9 E	49° 0' N
Florence...	Italy...	11 16 E	43° 47' N
Forx...	France...	1 37 E	42° 4' N
Frankford on the Maine...	Germany...	8 36 E	50° 7' N
Gap...	France...	6 5 E	44° 34' N
Geneva...	Switzerland...	6 5 E	46° 12' N
Genoa...	Italy...	8 58 E	44° 25' N
Gibraltar...	Spain...	5 19 W	36° 6' N
Goa...	India...	73 45 E	15° 31' N
Goce Island of...	Senegal...	17 15 W	14° 40' N
Gotha...	Saxony...	10 44 E	50° 56' N
Greenwich...	England...	9 0 E	51° 29' N
Greenoble...	France...	5 44 E	45° 11' N
Hamburg...	Germany...	9 59 E	53° 33' N
Havannah, I. of Cuba...	America...	82 13 W	21° 9' N
Horn, Cape...	Ditto...	67 21 W	55° 58' S
Isbahan...	Persia...	51 50 E	32° 25' N
Jackson, Port...	New Holland...	138 12 E	34° 0' S
Jerusalem...	Asiatic Turkey...	33 0 E	31° 48' N
Kasan...	Russia...	49 20 E	55° 48' N
Kongsberg...	Prussia...	20 29 E	54° 42' N
Loan...	France...	3 38 E	49° 34' N
Laval...	Ditto...	0 46 W	48° 4' N
Lisle...	Ditto...	3 5 E	50° 36' N
Lima...	Peru...	77 7 W	12° 3' S
Limoges...	France...	1 16 E	45° 50' N
Lisbon...	Portugal...	9 9 W	36° 42' N
London, St. Paul's...	England... (nearly)...	0 5 W	51° 31' N
Lyons...	France...	4 50 E	45° 46' N
Macao...	China...	113 35 E	22° 13' N
Macou...	France...	4 15 E	46° 18' N
Madrid...	Spain...	80 17 E	18° 4' N
Malaga...	Spain...	3 45 W	40° 25' N
Malacca...	India...	102 5 E	2° 10' N
Manila...	Philippine Islands...	120 58 E	14° 36' N
Malaga...	Spain...	4 2 W	36° 43' N
Marseilles...	France...	5 22 E	43° 18' N
Mecca...	Arabia...	39 15 E	21° 28' N
Melun...	France...	2 40 E	48° 32' N
Metz...	Ditto...	6 11 E	49° 7' N
Mexico...	America...	99 5 W	19° 26' N
Mezieres...	France...	4 44 E	49° 46' N
Milan...	Italy...	9 12 E	45° 28' N
Montauban...	France...	1 21 E	44° 2' N
Montpelier...	Ditto...	3 58 E	44° 1' N
Montreal...	Canada...	73 11 W	45° 52' N
Monte Video...	America...	58 24 W	34° 35' N
Moscow...	Russia...	37 33 E	55° 46' N
Moulins...	France...	3 20 E	46° 34' N
Munich...	Bavaria...	11 35 E	48° 8' N
Nancy...	France...	6 11 E	48° 42' N
Nagasaki...	Japan...	129 52 E	32° 32' N
Nankin...	China...	118 47 E	32° 4' N
Nautes...	France...	1 32 W	47° 13' N
Naples...	Italy...	14 6 E	40° 50' N
Nevers...	France...	3 10 E	46° 59' N
Newcastle...	England...	1 28 W	55° 8' N
New Orleans...	America...	89 51 W	29° 58' S

Locals.	Countries.	Longitude.	Latitude.
Nismes	France	4° 26' E	43° 51' N
Odessa	Russia	30 45 E	46 30 N
Orléans	France	1 55 E	47 54 N
Oxford	England	1 15 W	51 45 N
Ofahote	Pacific Ocean	149 30 W	17 29 N
Owhyhee	Sandwich Islands	156 0 E	20 17 N
Palerio	Sicily	13 22 E	28 7 N
Palma	Island of Majorca	2 39 E	39 34 N
Paris	France	2 20 E	48 50 N
Pekin	China	116 28 E	39 54 N
Perigueux	France	0 44 E	45 11 N
Perpignan	Ibiza	2 54 E	42 42 N
Petersburgh	Russia	30 19 E	59 56 N
Philadelphia	America	75 11 W	39 57 N
Poitiers	France	0 21 E	46 35 N
Pondicherry	India	79 52 E	11 56 N
Plymouth	England	4 15 W	50 24 N
Portsmouth	Ibiza	1 1 W	50 47 N
Portobello	America	79 15 W	9 33 N
Porto Ferrajo	Island of Elva	10 20 E	42 59 N
Porto Rico	Antilles, America	66 13 W	18 29 N
Prague	Bohemia	14 21 E	50 5 N
Quebec	Canada	71 10 W	46 47 N
Quimper	France	4 4 W	47 54 N
Quito	Peru	78 55 W	0 13 S
Rennes	France	1 41 W	49 6 N
Riga	Russia	24 8 E	56 57 N
Rio de Janeiro	America	43 18 W	22 54 S
Rome	Italy	12 30 E	41 54 N
Rouen	France	1 6 E	49 26 N
Rochelle	Ibiza	1 10 W	51 23 N
St. Blas	Mexico	105 16 W	21 33 N
St. Helena	Atlantic Ocean	5 49 W	15 55 S
St. Croix	Antilles	64 19 W	17 44 N
Siam	Asia	100 50 E	14 21 N
Smolensko	Russia	32 0 E	54 51 N
Smyrna	Asia	27 7 E	38 28 N
Stockholm	Sweden	18 4 E	59 29 N
Stralsund	Germany	13 32 E	54 19 N
Strasbourg	France	7 25 E	48 35 N
Sturgard	Germany	9 11 E	48 46 N
Syene	Egypt	32 25 E	24 5 S
Teneriffe, Peak of	Canary Islands	16 40 W	28 17 N
Thebes	Egypt	32 40 E	25 43 N
Tobolsk	Siberia	68 6 E	58 12 N
Torneo	Sweden	24 12 E	65 51 N
Toulon	France	5 56 E	48 7 N
Tripoli	Ibiza	1 20 E	40 35 N
Tours	Ibiza	0 42 E	47 24 N
Trebisond	Asiatic Turkey	39 26 E	41 12 N
Trieste	Austria	14 4 E	45 46 N
Trincomalee	Ceylon	81 12 E	8 28 N
Troyes	France	4 5 E	48 18 N
Tripolie	Africa	13 12 E	32 53 N
Tulle	France	1 54 E	45 16 N
Tunis	Africa	10 11 E	36 48 N
Turin	Piedmont	7 40 E	45 4 N
Uraniburg	Denmark	12 43 E	55 55 N
Valence	France	4 51 E	44 56 N
Vannes	Ibiza	2 45 E	47 39 N
Venice	Italy	12 21 E	45 26 N
Versailles	France	2 7 E	48 48 N
Venna	Austria	17 23 E	48 13 N
Wardhuys	Lapland	31 7 E	70 22 N
Warsaw	Poland	21 3 E	52 14 N
Washington	America	77 0 W	38 55 N
Wilna	Poland	25 18 E	54 41 N
Yakutsk	Siberia	129 52 E	62 2 N
Yarmouth	England	1 40 E	52 55 N

VENTILATION & HOUSEHOLD CLEANLINESS.

We are all thoroughly aware of the necessity of breathing; and the agreeable freshness and reviving influence of the pure morning air must convince us, that the breathing a pure atmosphere is conducive to health; yet we have carefully exclude the air from our houses as if its approach were noxious. Intending to shut out the inclemencies of the weather only, in our care to guard ourselves from the external air, we hinder that renewal of the atmosphere which is necessary to prevent its becoming stagnant and unfit to support animal life.

Few persons are aware how very necessary a thorough ventilation is to the preservation of health. We preserve life without food for a considerable time, but keep us without air for a very few minutes and we cease to exist. It is not enough that we have *air*, we must have *fresh air*; for the principle by which life is supported is taken from the air during the act of breathing. One-fourth only of the atmosphere is capable of supporting life; the remainder serves to dilute the pure vital air, and render it more fit to be respired. A full grown man takes into his lungs nearly a pint of air each time he breathes; and when at rest, he makes about twenty inspirations in a minute. In the lungs, by an appropriate apparatus the air is exposed to the action of the blood which changes its purer part, the vital air, (oxygen gas,) into fixed air, (carbonic acid gas,) which is not only unfit to support animal life, but is absolutely destructive of it. An admirable provision of the Great Author of nature is here visible, to prevent this exhausted and now poisonous air from being breathed a second time;—while in the lungs the air receives so much heat as makes it specifically lighter than the pure atmosphere; it consequently rises above our heads during the short pause between throwing out the breath and drawing it in again, and thus secures to us a pure draught. By the care we take to shut out the external air, from our houses, we prevent the escape of the deteriorated air, and condemn ourselves to breathe again and again the same contaminated and unrefreshing atmosphere.

Who that has ever felt the refreshing effects of the morning air can wonder at the lassitude and disease that follow the continued breathing of the pestiferous atmosphere of crowded or illventilated apartment? It is only necessary to observe the countenances of those who inhabit close rooms and houses, the squalid hue of their skins, their sunken eyes, and their languid movements, to be sensible of the bad effects of shutting out the external air.

Besides the contamination of the air from being breathed, there are other matters which tend to depreciate its purity; these are the effluvia constantly passing off from the surface of animal bodies, and the combustion of candles and other burning substances. On going into a bed room in a morning, soon after the occupant has left his bed, though he be in perfect health, and habitually cleanly in his person, the sense of smelling never fails to be offended with the odour of animal effluvia with which the atmosphere is charged. There is another cause, perhaps, still more striking when a person, fresh from the morning air enters a coach, in which several persons have been close-stowed during a long night. He who has once made the experiment will never voluntarily repeat it. The simple expedient of keeping down both window but a single half-inch would prevent many of the colds, and even fevers, which this injurious mode, of travelling often produces. Outside passengers, though they may suffer a little more from cold and wet, generally escape these every-day complaints of those who pay double their fare. If under where the windows are immovable and the door is never opened but while some one is passing through it! On entering such a den of filth, the nose is saluted by a stench so horrible, as to make any person, unused to it, recoil and pause before he venture in; but the wretched inhabitant has his sense of smelling so blunted, that he does not perceive that which every breath he takes, he inhales a poison, which is sapping the vigour of his body and destroying the energies of his mind.

Can we wonder that, with such absolute neglect, all the diseases of persons so situated should be of a dangerous character? or that the mind should be dispirited, and that the man should fly to drugs for relief from the burthen which he finds to be weighing him down?

It may be taken as a wholesome general rule, that whatever produces a disagreeable impression on the sense of smelling, is unfavorable to health. That sense was doubtless intended to guard us against the dangers to which we are liable from vitiation of the atmosphere. If we have, by the same means, a high sense of gratification from other subjects, it ought to excite our admiration

of the beneficence of the Deity in thus making our senses serve the double purpose of affording us pleasure and security; for the latter end might just as effectually have been answered by our being only susceptible of painful impressions.

To keep the atmosphere of our houses free from contamination, it is not sufficient that we secure a frequent renewal of the air—all matters which can injure its purity must be carefully removed. The linen of beds should not be allowed to remain unchanged till it has lost all appearance of ever having been white, or of ever having had any acquaintance with the washing tub. The contents of chamber vessels should not be left in the house an instant, if it be possible, and certainly not in the room of sick person; every moment they remain they fill the air with a filthy odour, which is little less than poisonous to all who breathe it.

Those who have but one apartment in which they must, of necessity, perform all the domestic duties, should be careful to remove all matters which can be offensive in smell; as cabbage water, dirty soapuds, &c.; they should indeed, if possible, avoid washing in the room they live in. For the same reason, drying clothes indoors should be avoided.

Flowers, in water, and living plants, in pots, greatly injure the purity of the air during the night, by giving out large quantities of an air, (carbonate acid) similar to that which is separated from the lungs by breathing, which, as before stated, is highly noxious. On this account they should never be kept in bed rooms; there are instances of persons, who have incautiously gone to sleep in a close room, in which there has been a large growing plant, having been found dead in the morning; as effectually suffocated as if there had been a charcoal stove in the room.

A constant renewal of the air is absolutely necessary to its purity: for in all situations it is suffering, either by its vital part being absorbed, or by impure vapours being disengaged and dispersed through it. *Ventilation, therefore, resolves, itself into the securing a constant supply of fresh air.*

In the construction of houses especially in those built for the poor, this great object has been too generally overlooked, when, by a little contrivance, in the arrangement of windows and doors, a current of air might, at any time be made to pervade every room of a house of any dimensions. Rooms cannot be well ventilated that have no outlets for the air; for this reason there should be a chimney to every apartment. The windows should be capable of being opened, and they should, if possible, be situated on the side of the room opposite to, and farthest from the fire place, that the air may traverse the whole space of the apartment in its way to the chimney.

Fire places in bed rooms should not be stopped up with chimney boards. The windows should be thrown open for some hours every day, to carry off the animal effluvia which are necessarily separating from the bed clothes, and which should be assisted in their escape by the bed being shaken up, and the clothes spread abroad, in which state they should remain as long as possible; this is the reverse of the usual practice of making the bed, as it is called, in the morning and tucking in up close, as if with the determination of preventing any purification from taking place. Attention to this direction, with regard to airing the bed clothes and bed after being slept in, is of the greatest importance to persons of weak health. Instances have been known in which restlessness and an inability to find refreshment from sleep would come on in such individuals when the linen of their beds had been unchanged for eight or ten days. In one case of a gentleman, of a very irritable habit, who suffered from excessive perspiration during the night and who had taken much medicine without relief, he observed that, for two or three nights after he had fresh sheets put upon his bed, he had no sweating; and that, after that time he never awoke, but that he was literally swimming, and that the sweats seemed to increase with the length of time he slept in the same sheets. By not permitting him to sleep in the same sheets or nightclothes more than twice without their being washed, he instantly lost this debilitating affection.

Various means are had recourse to at times, with the intention of correcting disagreeable smells, and of purifying the air of sick room. Diffusing the vapour of vinegar through the air, by plunging a hot poker into a vessel containing it; burning aromatic vegetables, smoking tobacco, and exploding gunpowder, are the means usually employed. All these are useless. The explosion of gunpowder may, indeed, do something, by displacing the air within the reach

of its influence; but then, unfortunately, an air is produced by its combustion, that is as offensive, and equally unfit to support life as any air it can be used to remove. These expedients only serve to disguise the really offensive condition of the atmosphere. The only certain means of purifying the air of a chamber which is actually occupied by a sick person, is by changing it in such a manner that the patient shall not be directly exposed to the draughts or currents.

Chemistry has furnished the means of purifying the air of chambers in which persons have been confined with contagious diseases, so as to destroy the noxious power of the *effluvia* generated in such situations, and thus of preventing the disease from extending. This will be accomplished by attending carefully to the following directions:—

Close on the windows and doors of the room intended to be purified, except the one by which you propose to retreat and make up the aperture of the chimney or fire-place, except for about an inch or two at the bottom. Having put three table spoonful of common salt, (*muriate of soda*.) rubbed fine, into a shallow dish, place it upon the floor of the apartment,—if such a few hot cinders beneath it, the better; and then pour, at once, upon the salt, a quarter of a pint of strong oil of vitriol (*sulphuric acid*); retire, and close the room for forty-eight hours. Immediately the acid is poured upon the salt a pungent vapour, (*chlorine*.) is given out freely, which is extremely unpleasant to breathe, and very destructive to most metallic surfaces. It is on this account that the operator should leave the apartment quickly, and that all the iron and brass furniture should be previously removed. This vapour continues forming for many hours, and diffusing itself completely through all parts of the room, effectually destroys the matter on which infection depends at the expiration of about forty-eight hours, the room may be entered, the doors and windows thrown open, and a fire made in the chimney, in order that the apartment may be perfectly ventilated. It may then be safely occupied. The above quantity of salt, &c. is quite sufficient for a chamber of the usual size; for a much larger room, double the quantity, divided into two vessels, should be used. The merely offensive odour of sick rooms, or of any other apartments, may be readily corrected, by placing in them plates containing the *chlorosodic solution of Labarraque*, which is now well known in this country.

But no fumigation will be of any avail in purifying stagnant air, or air that has been breathed till it has been deprived of its vital part; such air must be driven out, when its place should be immediately supplied by the fresh, pure atmosphere. The readiest means of changing the air of an apartment is by lighting a fire in it, and then throwing open the door and windows; this will set the air in motion, by establishing a current up the chimney. The air which has been altered by being breathed is essential to vegetable life; and plants, aided by the rays of the sun, have the power to absorb it, while, they themselves, at the same time give out pure vital air. The process, going on by day, the reverse of that described before, as taking place during the night, is continually in operation, so that the purification of the atmosphere can only be prevented by its being preserved in a stagnant state.

In the country, there are other circumstances which require to be attended to besides cleanliness in the house, and the free admission of the air into it at all times. Care ought to be taken that nothing be allowed to exist very near the house that can injure the purity of, or produce humidity in, the atmosphere; heaps of putrifying vegetables, dung-hills, pools and ditches of stagnant water, privies, and open drains, furnish a constant supply of the exhalations which produce fever. In hot seasons, especially, every breeze in such neighbourhoods must carry poison with it. These things are much too common before the doors of cottages, and even of large houses. Those who build houses for the poor would do well to choose situations sufficiently elevated to allow the waters to be drained off with facility; without this, they must stagnate and putrify to the danger of the health of the inhabitants.

NATURE AND USE OF CHRONOLOGY.

The term CHRONOLOGY is made up of two Greek words, *Chronos*, "time," and *Logos*, literally "word," or "description;" so that the simplest definition of its meaning is, THE STORY OF TIME,—or the narrative of the succession of recorded events, in their proper order, noticing the portions of time that elapse between them.

As the past is our only safe guide for the present, and our only useful key to the future the story of time, or the consideration of events, in the order in which they happen, becomes a matter of the utmost importance. Even to our merely historical knowledge, that is, our knowledge of the events themselves, and without any reference to the comparison of them together, chronology is important; because, without that, our knowledge is not correct. But when we wish to turn our historical knowledge to a practical use, by reflecting upon the causes and results of human actions, chronology becomes indispensable. The great practical use of past events is the effects that the *antecedent* event has upon the *consequent*; and if we mistake the order of succession, (and where we have no information we are more likely to be wrong than right,) we are in a worse condition than if we had no information whatever,—we are in a similar condition to a man travelling along the road from London to Dover, in order to arrive at Liverpool, farther from the object we wish to arrive at, than if we had not moved at all.

Now, men seldom take the first step in any art or science, until they are goaded on by necessity; and as the use of chronology is philosophical, and thus does not appear till men begin to compare the former events with the latter, and draw conclusions, it cannot be known among very illiterate nations, and could not be known in the early ages of the world. The memories of inhabitants of the South Sea Islands do not extend backwards above an age or two; and even then they are vague, not agreed about the events themselves or informed as to the intervals between them. Of the recorded events of the early ages, of the world, the information is so very uncertain, that the most acute and laborious inquirers into the subject are at variance.

Before the story of time can be known, we must know something of time itself; we must know how to compare two portions or periods of it, so as to be able to say either, that they are of equal length, or that the one is longer than the other, and how much longer it is. In order to do this, we must fix upon some standard of which the length is known; and as we cannot keep a portion of time by us to apply to other portions as we do a standard pound for weight, or a standard bushel for dry measure, we must have recourse to some event which we have reason for believing does not take up a longer period at one time than at another,—such as the rotation of the earth upon its axis, the revolution of the moon round the earth, or that of the earth round the sun. Of the absolute equality of any two portions of time, whatever may be the event by which they are measured, we never can be certain; because we cannot be in possession of two of them at once so as to compare them together. If we can find no other difference between the events, we have no reason to believe that the times in which they happen are of different lengths; and this negative proof is all that we can get. In using the measures of time we observe the same method as with other measures. If the period be less than a day, we mention the number of hours, or parts of an hour, that are in it; if it be of moderate length, such as the life of a man, we count it in years; and if it be long, we count it in centuries, or hundreds of years.

Though to all nations, the various lengths of the day, as arising from the rotation of the earth; of the month, as arising from the revolution of the moon; and of the year, as arising from the revolution of the earth, be each dependent upon the same cause; and though, as the other circumstances of those causes—the spaces over which those bodies pass, do not vary much the same day, or month, or year, still they must be of the same length to the people of all nations, and there cannot be much difference between one and another, yet different nations have had different modes of reckoning them. Some of these differences are pointed out in Art. I. “On the Calendar.”

When a nation came to such a degree of information and importance, as that it felt a desire of recording the events of its own history, it generally began with some great event, as a fixed point or epoch, for which it counted the era or succession of portions of time, all presumed to be equal, and each equal to that which the nation happened to take for standard. The day being the portion with which people are most familiar, and also the one of which the appearance is the most striking—light and darkness being the greatest of all contrast—most nations made the day the absolute measure; but as the day is rather short for measuring long intervals, they generally had periods of so many days, and of so many times these again, corresponding with, or rather having some resemblance to, our weeks, months and years.

As an exact number of times of the rotation of the earth is not contained in the revolution of the moon, and as an exact number of times of either this rotation or this revolution is not contained in the revolution of the earth; *eras* which are reckoned in terms of either of these fixed periods, do not agree with each other. In other words, as days, lunar months, and year, are not even parts or multiples of each other, two *eras* which are counted, one in so many times of one of these, and the other in so many times of another, cannot be made to agree, so as to point out the time at which any event happens, without making correction for the fractional differences. The period of time in which those fractional differences amount to an unit of the shorter measure, is called a cycle.—See Art. II.

Those nations among whom the Christian religion has been disseminated, have, ever since its introduction, abandoned all *eras*, save that which began at the birth of our Saviour. This is called the CHRISTIAN ERA, and when the *date* or *number* of the year is spoken of in a solemn or formal manner, the words *Anno Domini*, or the contraction A. D., meaning “the year of the Lord” are prefixed to the number, to distinguish it from other *eras*. When we count from the birth of our Saviour backwards, we either put B. C., “before Christ,” or *Anno ante Christum*, A. A. C., which is the same. Events are sometimes dated from the creation of the world; and the term *Anno Mundi*, A. M., that is, “year of the world,” prefixed to the date; but as opinion is divided as to the precise date of the creation, in terms of the Christian era, the commencement of that era is considered as the preferable epoch.

To find the distance of any event—if it be before the birth of our Saviour, add the date of it to the date of the year; if after, subtract; the sum in the first case, as the difference in the second, is the time from the present date, or the distance of the event.

As the *eras* of the nations of antiquity have become obsolete, and as the principal events in their histories have been reduced to the respective years of the Christian era, either before or after the birth of our Saviour, those *eras* are needed only by those who read the writings of antiquity; and, therefore, it is not necessary, in the present case, to detail them. There is, however, one era which is used by a very large portion of the moderns, the *Hejra*, or era commences at the epoch of the flight of Mahomet from the city of Mecca to that of Median, which took place in the 622d year of the Christian era. The Mehometan year is regulated by this event.

PRINCIPAL ERAS.

Creation of world.—There have been as many as one hundred and forty opinions on the distance of time between this event and the birth of our Saviour.* Some make it as small as 3616 years, and some as great as 6424. The chronology which is usually given with the authorized version of the Bible, places the event in the 4004th year before the commencement of the common era.

The Olympiads.—The first year of the first Olympiad begins in the summer of the 776th year before the common era; the first year of the second Olympiad, in the summer of the 772d year, and so on.

The foundation of Rome.—The 753d year before the commencement of the common era according to the calculation usually adopted.

The Birth of Christ.—This is probably to be dated in the 4th year before the commencement of the common era.

The Hejra—Commencing on the 16th of July, in the 922d year after the common era.

* Fabric, Bibl. Ant. Cap. 7, Koch. Tab. Rev. Introd. XIX.

A General Table

SHOWING, by inspection, all the Dominical Letters that have been, since the correction of the Julian Calendar, by Pope Gregory XIII, which took place from the ides of October 1582, or that can occur in any future times.

A G		C B		E D		G F		B A		D C		F E	
P. E. D.		A. G. F.		C. B. A.		E D. C.		G F. E.		B A. G.		D. C. E.	
1584		88		92		96		.....		.....		.....
0	.....	.....		.....		.....		1600		4		8	
	1612	16		20		24		28		32		36	
	40	44		48		52		56		60		64	
	68	72		76		80		84		88		92	
	96	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....
1	.....	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		1704	
	1708	12		16		20		24		28		32	
	36	40		44		48		52		56		60	
	64	68		72		76		80		84		88	
	92	96		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....
2	.....	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....
	1804	8		12		16		20		24		28	
	32	36		40		44		48		52		56	
	60	64		68		72		76		80		84	
	88	92		96		.....		.....		.....		.....
3	.....	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....
	.....	1904		8		12		16		20		24	
	28	32		36		40		44		48		52	
	56	60		64		68		72		76		80	
	84	88		92		96		.....		.....		.....
.....		.....		.....		.....		2000		4		8	

The letters for the first, second, and third years after every bissextile, are the three single letters placed under the double letters, in the same column with the bissextile they immediately follow. For example, as the Dominical Letters for 1600 were A B, so the Dominical Letter for 1601 was c, for 1602 F, and for 1603 F. So for 1796 the Dominical will be C B; consequently, 1797, 1798, and 1799, must have 4, G, and F: and the letter for 1800, (which is to be accounted a common year,) will be E; therefore 1801, 1802, and 1803, must have the subsequent letters D, C, and B; and then 1804, being bissextile will come under the letters A G: and from thence every fourth year will be leap-year.

Perpetual Diary.

MONTH.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
January.....	O	Sa'ndray	Friday	Thursday	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday
February.....	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday
March.....	Wednes.	Friday	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday
April.....	Saturday	Tuesday	Thursday	Wednes.	O	Monday	O
May.....	Monday	O	satunday	Friday	Thursday	Wednes.	Tuesday
June.....	Thursday	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday
July.....	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday	O
August.....	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednes.
September....	Friday	Thursday	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday
October.....	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday
November....	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday
December .	Friday	Thursday	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday

Having the Dominical letter for the year at the top and the Month in the side column, will give the day of the week, that being the Month.

An Almanac

BY WHICH MAY BE FOUND

THE DAY OF THE MONTH IN ANY YEAR.

From A. D. 1840 to 1860, both inclusive.

TABLE I.		TABLE II.				TABLE III.							
Years.	Sunday Letters.	Golden Number	Epat t.	Solar Cycle.	Roman Indiction.	Sunday.							
1840	E D	17	26	1	13								
1	E D	18	7	2	14								
2	C B A	19	18	3	15								
3	C B A	1	0	4	1								
4	G F	2	11	5	2								
5	G F	3	12	6	3								
6	E D C	4	3	7	4								
7	E D C	5	14	8	5								
8	B A	6	25	9	6								
9	B A	7	6	10	7								
1850	F E	8	17	11	8								
1	F E	9	8	12	9								
2	D C	10	9	13	10								
3	B A	11	20	14	11								
4	A G	12	1	15	12								
5	A G	13	2	16	13								
6	F E	14	23	17	14								
7	D C	15	4	18	15								
8	D C	16	15	19	1								
9	C B	17	26	20	2								
1860	A G	18	7	21	3								
MONTHS.						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
						8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
January						15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
						22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
October						29	30	31					
May						A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
August						B	C	D	E	F	G	A	
February						C	D	E	F	G	A	B	
March						D	E	F	G	A	B	C	
November						E	F	G	A	B	C	D	
June						F	G	A	B	C	D	E	
September						G	A	B	C	D	E	F	
December						A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
April						B	C	D	E	F	G	A	
July						C	D	E	F	G	A	B	

With the Dominical or Sunday Letter for the Year, enter Table III. and opposite the Month find the same Letter, over which are placed the Days of the Month, or every Sunday is that Month.

N. B.—In every Leap Year there are two Sunday Letters; one serves for January and February, and the other for the remainder of the Year.

A Perpetual Almanac.



YEARS.							MONTHS.		SUNDAYS.						
A.	G.	F.	E.	D.	C.	B.			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1890	21	22	23		24	25			8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26	27		28	29	30	31			15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	32	33	34	35		36			22	23	24	25	26	27	28
37	38	39		40	41	42			29	30	31				
43		44	45	46	47	1	January	}.....	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
48	49	50	51		52	53	October		B	C	D	E	F	G	A
54	55		56	57	58	59	May.....		B	C	D	E	F	G	A
	60	61	62	63		64	August.....		C	D	E	F	G	A	B
65	66	67		68	69	70	February, March	}		D	E	F	G	A	B
71		72	73	74	75		November			E	F	G	A	B	C
76	77	78	79		80	81	June.....		F	G	A	B	C	D	E
82	83		84	85	86	87	September	}..		G	A	B	C	D	E
	88	89	90	91		92	December								
98	94	95		96	97	98	April	}.....		G	A	B	C	D	E
99	1900	01	02	03			July								

Under the word years, find the year; above which is the Dominical letter for that year: then against the months find the same letter, over which are placed the days of the month; every Sunday in the month. In leap year, for January and February, use the letter above the blank space before the year; for all the rest of the months, use the letter for the year.

To find out when it is Leap Year, divide the year by 4; if there is no remainder, it is Leap Year; and if any remainder, it is 1, 2, or 3 years after Leap Year.

RIVER DISTANCES FROM CALCUTTA.

TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES.

	Miles.
To the Old Powder Mills, or Akrah farm.....	13
Rudge Budge.....	23
Fulta.....	43
Diamond Harbour.....	63
Kedgeries.....	90
Bangor Point.....	110
The Floating light, where the Pilot leaves the ship.....	146

N.B.—The above distances are calculated for Ships: for Boats the distance is about one third less.

A TABLE

Shewing the probable length of Passage from Saugor Roads to the different Ports in Asia and Africa throughout the Year.

SAILING IN THE MONTH OF	SAILING															
	Madras.	Trincomalee.	Point de Galie & Colombo.	Bombay.	Minas.	Bualceer.	Nocha.	Suez.	Surat.	Cape of Good Hope.	Pegue.	Prince of Wales Island.	China.	Amoyua.	Batavia.	New South Wales.
	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days
January,	6	10	15	30	35	49	40	6	15	56	18	18	45	90	42	28
February,	0	15	18	38	50	64	56	8	10	63	10	20	10	90	45	21
March,	15	22	22	40	60	72	70	120	19	70	10	20	30	10	56	42
April,	20	30	38	55	70	84	80		6	80	10	20	30	60	70	49
May,	5	31	50	70	70	90	70		60	90	11	20	3	10	60	41
June,	35	50	70	70	60	90	56		60	90	11	20	30	35	90	56
July,	35	50	60	70	60	90	56		60	90	11	20	30	35	90	56
August,	30	42	50	70	60	85	56		10	80	10	20	30	16	90	56
September,	20	30	38	63	60	85	56	120	6	70	12	25	35	60	70	49
October,	12	20	24	49	56	66	56	10	49	56	15	24	4	60	60	35
November,	8	12	7	35	49	60	49	80	35	56	12	20	45	30	40	25
December,	5	9	15	30	40	50	45	60	35	56	9	18	17	0	40	21

Estimated Passage for Sloops, proceeding from the Presidency to Saugor, from the 1st of March till the 31st of October, Days 12.

Estimated Passage for Sloops, proceeding from the Presidency to Saugor, from the 1st of November till 28th of February, Days 8

A POLYMETRICAL TABLE,

Showing the Itinerian Distances, in British Miles, between some of the most remarkable Places of Hindostan.

EXPLANATION.

From Agra to Trichinopoly,	1406	miles
From Calcutta to Seringapatam, ..	1220	ditto
		Agra
		Benares
		Bidjeeghur
		Bombay
		Calcutta
		Delhi
		Hydrabad
		Madras
		Lucknow
		Patna
		Poonah
		Seringapatam
		Surat
		Trichinopoly

TO REDUCE BAZAR WEIGHT INTO FACTORY WEIGHT.

Add 1-10th; and, *vice versa*, deduct 1-11th.

Thus; 3,000 Bazar Maunds.

Add 1-10th 300

3,300 Factory Maunds.

To reduce Bazar weight into Cwt.; add 1-10th and deduct 1-3rd of that sum, the remainder will be Cwt.

Thus 3,000 Bazar Maunds.

Add 1 10th 300

3,300

Deduct 1-3rd 1,100

Remainder 2,200 Cwt.

To reduce Factory Maunds into Tons; divide by 30 and the quotient will be the answer.

Thus, Factory Maunds $3,000 \div 30 = 100$ Tons.

COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR THE VALUATION OF INDIGO.

Rs Exchange per one Sicca Rupee be	10 Rupees per one Factory Maund equals Net* per 1 lb.	1 Shilling per 1 lb. equals Net* per 1 Factory Maund
20 d.	3,12 d.	38.4 Sa. Rs.
21	3,28	36.57
22	3,43	34.91
23	3,59	33.39
24	3,75	32,
25	3,90	30,72
26	4,06	29,53

* That is, deducting more than 14 per cent. from the Factory maund, to meet all charges and contingencies. The Factory maund, 74 lbs 62-100 is thus taken at 64 lbs.

The use of this Table is obvious. If Indigo sells in Calcutta at 200 Rs. per maund, and Bills on London at 2s per 1 R,—what price must be expected in London to render the purchase of Indigo or bills indifferent? by column 2d—

Rs. D. Rs. S d.
10 : 3 75 :: 200 : 6 3 the answer.

The third column will give the same result.

If the London price of Indigo be assumed as 7 shillings per lb and bills on London sell here at 2s. 3d,—how much can a buyer give for a maund of Indigo without fear of loss?

From column 3d—

Sh. Rs. Sh Rs.
1 : 33.39 :: 7 : 233½ Answer

The same result is obtainable from column 2d.

ANOTHER METHOD FOR VALUATION.

To find the price per lb. in London, at which Indigo ought to be sold to yield an equivalent exchange, after the Freight, Insurance, and every charge, both in Calcutta and London have been deducted.

Rule.—Divide the cost price per Factory Maund by 30, and the quotient will be the amount, per lb., in shillings and parts of a shilling at the Exchange of 2s. 1d. per Rupee.

Example.—Indigo costing Rs 200 per Factory Maund divided by 30 will give 6s. 8d. as the price per lb. at which it ought to be sold to yield the above exchange of 2s. 1d. per Rupee.

To find the equivalent sale price at any other rate of Exchange; add or deduct 1 per cent or every farthing above or below 2s. 1d.

SHORT METHOD TO FIND THE SIMPLE INTEREST OF ANY SUM,

FOR ANY NUMBER OF DAYS, AT ANY RATE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Formula.

Let p denote the principal.

d the number of days.

r the rate per cent.

and i the interest.

$$\text{Assume } 100,000 (2 p d r + \frac{1}{3} 2 p d r + \frac{1}{30} 2 p d r + \frac{1}{300} 2 p d r) = a$$

$$\text{Then } a - \frac{a}{10,000} = i \text{ very nearly.}$$

Rule.

Multiply the principal by the number of days, and that product by double the rate per Cent. Then divide the amount by 3, 30, and 300; add these quotients to it; and, subtracting the 10,000th part of the sum, the remainder divided by 100,000 will be the interest required.

Example.

Required the Interest of Rs. 180,000 for 146 days at 9 per Cent. per annum? Answer Rs 6,480.

$$\text{Principal } 180,000 \times 146 \text{ days.}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 180000 \\ \times 146 \\ \hline 1080000 \\ 720000 \\ 180000 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\text{Product.... } 26280000 \times 18 \text{ (double the rate per cent.)}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 26280000 \\ \times 18 \\ \hline 210240000 \\ 26280000 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Amount... } 47304000 \\ \text{Add 1-3rd part... } 157680000 \\ \text{1-30th do.... } 15768000 \\ \text{1-300th do.... } 1576800 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sum..... } 648064800 \\ \text{Deduct 1-10,000th part } 64800 \text{ (rejecting fractions).} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Remainder... 6480,00000 divided by 100,000, (by inserting the decimal point before the fifth figure to the right hand) shews that the interest is Rs. 6,480.

Time Table.

No. 1.—Shows the number of days from any given day in one month to the same day of any other month. It must be observed, that in Leap Year, if the end of the month of February, be included in the time, one day must be added. If it be desired to find the number of days from a given day in one month to a different day in another, the difference between the dates must be added to, or subtracted from (as the case may be) the amount. For Example:—To find the number of days between the 5th of January, and 12th of November—

From 5th of January to 5th of November, 304 Days.
From 5th to 12th of November, 7

311
If it be Leap Year, add..... 1

Answer, 312

No. 2.—Shows the decimal parts for each and all the days in the twelfth part of a year, consisting of 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days.

No. 1.

Number of Days from one Month to another.

Between	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
January	365	334	306	275	245	214	184	153	122	92	61	31
February	32	365	37	316	276	245	215	184	153	123	92	60
March	59	28	365	334	304	273	243	212	181	151	120	90
April	90	59	31	365	335	304	274	243	212	182	151	121
May	120	89	61	30	365	334	301	273	242	212	181	151
June	151	120	92	61	30	365	335	304	273	243	212	181
July	181	150	122	91	61	30	365	334	303	273	242	217
August	212	181	153	122	92	61	31	365	334	304	273	243
September	243	212	184	153	123	92	62	31	365	335	304	274
October	273	242	214	183	153	122	92	61	30	365	334	304
November	304	273	245	214	184	153	123	92	61	31	365	335
December	334	303	275	244	214	183	153	122	91	61	30	365

No. 2.

Decimal Parts for Days in the Twelfth Part of a Year.

Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.	Days	D. P.
1	.083	9	.296	17	.558	25	.821
2	.166	10	.328	18	.591	26	.854
3	.249	11	.361	19	.624	27	.887
4	.331	12	.394	20	.657	28	.92
5	.414	13	.427	21	.69	29	.953
6	.497	14	.46	22	.723	30	.986
7	.58	15	.493	23	.756		
8	.663	16	.525	24	.788		

NUMBER OF DAYS FROM 1st JANUARY TO THE END OF THE YEAR.

Days	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29		88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30		89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31		90		151		212	243		304		365

In Leap Years one day must be added after the 2th of February.

THE USE OF THE FOREGOING TABLE.

I. To find the number of days from the end of the year to any day in any month of the year following.—*Rule* Opposite the given day in the margin look under the given month, which will show the number of days required. Thus, from 31st December till 15th August following is 230 days, and to 30th October 803 days.

II. To find the number of days from any particular day, to the end of the year.—Suppose 27th July.

From 365, the days in a year,
take the number answering to 27th July, viz. 208

Remainder 57 days required

III. To find the number of days from any day in one month to any day in another month—suppose from 5th April to 28th November.—*Rule* Take the difference between the numbers corresponding to those days.

28th November 332

5th April, . . . 59

Answer, 273

IV. To find the number of days between any day in one year to any day in the year following.—suppose from 21st August, 1822, to 27th May, 1823.—(See Rules I and 2)

From 265 Days in a Year.

Take the number of 21st August 233

232 days in 1822

Add the number of 27th May 117

Total.

79 days required.

TABLE OF COMPOUND INTEREST.

A TABLE

Showing the increase of Compound Interest, at several rates per cent.

A SUM BECOMES

Rates per cent.	Twice as much in about.		4 times as much in about		8 times as much in about		16 times as much in about		32 times as much in about		64 times as much in about	
	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days
5		71	28	14	42	222	56	296	71	5	85	79
6	11	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	288 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	250	47	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	185
7	10	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	261 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	348 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	157 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	9	24	18	48	27	63	36	9	45	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	8	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	7	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	192	21	288	29	19	36	115	43	211
11	6	230 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	96	19	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	192	33	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	268
12	6	40	12	80	18	120	24	160	30	200	86	240

Examples What will 1 Rupee amount to, put out to Compound Interest for 280 year at 7 per Cent per Annum?

Answer. To about 5,21,288 Rupees; out at Compound Interest for 5 years, 153 days—200 years being 19 times the period of doubling, and 5 years, 153 days, over it.

TO FIND THE LEAP YEAR.

* Divide the given year by 4, and if there be no remainder, it is Leap Year, but if 1, 2, or 3 remain, they shew it so many years after leap year

TO FIND THE EPOCH.

Divide the given year by 19, multiply the remainder by 11, and the product will be the Epoch, if it does not exceed 29, but if it does, then divide the product by 30, and the last remainder will be the Epoch.

THE NUMBER OF THE MONTHS ARE AS FOLLOWS.

	January,	Feb.	March,	April,	May,	June,	July,	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Common Year.....	0	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	7	7	9	9
Leap Year.....	0	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	8	10	10

TO FIND THE MOONS' AGE.

To the Epoch of the year, add the number for the month, and the day of the month the sum, if it does not exceed 30, is the Moon's Age, but if it does, subtract 30 from it, and the remainder will be the Moon's Age.

CALCUTTA TIDE TABLE,

Showing the Actual time of High Water at the Undermentioned Places.

Moon's Age.	Calcutta.		Moyapore.		Fulta.		Diamond Harbour.		Culpee.		Mud Point.		Kedgerie.		New Anchorage.		Sangor.		Sangor Point.		Spit Buoy.		Reef Buoy.		Balla Roads.		Point Palmiras.		Balla-sore River.		False Point.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Full and change.	3	0	2	0	1	30	1	0	12	30	12	0	11	30	11	0	10	30	10	10	9	30	9	0	9	0	8	30	10	0	7	30
1	3	48	2	48	2	18	1	48	1	18	12	48	12	18	11	48	12	18	10	58	10	18	9	48	9	48	9	48	10	48	8	18
2	4	36	3	36	3	6	3	36	2	6	1	36	1	6	12	36	12	6	11	46	11	6	10	36	10	36	10	36	11	36	9	6
3	5	24	4	24	3	6	3	24	3	54	2	24	1	54	1	24	12	54	12	34	11	54	11	24	11	24	10	54	12	24	9	54
4	6	12	5	12	4	42	4	12	3	42	3	12	2	42	2	12	1	42	1	22	12	42	12	12	12	12	11	42	1	12	10	42
5	7	0	6	0	5	30	5	0	4	30	4	0	3	30	3	0	3	30	2	10	1	30	1	0	1	0	12	30	2	0	11	30
6	7	48	6	48	6	18	5	48	5	18	4	48	4	18	3	48	3	18	2	58	3	18	1	48	1	48	1	18	2	48	12	18
7	8	36	7	36	7	6	6	36	6	6	5	36	5	6	4	36	4	6	3	46	3	6	2	36	2	36	2	6	3	36	1	6
8	9	24	8	24	7	14	7	24	6	54	6	24	5	54	5	24	4	54	4	34	3	54	3	24	3	24	3	54	4	24	1	6
9	10	12	9	12	8	42	8	12	7	42	7	12	6	42	6	12	5	42	5	22	4	42	4	12	4	12	3	42	5	12	2	42
10	11	0	10	0	9	30	9	0	8	30	8	0	7	30	7	0	6	30	6	10	5	30	5	0	5	0	4	30	6	0	3	30
11	11	48	10	48	10	18	9	48	9	18	8	48	8	18	7	48	7	18	6	58	6	18	5	48	5	48	5	18	6	48	4	18
12	12	36	11	36	11	6	10	36	10	6	9	36	9	6	8	36	8	6	7	46	7	6	6	36	6	36	6	6	7	36	5	6
13	1	24	12	24	11	54	11	24	10	54	10	24	9	54	9	24	8	54	8	34	7	54	7	24	7	24	6	54	8	24	5	54
14	2	12	1	12	12	42	12	12	11	42	11	12	10	42	10	12	9	42	9	22	8	42	8	12	8	12	7	42	9	12	6	42

N. B.—This Table shows the actual time of high water at, and corresponding to, the number of days after the full and change of the Moon, when not influenced by local causes, after which time, the water begins to fall, although the tide of flood continues to run for about an hour; in the same manner the water is at its lowest, nearly two hours before the ebb tide is done, and begins to flow the last hour of the ebb, subject however to some variations according to the seasons, and from local causes.

THE TIDES AT MADRAS.

TIME OF TRAVELLING BY DAWK.

From Calcutta to Loodiana during the dry Season.

	<i>h</i>	<i>m</i>		<i>h</i>	<i>m</i>
From Calcutta to Bancoorah.....	28	50	Cawnpore to Futtighur.....	23	5
Bancoorah to Ruggoonathpore.....	10	30	Futtighur to Sirpoora.....	14	40
Ruggoonathpore to Chas.....	10	0	Sirpoora to Khassungce.....	6	15
Chas to Hazarybaugh.....	10	0	Khassungce to Allyghur.....	10	40
Hazarybaugh to Kutrumsandy.....	4	0	Allyghur to Boolundshir.....	9	45
Kutrumsandy to Shergotty.....	13	0	Boolundshir to Meerutt.....	12	15
Shergotty to the Soane River.....	14	0	Meerutt to Sirdannah.....	4	0
From the Soane to Benares.....	22	0	Sirdannah to Kurnaul.....	16	20
Benares to Syddabad Bungalow.....	13	30	Kurnaul to Ambala.....	14	45
Syddabad to Allahabad.....	4	0	Ambala to Sirhind.....	9	0
Allahabad to Futtypore.....	21	0	Sirhind to Loodiana.....	13	15
Futtypore to Cawnpore.....	13	30			

THE TIDES AT MADRAS.

On the 31st of May 1821, a tide gauge was fixed to the northeast angle of Fort St. George, and the tides were observed. Until the 29th of July the observations were frequently interrupted; but after that date, they were made daily, at every tide in every twenty-four hours, until the 10th of October, and the result of all these observations is shown in the following tables:—

Moon.	Time of High Water.	Surface of the Sea below the Gauge Mark.						Rise and Fall.	Moon.	
		High Water.		Low Water.		Mean.				
		ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.			ft.	in.
New	h. m.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	Full
	8 58	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	11	6	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	2	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	
1	9 26	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
2	10 0	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
3	10 30	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	19
4	11 0	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	20
5	14 42	4	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	2	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	21
6	12 12	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	22
7	12 30	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	7	2	5	23
8	1 21	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	0	7	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	24
9	3 6	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	0	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
10	4 45	6	6	8	3	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	9	26
11	5 24	6	7	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	27
12	6 25	6	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	0	28
13	7 11	5	11	8	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1	29
14	7 37	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	4	
Mean level and lift		5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1	6	10	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	

THE TIDES AT JAVA, IN 1815.

The east monsoon is the dry season; and the west monsoon is the wet season. July and August are the driest months, and in January and February the heaviest rains fall. The barometer ranges only from 29.5 to 29.9.

At full and new moon the tide flows and ebbs but once in the twenty-four hours, but at the first quarter and last quarter of the moon, the tide flows and ebbs twice in the twenty four hours. The highest tides occur in the dry season, and the lowest in the rainy season.

At Batavia, at full and change, in the month of December, it is high water at noon, and low water at midnight; in the month of March it is high water at about half-past six o'clock in the morning, and low water at six o'clock in the evening; in the month of June it is high water at midnight, and low water at noon; in September high water at nine in the evening, and low water at nine in the forenoon. The sea rises and falls about three feet at most, and in the neaps only half as much as in spring tides.

At Samaran, at full and change, in December it is high water at about half-past two o'clock in the morning, and low water in the afternoon; in March it is high at about half-past five in the morning, and low at six o'clock in the evening; in June, high in the forenoon, and low in the afternoon. Sometimes the flood lasts the whole day. From July to the end of September it is high water in the afternoon, and low water in the forenoon. The difference of the rise and fall is seldom more than from two feet to two feet and-a-half. The tides being very irregular, but little dependence can be placed on these observations.

TABLE OF EXCHANGE.

COMPANY CONVERTED INTO SICCA RUPEES.

Company	Sicca		Company	Sicca		Company	Sicca	
Pies.	Annas.	P D	Rupees.	Rupees.	A P	Rupees.	Rupees.	1 0
1	0	0 94	25	23	7 0	79	74	0 0
2	0	1 87	26	24	6 0	80	75	15 0
3	0	2 81	27	25	5 0	81	75	14 0
4	0	3 75	28	26	4 0	82	76	13 0
5	0	4 69	29	27	3 0	83	77	12 0
6	0	5 62	30	28	2 0	84	78	11 0
7	0	6 56	31	29	1 0	85	79	10 0
8	0	7 50	32	30	0 0	86	80	9 0
9	0	8 43	33	30	15 0	87	81	8 0
10	0	9 38	34	31	14 0	88	82	7 0
11	0	10 32	35	32	13 0	89	83	6 0
			36	33	12 0	90	84	5 0
			37	34	11 0	91	85	4 0
Annas.			38	35	10 0	92	86	3 0
1	0	11 25	39	36	9 0	93	87	2 0
2	1	10 50	40	37	8 0	94	88	1 0
3	2	9 75	41	38	7 0	95	89	0 0
4	3	9 0	42	39	6 0	96	90	15 0
5	4	8 25	43	40	5 0	97	90	14 0
6	5	7 50	44	41	4 0	98	91	13 0
7	6	6 75	45	42	3 0	99	92	12 0
8	7	6 0	46	43	2 0	100	93	8 0
9	8	5 25	47	44	1 0	200	187	4 0
10	9	4 50	48	45	0 0	300	281	0 0
11	10	3 75	49	45	15 0	400	375	12 0
12	11	3 0	50	46	14 0	500	468	8 0
13	12	2 25	51	47	13 0	600	562	4 0
14	13	1 50	52	48	12 0	700	656	0 0
15	14	0 75	53	49	11 0	800	750	12 0
			54	50	10 0	900	843	8 0
Rupees.	Rs.	A P	55	51	9 0	1000	937	0 0
1	0	15 0	56	52	8 0	2000	1875	8 0
2	1	14 0	57	53	7 0	3000	2812	0 0
3	2	13 0	58	54	6 0	4000	3750	8 0
4	3	12 0	59	55	5 0	5000	4687	0 0
5	4	11 0	60	56	4 0	6000	5625	8 0
6	5	10 0	61	57	3 0	7000	6562	0 0
7	6	9 0	62	58	2 0	8000	7500	8 0
8	7	8 0	63	59	1 0	9000	8437	0 0
9	8	7 0	64	60	0 0	10,000	9375	0 0
10	9	6 0	65	60	15 0	20,000	18,750	0 0
11	10	5 0	66	61	14 0	30,000	28,125	0 0
12	11	4 0	67	62	13 0	40,000	37,500	0 0
13	12	3 0	68	63	12 0	50,000	46,875	0 0
14	13	2 0	69	64	11 0	60,000	56,250	0 0
15	14	1 0	70	65	10 0	70,000	65,625	0 0
16	15	0 0	71	66	9 0	80,000	75,000	0 0
17	15	15 0	72	67	8 0	90,000	84,375	0 0
18	16	14 0	73	68	7 0	100,000	93,750	0 0
19	17	13 0	74	69	6 0	200,000	187,500	0 0
20	18	12 0	75	70	5 0	300,000	281,250	0 0
21	19	11 0	76	71	4 0	400,000	375,000	0 0
22	20	10 0	77	72	3 0	500,000	468,750	0 0
23	21	9 0	78	73	2 0	1,000,000	937,500	0 0
24	22	8 0						

TABLE OF EXCHANGE.

LV

SICCA CONVERTED INTO COMPANY RUPEES.

Sicca	Company		Sicca	Company		Sicca	Company	
Pies.	Annas.	P D	Rupees.	Rupees.	A P	Rupees.	Rupees.	A P.
1	0	1 7	25	26	10 8	79	84	4 3
2	0	2 13	26	27	11 9	80	85	5 4
3	0	3 20	27	28	12 10	81	86	6 5
4	0	4 26	28	29	13 10	82	87	7 6
5	0	5 34	29	30	14 11	83	88	8 6
6	0	6 40	30	32	0 0	84	89	9 7
7	0	7 47	31	33	1 1	85	90	10 8
8	0	8 52	32	34	2 2	86	91	11 9
9	0	9 61	33	35	3 2	87	92	12 10
10	0	10 66	34	36	4 3	88	93	13 10
11	0	11 74	35	37	5 4	89	94	14 11
			36	38	6 5	90	96	0 0
			37	39	7 6	91	97	1 1
Annas.			38	40	8 6	92	98	2 2
1	1	0 80	39	41	9 7	93	99	3 2
2	2	1 60	40	42	10 8	94	100	4 3
3	3	2 40	41	43	11 9	95	101	5 4
4	4	3 20	42	44	12 10	96	102	6 5
5	5	4 0	43	45	13 10	97	103	7 6
6	6	4 80	44	46	14 11	98	104	8 6
7	7	5 60	45	48	0 0	99	105	9 7
8	8	6 40	46	49	1 1	100	106	10 8
9	9	7 20	47	50	2 2	200	213	5 4
10	10	8 0	48	51	3 2	300	320	0 0
11	11	8 80	49	52	4 3	400	426	10 8
12	12	9 60	50	53	5 4	500	533	5 4
13	13	10 40	51	54	6 5	600	640	0 0
14	14	11 20	52	55	7 6	700	746	10 8
15	15	0 0	53	56	8 6	800	853	5 4
			54	57	9 7	900	960	0 0
Rupees.			55	58	10 8	1000	1066	10 8
1	1	1 1	56	59	11 9	2000	2133	5 4
2	2	2 2	57	60	12 10	3000	3200	0 0
3	3	3 2	58	61	13 10	4000	4266	10 8
4	4	4 3	59	62	14 11	5000	5333	5 4
5	5	5 4	60	64	0 0	6000	6400	0 0
6	6	6 5	61	65	1 1	7000	7466	10 8
7	7	7 6	62	66	2 2	8000	8533	5 4
8	8	8 6	63	67	3 2	9000	9600	0 0
9	9	9 7	64	68	4 3	10,000	10,666	10 8
10	10	10 8	65	69	5 4	20,000	21,333	5 4
11	11	11 9	66	70	6 5	30,000	32,000	0 0
12	12	12 10	67	71	7 6	40,000	42,666	10 8
13	13	13 10	68	72	8 6	50,000	53,333	5 4
14	14	14 11	69	73	9 7	60,000	64,000	0 0
15	15	0 0	70	74	10 8	70,000	74,666	10 8
16	16	1 1	71	75	11 9	80,000	85,333	5 4
17	17	2 2	72	76	12 10	90,000	96,000	0 0
18	18	3 2	73	77	13 10	100,000	106,666	10 8
19	19	4 3	74	78	14 11	200,000	213,333	5 4
20	20	5 4	75	80	0 0	300,000	320,000	0 0
21	21	6 5	76	81	1 1	400,000	426,666	10 8
22	22	7 6	77	82	2 2	500,000	533,333	5 4
23	23	8 6	78	83	3 2	1,000,000	1,066,666	10 8
24	24	9 7						

TABLE No. II.

Expense, Income, or Wages, from 1 to 16 Company Rupees per Month for a Month of 31 Days, showing the Amount per Day.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	16
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 3 1	0 3 7	0 4 1	0 4 7	0 5 1	0 6 1	0 8 5
2	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 1	0 4 1	0 5 1	0 6 2	0 7 2	0 8 3	0 9 3	0 10 3	0 12 4	0 18 5
3	0 1 6	0 3 1	0 4 7	0 6 2	0 7 8	0 9 3	0 10 10	0 12 4	0 13 11	0 15 5	1 2 6	1 8 9
4	0 2 0	0 4 1	0 6 2	0 8 3	0 10 3	0 12 4	0 14 5	1 0 6	1 2 6	1 4 7	1 8 9	2 1 0
5	0 2 6	0 5 1	0 7 8	0 10 3	0 12 10	0 15 5	1 2 0	1 4 7	1 7 2	1 9 9	1 14 1	2 9 3
6	0 3 1	0 6 2	0 9 3	0 12 4	0 15 5	1 2 6	1 5 8	1 8 9	1 11 10	1 14 11	2 5 0	3 1 6
7	0 3 7	0 7 2	0 10 10	0 14 5	1 2 0	1 5 8	1 9 3	1 12 10	2 0 6	2 4 1	2 11 3	3 9 5
8	0 4 1	0 8 3	0 12 4	1 0 6	1 4 7	1 8 9	1 12 10	2 1 0	2 5 1	2 9 3	3 7 4	4 2 0
9	0 4 7	0 9 3	0 13 11	1 2 6	1 7 2	1 11 10	2 0 6	2 5 1	2 9 9	3 3 7	4 10 3	5 2 9
10	0 5 1	0 10 3	0 15 5	1 4 7	1 9 9	1 14 11	2 4 1	2 9 3	3 3 7	3 13 10	5 2 6	6 10 11
11	0 5 8	0 11 4	1 1 0	1 6 8	1 12 4	2 2 0	2 7 8	2 13 4	3 3 1	3 8 9	4 0 5	5 10 9
12	0 6 2	0 12 5	1 2 6	1 8 9	1 14 11	2 5 8	3 2 11	4 3 1	5 3 7	6 13 11	4 10 4	6 3 12
13	0 6 8	0 13 5	1 4 1	1 10 10	2 1 6	2 8 3	3 14 11	5 3 8	6 12 4	7 13 11	5 0 6	7 11 13
14	0 7 2	0 14 5	1 5 8	1 12 10	2 4 1	3 11 4	4 3 2	5 3 9	6 12 4	7 13 11	6 0 8	8 14 13
15	0 7 8	0 15 6	1 7 2	1 14 11	2 6 8	3 13 11	5 3 6	6 13 11	7 14 5	8 14 11	7 10 7	9 15 14
16	0 8 3	1 0 6	1 8 9	2 1 0	3 3 3	4 6 3	6 3 9	7 13 11	8 14 5	9 15 10	10 7 11	11 15 16
17	0 8 9	1 1 6	1 10 3	2 3 1	3 6 3	5 10 10	7 13 4	8 14 5	9 15 10	10 7 11	11 15 16	12 16 17
18	0 9 3	1 2 6	1 11 10	2 5 1	4 7 8	6 13 4	8 14 5	9 15 10	10 7 11	11 15 16	12 16 17	13 17 18
19	0 9 9	1 3 7	1 13 4	2 7 2	5 10 10	7 13 4	9 15 10	10 7 11	11 15 16	12 16 17	13 17 18	14 18 19
20	0 10 3	1 4 7	1 14 11	2 9 3	6 13 11	8 14 5	10 7 11	11 15 16	12 16 17	13 17 18	14 18 19	15 20 21
21	0 10 9	1 5 8	2 0 6	2 13 4	7 13 11	9 15 10	10 7 11	11 15 16	12 16 17	13 17 18	14 18 19	16 21 22
22	0 11 4	1 6 8	2 2 0	2 14 5	8 14 5	10 7 11	11 15 16	12 16 17	13 17 18	14 18 19	15 20 21	17 22 23
23	0 11 10	1 7 8	2 3 7	2 15 5	9 15 10	10 7 11	11 15 16	12 16 17	13 17 18	14 18 19	15 20 21	18 23 24
24	0 12 4	1 8 9	2 5 1	3 1 6	10 7 11	11 15 16	12 16 17	13 17 18	14 18 19	15 20 21	16 21 22	19 24 25
25	0 12 10	1 9 9	2 6 2	3 3 7	11 15 16	12 16 17	13 17 18	14 18 19	15 20 21	16 21 22	17 22 23	20 25 26
26	0 13 4	1 10 10	2 8 3	4 3 0	12 16 17	13 17 18	14 18 19	15 20 21	16 21 22	17 22 23	18 23 24	21 26 27
27	0 13 11	1 11 10	2 9 9	4 5 8	13 17 18	14 18 19	15 20 21	16 21 22	17 22 23	18 23 24	19 24 25	22 27 28
28	0 14 5	1 12 10	2 11 10	4 8 3	14 18 19	15 20 21	16 21 22	17 22 23	18 23 24	19 24 25	20 25 26	23 28 29
29	0 14 11	1 13 11	2 12 10	5 3 11	15 20 21	16 21 22	17 22 23	18 23 24	19 24 25	20 25 26	21 26 27	24 29 30
30	0 15 5	1 14 11	2 14 5	6 12 4	16 21 22	17 22 23	18 23 24	19 24 25	20 25 26	21 26 27	22 27 28	25 30 31
31	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0

Rupees pr month.	of 28 Days.	of 29 Days.	of 30 Days.	of 31 Days.
1	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 6	0 0 6
2	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1
3	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1
4	0 0 9	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2
5	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2
6	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3
7	0 0 4	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3
8	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
9	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 4	0 0 4
10	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 4
11	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 5	0 0 5
12	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 5
13	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 6	0 0 6
14	0 0 8	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 6
15	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 7
16	0 0 9	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 7
17	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 8
18	0 0 10	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 8
19	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 9
20	0 0 11	0 0 11	0 0 10	0 0 9
21	0 0 12	0 0 11	0 0 11	0 0 10
22	0 0 12	0 0 12	0 0 11	0 0 10
23	0 0 13	0 0 12	0 0 12	0 0 11
24	0 0 13	0 0 13	0 0 12	0 0 11
25	0 0 14	0 0 13	0 0 13	0 0 12
26	0 0 14	0 0 14	0 0 13	0 0 12
27	0 0 15	0 0 14	0 0 14	0 0 13
28	1 0 0	0 0 15	0 0 14	0 0 13
29	1 0 7	1 0 0	0 0 15	0 0 14
30	1 1 2	1 0 7	1 0 0	0 0 15
31	1 1 9	1 1 1	1 0 6	0 0 15
32	1 2 3	1 1 8	1 1 1	1 0 6
33	1 2 10	1 2 2	1 1 7	1 1 0
34	1 3 5	1 2 9	1 2 2	1 1 7
35	1 4 0	1 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 1
36	1 4 7	1 3 10	1 3 2	1 2 7
37	1 5 2	1 4 5	1 3 9	1 3 1
38	1 5 9	1 5 0	1 4 3	1 3 7
39	1 6 3	1 5 6	1 4 10	1 4 2
40	1 6 10	1 6 1	1 5 4	1 4 2
41	1 7 5	1 6 7	1 5 10	1 5 8
42	1 8 0	1 7 2	1 6 5	1 5 2
43	1 8 7	1 7 9	1 6 11	1 6 8
44	1 9 2	1 8 3	1 7 6	1 6 9
45	1 9 9	1 8 10	1 8 0	1 7 3
46	1 10 3	1 9 5	1 8 6	1 7 9
47	1 10 10	1 9 11	1 9 1	1 8 3
48	1 11 5	1 10 6	1 9 7	1 8 9
49	1 12 0	1 11 0	1 10 2	1 9 3
50	1 12 7	1 11 7	1 10 8	1 9 10
51	1 13 2	1 12 2	1 11 2	1 10 4
52	1 13 9	1 12 8	1 11 9	1 10 10
53	1 14 3	1 13 3	1 12 3	1 11 4
54	1 14 10	1 13 10	1 12 10	1 11 10
55	1 15 5	1 14 4	1 13 4	1 12 5
56	2 0 0	1 14 11	1 13 10	1 12 11
57	2 0 7	1 15 5	1 14 5	1 13 5
58	2 1 2	2 0 0	1 14 11	1 13 11
59	2 1 9	2 0 7	1 15 6	1 14 5
60	2 2 3	2 1 1	2 0 0	1 15 0

TABLE OF DAILY PAY OR ALLOWANCE.

LIX

upces pr. Month.	of 28 Days.	of 29 Days.	of 30 Days.	of 31 Days
61	2 2 10	2 1 8	2 0 6	1 15 6
62	2 3 5	2 2 2	2 1 1	2 0 9
63	2 4 0	2 2 9	2 1 7	2 0 6
64	2 4 7	2 3 4	2 2 2	2 1 0
65	2 5 2	2 3 10	2 3 8	2 1 7
66	2 5 9	2 4 5	2 3 2	2 2 1
67	2 6 3	2 5 0	2 3 9	2 2 7
68	2 6 10	2 5 6	2 4 3	2 3 1
69	2 7 5	2 6 1	2 4 10	2 3 7
70	2 8 0	2 6 7	2 5 4	2 4 2
71	2 8 7	2 7 2	2 5 10	2 4 8
72	2 9 2	2 7 9	2 6 5	2 5 2
73	2 9 9	2 8 3	2 6 11	2 5 8
74	2 10 3	2 8 10	2 7 6	2 6 2
75	2 10 0	2 9 5	2 8 0	2 6 9
76	2 11 5	2 9 11	2 8 6	2 7 3
77	2 12 0	2 10 6	2 9 1	2 7 9
78	2 12 7	2 11 0	2 9 7	2 8 3
79	2 13 2	2 11 7	2 10 2	2 8 9
80	2 13 9	2 12 2	2 10 8	2 9 3
81	2 14 3	2 12 8	2 11 2	2 9 10
82	2 14 10	2 13 3	2 11 9	2 10 4
83	2 15 5	2 13 10	2 12 3	2 10 10
84	3 0 0	2 14 4	2 12 10	2 11 4
85	3 0 7	2 14 11	2 13 4	2 11 10
86	3 1 2	2 15 5	2 13 10	2 12 5
87	3 1 9	3 0 0	2 14 5	2 12 11
88	3 2 3	3 0 7	2 14 11	2 13 5
89	3 2 10	3 1 1	2 15 6	2 13 11
90	3 3 5	3 1 8	3 0 0	2 14 5
91	3 4 0	3 2 2	3 0 6	2 15 0
92	3 4 7	3 2 9	3 1 1	2 15 6
93	3 5 2	3 3 4	3 1 7	3 0 0
94	3 5 9	3 3 10	3 2 2	3 0 6
95	3 6 3	3 4 5	3 2 8	3 1 0
96	3 6 10	3 5 0	3 3 2	3 1 7
97	3 7 5	3 5 6	3 3 9	3 2 1
98	3 8 0	3 6 1	3 4 3	3 2 7
99	3 8 7	3 6 7	3 4 10	3 3 1
100	3 9 2	3 7 2	3 5 4	3 3 7
200	7 2 3	6 14 4	6 10 8	6 7 3
300	10 11 5	10 5 6	10 0 0	9 10 10
400	14 4 7	13 12 8	13 5 4	12 14 5
500	17 13 9	17 3 10	16 10 8	16 2 1
600	21 6 10	20 11 0	20 0 0	19 5 8
700	25 0 0	24 2 2	23 5 4	22 9 3
800	28 9 2	27 9 5	26 10 8	25 12 11
900	32 2 3	31 0 7	30 0 0	29 0 6
1000	35 11 5	34 7 9	33 5 4	32 4 2
2000	71 6 10	68 15 5	66 10 8	64 8 3
3000	107 2 3	103 7 2	100 0 0	96 12 5
4000	142 13 9	137 14 11	133 5 4	129 0 6
5000	178 9 2	172 6 7	166 10 8	161 4 8
6000	214 4 7	206 14 4	200 0 0	193 8 9
7000	250 0 0	241 6 1	233 5 4	225 12 1
8000	285 11 5	275 13 10	266 10 8	258 1 10
9000	321 6 10	310 5 6	300 0 0	290 5 2
10,000	357 2 3	344 13 3	333 5 4	322 9 3

Table of Exchange.

Compare the relative value of Exchanges between London and Calcutta, computed according to the two modes in use in Calcutta, viz. that of assigning a given quantity of Sterling Money to the Sicca Rupee, and that of adding a given ratio of Premium to the value in Sicca Rupees of English Money, calculated at the Exchange of 2s. 6d.

PART 1. Where the rate per Sa. Rs. is fixed.				PART 2. Where the ratio of Premium is fixed.			
Rate per single Sicca Rupee		Equivalent rate per cent of premium on the par Exchange		Res of premium on the par Exchange.		Equivalent Rates per Single Sicca Rupee.	
s.	d.	per cent.	D. P.	per cent.		s.	D. P.
2	6	0	000	2		2	5 70
2	5½	0	840	1		2	5 11
2	5¼	1	694	3		2	5 12
2	5¼	2	564	4		2	4 84
2	5	3	448	5		2	4 57
2	4¾	4	347	6		2	4 30
2	4½	5	263	7		2	4 03
2	4¼	6	194	8		2	3 77
2	4	7	142	9		2	3 52
2	3¾	8	109	10		2	3 27
2	3½	9	090	11		2	3 07
2	3¼	10	917	12		2	2 78
2	3¼	11	111	13		2	2 54
2	2¾	12	149	14		2	2 31
2	2½	13	207	15		2	2 08
2	2¼	14	285	16		2	1 86
2	2	15	384	17		2	1 64
2	1¾	16	504	18		2	1 42
2	1½	17	647	19		2	1 21
2	1¼	18	811	20		2	1 —
2	1	20	—	21		2	0 70
2	0¾	21	212	22		2	0 59
2	0½	22	448	23		2	0 30
2	0¼	23	711	24		2	0 19
2	0	25	—	25		2	0 —
1	11½	26	315	26		1	11 80
1	11¼	27	659	27		1	11 61
1	11¼	29	032	28		1	11 43
1	11	30	434	29		1	11 25
1	10¾	31	868	30		1	11 07
1	10½	33	333	31		1	10 90
1	10¼	34	831	32		1	10 72
1	10	36	363	33		1	10 55
1	9¾	37	931	34		1	10 38
1	9½	35	538	35		1	10 32
1	9¼	41	323	36		1	10 05
1	9	42	832	37		1	9 89
1	8¾	44	578	38		1	9 73
1	8½	46	381	39		1	9 58
1	8¼	48	148	40		1	9 42
1	8	50	—	41		1	9 27
				42		1	9 12
				43		1	8 07
				44		1	8 83
				45		1	8 68
				46		1	8 54
				47		1	8 04
				48		1	8 27
				49		1	8 13
				50		1	8 —

EXCHANGE OF WEIGHTS.

LXI

The Following Table consists of Factors, which, when multiplied by Rupees and fractional parts of a Rupee, will give the value in Sterling money, expressed decimally, at the different rates of Exchange noted in the margin, per Cwt. or lb. English at so many Rupees or parts of a Rupee per Maund or Seer.

Exch.	per Cwt	per Cwt	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per Cwt	per lb.
per	at Co. R.	at Co. R.	at Co. R.	at Co. R.	at Co. R.	at Co. R.	at Ct. R.	at Ct. R.
Co. R.	per B.M.	per F.M.	per B.M.	per F.M.	per B.S.	per F.S.	per F.M.	per F.S.
s. d.								
1 10	.125	.1375	.001116	.001227	.04464	.0491	.1264	.04515
1 10½	.1278	.1406	.001141	.001255	.04565	.05022	.1298	.04618
1 11	.1306	.1437	.001166	.001283	.04667	.05134	.132	.04721
1 11½	.1335	.1468	.001192	.001311	.04768	.05245	.1351	.04823
2 —	.1363	.5	.001217	.001339	.0487	.05357	.139	.04926
2 —½	.1392	.1531	.001242	.001367	.04971	.05468	.1408	.05028
2 1	.142	.1562	.001268	.001395	.05073	.0558	.1437	.05131
2 1½	.1449	.1593	.001293	.001423	.05174	.05692	.1465	.05234
2 2	.1477	.1625	.001318	.001451	.05276	.05803	.1494	.05336
2 2½	.1505	.1656	.001344	.001478	.05377	.05915	.1523	.05439
3 3	.1534	.1687	.001369	.001506	.05478	.06026	.1552	.05542

EXAMPLES.

Required the value per lb. of Indigo at Co. Rs. 200 per Factory Maund, Exchange at 2s. per Co. Rupee?

In the Table in a line with 2s. and under per lb. at Co. Rs. per Factory Maund is the Number .001339 which when multiplied by Co. Rs. 200 will give .2678 decimals of a £ Stg. or 5s. 4½d.

Required the value per Cwt. of Sugar at Sa. Rs. 7. 8 per Bazar Maund Exchange at 2s. 1d. per Co. Rupee?

Opposite to 2s. 1d. and under per Cwt. at Co. Rs. per Bazar Maund is the Number .142 which when multiplied by Co. Rs. 7½ will give the value in St. expressed decimally 1.065 or £ 1. 1s. 3½d.

Required the value per lb. of Quicksilver at Current Rs. 4 per Factory Seer Exchange at 2s. per Co. Rupee.

In a line with 2s. and under per lb. at Ct. Rs. per Factory Seer is the Number, .04926 which when multiplied by Current Rupees 4 will give .19704 decimals of a £ Stg. or 3s. 11½d.

THE BENGAL ALMANAC

Part IV.

LIST OF

Sovereigns of Europe,

GOVERNORS-GENERAL, COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF,
JUDGES, SHERIFFS, AND THEIR DEPUTIES,
TABLES OF PRECEDENCE,
&c. &c. &c.

Sovereigns of Europe.

<i>Kingdoms, &c.</i>	<i>To whom subject.</i>	<i>When born.</i>	<i>Began to reign.</i>
Great Britain and } Ireland }	Victoria	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837
France	Louis Philippe .	Oct. 6, 1773	Aug. 7, 1830
Spain	Isabella II. . . .	Oct. 10, 1830	Sept. 29, 1833
Portugal	Maria de Gloria .	April 4, 1819	May 2, 1826
Russia & Poland . . .	Nicholas	July 6, 1796	
Austria	Ferdinand I. . . .	April 19, 1793	March 2, 1835
Prussia	Frederic Wm. IV.	Oct. 15, 1795	June 7, 1840
Sweden and Norway .	Oscar	July 4, 1799	
Denmark	Christian	Sept. 18, 1786	Dec. 3, 1839
Netherlands	William II. . . .	Dec. 6, 1792	Oct. 1, 1840
Belgium	Leopold	Dec. 16, 1790	July 20, 1831
Turkey	Abdul Medchid .	April 20, 1823	July 1, 1839
Greece	Otho	June 1, 1815	Oct. 5, 1832
ITALY.			
Lomhardy and Venice	(Emp. of Austria)		
Sardinia	Charles Albert . .	Oct. 2, 1798	May 1831
Naples and Sicily . .	Ferdinand II. . .	Jan. 12, 1810	Nov. 8, 1839
Rome	Gregory XVI. . .	Sept. 18, 1765	Feb. 2, 1831
Tuscauy	Leopold II. . . .	Oct. 3, 1797	
Parma	Maria Louisa . .	Dec. 12, 1791	
Modena	Francis IV. . . .	Oct. 6, 1779	
Lucca	Charles Louis . .	Dec. 23, 1799	March 13, 1824 *
GERMANY.			
Bohemia	(Emp. of Austria)		
Brandenburgh	(King of Prussia)		
Saxony	Fred. Augustus .	May 18, 1797	
Bavaria	Louis Charles . .	Aug. 25, 1786	Oct. 13, 1825
Hanover	Ernest Augustus .	June 5, 1771	June 21, 1837
Wirtembwrgh	William	Sept. 27, 1781	
Baden	Charles Leopold .	Aug. 29, 1790	Mar. 30, 1830
Hesse Cassel	William II. . . .	July 23, 1777	Feb. 27, 1821
Hesse Darmstadt . . .	Louis II.	Dec 26, 1777	April 6, 1830
Holstein	(King of Denmk)		
Luxembergh	(King of Nethds.)		
Brunswick	William	April 25, 1806	Sept. 1830
Mecklenburgh	George V.	Aug. 12, 1779	Nov. 16, 1816
Nassau	Adolphus	July 24, 1817	Aug. 20, 1839
Saxe Weimar	Charles Frederick	Feb. 2, 1783	
Saxe Cobourg Gotha .	Ernest	Jan. 2, 1784	

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND,
FROM THE CONQUEST.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Born A.D.</i>	<i>When Began to reign</i>	<i>Reigned Y M.</i>	<i>Reign ended</i>	<i>Buried at</i>
William I	1027	1066, Oct. 14	20 11	Sept. 9, 1087	Caen, Normandy
William II	1057	1087, Sept. 9	12 11	Aug. 2, 1100	Winchester
Henry I	1068	1100, Aug. 2	35 4	Dec. 1, 1135	Reading
Stephen	1105	1135, Dec. 1	18 11	Oct. 25, 1154	Faversham

The Saxon Line Restored.

Henry II	1133	1154, Oct. 25	34 8	July 6, 1189	Fontevrault
Richard I	1156	1189, July 6	9 9	April 6, 1199	Fontevrault
John	1165	1199, April 19	17 6	Oct. 19, 1216	Worcester
Henry III	1207	1216, Oct. 19	56 1	Nov. 16, 1272	Westminster
Edward I	1239	1272, Nov. 16	34 8	July 7, 1307	Westminster
Edward II	1284	1307, July 7	19 7	Jan. 25, 1327	Gloucester
Edward III	1312	1327, Jan. 25	50 5	June 21, 1377	Westminster
Richard II	1366	1377, June 21	22 3	Sept. 29, 1399	Westminster

The Line of Lancaster.

Henry IV	1367	1399, Sept. 29	13 6	March 20, 1413	Canterbury
Henry V	1389	1413, Mar. 20	9 5	Aug. 31, 1422	Westminster
Henry VI	1421	1422, Aug. 31	38 6	March 4, 1461	Windsor

The Line of York.

Edward IV	1442	1461, Mar. 4	22 1	April 9, 1483	Windsor
Edward V	1471	1483, April 9	0 2	June 22, 1483	Unknown
Richard III	1442	1483, June 22	2 2	Aug. 22, 1485	Leicester

The Families United.

Henry VII	1456	1485, Aug. 22	23 8	April 22, 1509	Westminster
Henry VIII	1492	1509, April 22	37 9	Jan. 28, 1547	Windsor
Edward VI	1537	1547, Jan. 28	6 5	July 6, 1553	Westminster
Mary I	1516	1553, July 6	5 4	Nov. 17, 1558	Westminster
Elizabeth I	1533	1558, Nov. 17	44 4	March 24, 1603	Westminster

The Union of the Two Crowns.

James I	1566	1603, Mar. 24	22 0	March 7, 1625	Westminster
Charles I	1600	1625, Mar. 27	23 10	Jan. 30, 1649	Windsor
Charles II	1630	1649, Jan. 30	36 0	Feb. 6, 1685	Westminster
James II	1633	1655, Feb. 6	4 0	Feb. 13, 1689	Paris
Mary II	1662	1689, Feb. 13	5 10	.....	Westminster
William III	1650	1689, Feb. 13	13 1	March 8, 1702	Westminster

The Union of the Two Kingdoms.

Anne	1665	1702, Mar. 8	12 5	August 1, 1714	Westminster
George I	1660	1714, Aug. 1	12 10	June 11, 1727	Hanover
George II	1683	1727, June 11	33 4	Oct. 25, 1760	Westminster
George III	1738	1760, Oct. 25	59 3	Jan. 29, 1821	Windsor
George IV	1762	1821, Jan. 29	10 5	June 26, 1831	Windsor
William IV	1765	1831, June 26	5 11	June 20, 1837	Windsor

Sovereigns of Europe.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

(Alexandrina) **VICTORIA**, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, born May 24, 1819. Succeeded her uncle William IV, June 20, 1837. Proclaimed June 21. Crowned June 28, 1838. Married Feb. 10, 1840, her cousin, H. R. H. Prince Albert of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, K. G. born Aug. 26, 1819. *Issue :*

Victoria Adelaide Maria Louisa, *Princess Royal* born Nov. 21, 1840.

Albert Edward, *Prince of Wales* born Nov. 9, 1841.

Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

Adelaide, Sister of the Duke of Saxe Meiningen, born August 13, 1792. Married July 11, 1818, to his late Majesty King William IV., who died June 20, 1837.

MOTHER OF THE QUEEN.

Victoria Maria Louisa, Sister of the Duke of Saxe Cobourg Gotha, born August 17, 1786. Married May 29, 1818, to the late Edward Duke of Kent, and had issue Alexandrina Victoria, her present Majesty. The Duke died January 23, 1820.

UNCLES AND AUNTS TO THE QUEEN.

1. Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover, Duke of Cumberland, June 6, 1771, married May 29, 1815, Frederica Sophia Carolina, sister of the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and widow of Fred. William, Prince of Solms-Braunfels, born March 2, 1778, died, June 29, 1841. *Issue :* George Frederick, May 27, 1819.

2. Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, Feb. 24, 1774, married, May 7, 1818 to Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, born July 25, 1797, *Issue :* George William, March 26, 1819, and Augusta Caroline, July 19, 1822. Mary Adelaide, November 27, 1833.

3. Mary, April 25, 1776, married July 22, 1816, to her cousin William Frederick Duke of Gloucester, who died November 30, 1834.

4. Sophia, Nov. 3, 1777.

Cousin of the Queen (Sister of the late Duke of Gloucester)

1. Sophia Matilda, born May 23, 1773.

Austria.

FERDINAND I. Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Lombardy, and Venice, born April 19, 1793, succeeded his father Francis March 2, 1835, married Feb 27, 1831, Maria Anne Caroline (daughter of Victor Emanuel, late King of Sardinia) born September 19, 1803.

Brothers and Sisters of the Emperor.

1. Maria Louisa, Grand Duchess of Parma, born Dec. 12, 1791.

2. Maria Carolina, (Princess of Salerno,) born March 1, 1798.

3. Francis Charles Joseph, born Dec. 7, 1802; married November 4, 1824, Princess Sophia, daughter of Maximilian, late King of Bavaria.

4. Mary Ann Frances, born June 8, 1804.

Mother-in-law of the Emperor.

CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, daughter of Maximilian, late King of Bavaria, born Feb. 6, 1792.

ARCHDUKES.—PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

Charles, born Sept. 5, 1771. Palatine and Viceroy of Bohemia.

Joseph, born March 9, 1776. Palatine and Lieut. of Hungary.

John, born January 10, 1782.

Renier, born sept. 30, 1783. Viceroy of Lombardy and Venice.

Louis, born December 18, 1784

Germany.

(Confederated Independent States.)

*. * The number denotes the votes each State has in the Diet.

AUSTRIA, 4.

FERDINAND I. Emperor.

PRUSSIA, 4.

FREDERICK WILLIAM IV. King.

BAVARIA, 4.

LOUIS CHARLES, King of Bavaria, born August 25, 1786, succeeded his father Maximilian, Oct. 13, 1825, married October 12, 1810, Theresa, daughter of Frederick late Duke of Saxe Altenburg, born July 8, 1792, *Issue* :—

1. Maximilian, November 28, 1811.
2. Matilda, August 30, 1813.
3. Otho, June 1, 1815, King of Greece.
4. Leopold, March 14, 1821.
5. Adeline, March 19, 1823.
6. Hildegard, June 10, 1825.
7. Alexandrina, August 26, 1826.
8. Albert, July 19, 1828.

SAXONY, 4.

FREDERICK, King of Saxony, born May 18, 1797, married I, to the Archduchess Caroline of Austria, who died 15th May 1832.

II. Maria, daughter of Maximilian, late King of Bavaria.

HANOVER, 4.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, King of Hanover, born June 5, 1771. Succeeded his brother William June 30, 1837. *See* Duke of Cumberland, Great Britain.

WIRTEMBERG, 4.

WILLIAM, King of Wirtemberg, K. G. born Sept. 27, 1781; married I, January 24, 1816, Catharine, sister of the Emperor of Russia, and widow of the Duke of Oldenbourg; born May 21, 1788; died January 9, 1819; *Issue* :—

1. Maria Charlotte, October 30, 1816.
2. Sophia, Princess of Orange.
- II. April 15, 1820, PAULINA, daughter of his uncle, Duke of Lewis born September 11, 1800, *Issue* :—
3. Catherine, August 24, 1821.
4. Charles, *Prince Royal*, March 6, 1823.
5. Augusta, October 14, 1826.

BADEN, 3.

CHARLES LEOPOLD, Grand Duke of Baden, born August 29, 1790. Succeeded his brother, Louis William, March 20, 1830, married July 25, 1819, to Sophia, daughter of Gustavus IV, ex king of Sweden, born May 21, 1801; *Issue* :—

1. Alexandra, born Dec. 6, 1820.
2. Louis, August 15, 1824.
3. Frederick, Sept. 9, 1826.
4. William, Dec. 18, 1829.
5. Charles, March 9, 1832.
6. Maria, November 20, 1834.
7. Cecilia, Sept. 20, 1839.

HESSE CASSEL, 3.

WILLIAM II. Elector of Hesse, born July 23, 1777, succeeded his father William I, Feb. 27, 1821, married Feb. 13, 1797, AUGUSTA daughter of William II. King of Prussia, born May 1, 1780 and died Feb. 19, 1841; *Issue* :—

1. Caroline, born July 29, 1799.
2. Frederick, August 20, 1802
3. Maria, (Duchess of Saxe Meiningen) September 6, 1804.

HESSE DARMSTADT, 3.

LOUIS II. Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, born Dec. 26, 1777, succeeded his father Louis X. April, 6, 1830, married June 19, 1804, WILHELMINA LOUISE, sister of the Grand Duke of Baden; born September 10, 1788; died Jan. 27, 1836; *Issue* :—

1. Louis, born June 19, 1806; married Dec. 26, 1833, Matilda, daughter of Louis Charles,
2. Charles, April 23, 1809. [King of Bavaria.]
3. Alexander, July 15, 1823.
4. Maria, August 8, 1824.

HOLSTEIN, 3.

CHRISTIAN, Grand Duke of Holstein, (King of Denmark.)

LUXEMBERG, 3.

WILLIAM, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, (King of the Netherlands.)

BRUNSWICK, 3.

WILLIAM, Duke of Brunswick, and Lüneburgh, born April 25, 1806. Succeeded on the expulsion of his brother Duke Charles, September, 1839.

MECKLENBURG, 1.

GEORGE V, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, born August 12, 1779, succeeded his father Charles, Nov. 6, 1816, married August 12, 1817, MARY WILHELMINA, niece of the Elector of Hesse Cassel; born Jan. 21, 1796; *Issue* :—

1. Frederick, October 17, 1819, married June 28, 1843, Augusta, daughter of the Duke of
2. Caroline Charlotte, January 10, 1821. [Cambridge.]
3. Ernest. Adolphus, January 11, 1824.

NASSAU, 2.

ADOLPHUS, Duke of Nassau, born July 24, 1817, succeeded his father William George, August 29, 1839.

Brother and Sisters.

1. Teresa, August 17, 1815.
2. Maurice, November 21, 1820.
3. Mary, January 29, 1825.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Half Brother and Sisters.

1. Helen, August 12, 1831.
2. Nicholas, September 20, 1832.
3. Sophia, July 9, 1836.

SAXE WEIMAR, 1.

CHARLES FREDERICK, Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, born Feb. 2, 1783, married August 2, 1804, to Mary, sister of the Emperor of Russia; *Issue* :—

1. Mary, February 3, 1808, wife of Prince Charles of Prussia.
2. Augusta, September 20, 1811, wife of Prince William Louis of Prussia.
3. Charles, June 24, 1818.

SAXE COBOURG GOTHA, 1.

ERNEST, Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, K.G., born Jan. 2, 1784; married 1, Louisa, daughter of Augustus Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Altenbourg, who died August 30, 1831. *Issue*,

1. Ernest, born June 21, 1818.
2. Albert, (see Great Britain)
3. Mary, daughter of Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg.

Brothers and Sisters of the Duke.

Juliana, born Sept. 23, 1781, widow of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia.

1. Ferdinand, March 28, 1785; married Antoinette, Princess of Koburg.
2. Victoria (see Great Britain)
3. Leopold (see Belgium)

*. * There are 18 other smaller independent principalities, which including the 4 free-towns and their territories amount in all to 38 states, of which the confederation consists.

Russia.

NICHOLAS, Emperor of all the Russias, and King of Poland, born July 6, 1796, married July 13, 1817, ALEXANDRA, formerly CHARLOTTE, sister of the King of Prussia, born July 13, 1798; *Issue* :—

1. Alexander, April 29, 1818, married April 28, 1841, Maria, daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt.
2. Mary, August 18, 1819, married July 14, 1839, Maximilian, Duke of Leuchtenberg.
3. Olga, September 11, 1822.
4. Alexandra, June 24, 1825.
5. Constantine, September 21, 1827.
6. Nicholas, August 8, 1831.
7. Michael, October 25, 1832.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

Maria, Princess of Saxe Weimar, February 16, 1786.

Ann, Queen of the Netherlands, January 19, 1795.

Michael, February 9, 1798, married February 20, 1824, Paulina, niece of the King of Wurtemberg, born January 9, 1807.

Prussia.

FREDERICK WILLIAM IV., King of Prussia, Margrave of Brandenburg, and Sovereign Duke of Silesia, born October 15, 1795, succeeded his father June 7, 1840, married November, 29, 1823, Louisa, sister of the King of Bavaria.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.

William Louis, March 22, 1797; married June 11, 1829, Augusta, second daughter of Charles Frederic grand-duke of Saxe Weimar.

1. Charlotte (Empress of Russia), July 13, 1798.
2. Charles, June 29, 1801; married May 26, 1827, Mary, daughter of Charles Frederic grand-duke of Saxe Weimar.

3. Alexandrina, February 23, 1803, married September 24, 1820, to Paul Frederic Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin.

4. Louisa, February 1, 1808, wife of Prince Frederick of Orange.

5. Albert, October 4, 1809, married Sept. 14, 1830, Princess Marianne, of Orange.

France.

LOUIS PHILLIPPE, King of the French, born October 6, 1773, elected King on the deposition of Charles X August 9, 1830, married November 25, 1809, MARIA AMELIA sister of the King of Sicily, born April 26, 1782; *Issue* :

1. Ferdinand Duc d'Orleans, September 3, 1810, married May 30, 1837, Princess Helen of Mecklenburgh Schwerin; *Issue*, Louis born August 24, 1838. Robert Louis, Nov. 9, 1840.

2. Louisa, Queen of the Belgians, April 3, 1812.

3. Louis Charles, Duc de Nemours, October 25, 1814.

4. Clementina, June 3, 1817.

5. Francis, Prince de Joinville, August 14, 1818.

6. Henry, Duc d'Aumale, June 16, 1822.

7. Antonio, Duc de Montpensier, July 31, 1824.

Spain.

ISABELLA II. Queen of Spain and the Indies, born Oct. 10, 1830. Succeeded her father Ferdinand VII, September 29, 1833.

Christina, the Queen's mother, sister of the king of Sicily, born April 27, 1806.

Maria Louisa, the Queen's sister, born January 30, 1832.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

Don Charles Isidor, *Infant of Spain*, born March 29, 1789, married I, September 29, 1816 to Maria Frances, Infanta of Portugal, who died Sept 4, 1834. *Issue* : Charles Louis, January 31, 1818, John Charles, May 15, 1829, Ferdinand, October 13, 1824. II, October 20, 1838, Theresa, aunt of the Queen of Portugal, born April 29, 1793.

Don Francis de Paula, *Infant*, born March 10, 1794, married June 12, 1819, Louisa Charlotte, eldest sister of the King of Sicily, born October 24, 1804; *Issue* : Isabella, May 18, 1821; Francis, May 13, 1822; Henry, April 17, 1823; Louisa, June 12, 1824; Josephine, May 25, 1827; Ferdinand, April 11, 1832; Christiana, June 5, 1833; Amelia, Oct. 12, 1834.

Portugal.

MARIA DE GLORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Portugal and Algarve, born April 4, 1819. Attained the throne by the abdication of her father, Pedro D'Alcantara, (Ex-Emperor of Brazil,) son of the late King, May 2, 1826; married Jan. 26, 1835, Augustus Charles Eugene Napoleon, Duke of Leuchtenburg, born Dec. 9, 1810, died March 28, 1835, II, April 9, 1836, Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Cobourg, born Oct. 29, 1816, nephew of the Duchess of Kent, I, *Issue* :

1. Pedro, Prince Royal, born September 16, 1837.

2. Louis Phillipe, born October 31, 1838.

3. John, born March 16, 1842.

4. Mary Anne, born July 21, 1843.

Sweden.

JOSEPH FRANCIS OSCAR, born July 4, 1799, married June 3, 1823, to Princess Josephine of Leuchtenburg, born March 14, 1807; *Issue* :

Charles, Duke of Sannia, May 3, 1836.

Gustavus, Duke of Upland June 14, 1827;

Oscar, Duke of Ostrogothen, January 21, 1829.

Charlotte, April 24, 1830.

Augustus, Duke of Dalecarlia, August 24, 1831.

Denmark.

CHRISTIAN King of Denmark, born September 18, 1786, succeeded his cousin Frederick, VI. Dec. 3, 1839, married I, February 18, 1806, Charlotte Frederica, Princess of Mecklenburgh, who died July 13, 1840. *Issue* :

Frederick, October 6, 1808.

II, May 22, 1815, Caroline Amelie daughter of the Duke of Holstein Augustenburg, born June 28, 1796.

Netherlands.

WILLIAM, II., King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange-Nassau, and Grand Duke of Luxemburg, born December 6, 1792, succeeded by the abdication of his father William I., October 1840, married February 21, 1816, Ann, sister of the Emperor of Russia. *Issue*.

1. William, *Prince Royal*, born February 19, 1817, married June 18, 1839, Sophia, daughter of the King of Wurtemberg, born June 17, 1819; *Issue*, William born, September 4, 1840;

2. Alexander, August 2, 1818;

3. Frederick, June 13, 1820;

4. Sophia, April 8, 1824.

Brother and Sister of the King.

1. Frederick, born February 28, 1797, married May 21, 1825, Louisa, sister of the King of Prussia.

2. Marianne, born May 19, 1809 Married Sept. 14, 1830, to Prince Albert of Prussia.

Father of the King.

WILLIAM, K.G. born August 24, 1772, married October 1, 1791, **WILHELMINA**, daughter of King William II. of Prussia, born November 18, 1774; died October 12, 1837, and has issue as above.

Belgium.

LEOPOLD King of the Belgians, son of Francis, late Duke of Saxe Coburg-Saalfeld, Elected in 1831. Inaugurated July 20, 1831, born December 16, 1790, married I May 2, 1816, to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, only child of George IV, of Great Britain, who died without issue, November 6, 1817. II, August 9, 1832, Louisa, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French, born April 8, 1812; *Issue*, Leopold, born April 9, 1835, Philip born March 24, 1837. Mary, born June 7, 1840.

Switzerland.

(Confederation of twenty-two Independent Cantons.)

His Excellency, **RANDOLPH RUTHEMAN**, President of the Diet.

Italian States.**LOMBARDY AND VENICE.**

FERDINAND I King of Lombardy and Venice, (Emperor of Austria.)

SARDINIA.

CHARLES ALBERT, King of Sardinia, Duke of Savoy, Piedmont, and Genoa, born October 2, 1794, succeeded his uncle, Charles Felix, May 1831, married September 20, 1817, **THERESA**, sister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany: *Issue*

1. Victor Emmanuel, March 14, 1821

2. Ferdinand, November 15, 1822

SICILY.

FERDINAND II. King of Naples and the Sicilies, born January 12, 1810. Succeeded his father Francis, November 8, 1830; married 1. Nov. 21, 1832, Christiana, daughter of Victor Emanuel, late King of Sardinia, who died, January 1836; *Issue*, Francis, born January 16, 1846, 11, Jan. 9, 1847, Theresa, daughter of Archduke Charles of Austria, born July 31, 1816. *Issue*: Louis, born August 1, 1838, Albert, September 17, 1839, Alphonso, March 28, 1841; Maria, March 24, 1843.

ROME.

GREGORY XVI. (Maurice Cappellari) Sovereign Pontiff, born September 18, 1765, elected Cardinal March 26, 1825, elected Pope February 2, 1831.

TUSCANY.

LEOPOLD II. Grand Duke of Tuscany (cousin of the Emperor of Austria), born October 3, 1797, married—1. November 16, 1817, Maria Anne, niece of the King of Saxony; born November 16, 1799; died March 22, 1832; (*Issue*: Caroline, November 19, 1822; Augusta, April 1, 1825; 11, June 7, 1833 Antoinette, sister of the King of Sicily, born December 19, 1814; *Issue*, Isabella, born May 21, 1844. Ferdinand, born June 10, 1835. Maria Christiana, born Feb. 6, 1838, Charles, born April 30, 1839, Mary Anne, June 9, 1840.

PARMA.

MARIA LOUISA, Grand Duchess of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla, (sister of the Emperor of Austria,) born December 12, 1791, married April 2, 1810, to NAPOLEON BONAPARTE; *Issue*:—
1. Francis Jos Charles Napoleon, Duke of Reichstadt, born March 20, 1811, died July 22, 1832.

MODENA.

FRANCIS IV. Duke of Modena, Massa, Reggio, and Mirandolo, (cousin of the Emperor of Austria,) born October 6, 1779, married June 20, 1812, MARIA BEATRICE, daughter of Victor Emanuel, late King of Sardinia, born Dec. 6, 1792 died September 15, 1840; *Issue*:—

1. Theresa, July 14, 1817.
2. Francis, June 1, 1819.
3. Ferdinand, July 20, 1821.
4. Maria Beatrice, February 13, 1824.

LUCCA.

CHARLES LOUIS, Duke of Lucca, born December 23, 1799, succeeded his mother March 13, 1824, married June 16, 1819, MARIA THERESA, Princess of Sardinia; born September 19, 1803; *Issue*:—

1. Ferdinand, January 14, 1823.

Turkey.

ABDUL MEDSCHID, Grand Signior and Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, born April 20, 1823, succeeded his father Mahmoud, 11, July 1, 1839; *Issue*: Muzad, born September 22, 1840.

Greece.

OTHO, Second Son of the King of Bavaria, born June 1, 1815, elected King by the Provincial Government of the Grecian States, October 5, 1832, ascended the throne, January 1833. Married November 20, 1836, Amelia, daughter of the Duke of Oldenburg, born December 21, 1818.

America.

UNITED STATES.

President, JOHN TYLER, succeeded on the 6th April, 1841, Will. Hen. Harrison, who was inaugurated for four years March 4, 1841, and died on the 4th April following.

Vice-President.

Secretary of State, John C. Calhoun.

Secretary of the Treasury, George M. Bibb.

Secretary at War, John C. Spencer.

Secretary of the Navy, Thomas W. Gilmer.

Attorney-General, John Nelson.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

Maine, Edward Kavanagh.

New Hampshire, Henry Hubbard.

Massachusetts, Marcus Morton.

Rhode Island, James Fenner.

Connecticut, C. F. Cleveland.

Vermont, John Mattocks.

New York, William C. Bouck.

New Jersey, W. Pennington.

Pennsylvania, David R. Porter.

Delaware, W. B. Cooper.

Maryland, Francis Thomas.

Virginia, James McDowell.

North Carolina, John M. Morehead.

South Carolina, James H. Hammond.

Georgia, Charles J. McDonald.

Kentucky, Robert P. Letcher.

Tennessee, James C. Jones.

Ohio, Wilson Shannon.

Louisiana, Alexander Monton.

Mississippi, T. M. Tucker.

Indiana, James Whitcomb.

Illinois, Thomas Ford.

Alabama, Benjamin Fitzpatrick.

Missouri, M. M. Marmaduke, *Li. Gov. acting*

Michigan, John S. Barry.

Arkansas, Archibald Yell.

Florida Territory, Richard K. Call.

Wisconsin Territory, James D. Doty.

Iowa Territory, John Chambers.

Native Governments.

AFFGHANISTAN.

DOST MAHOMMED KHAN, one of the Brothers of FUTTEH KHAN, the celebrated Vizier of MAHMOOD, and chief of the *Barickzye* Clan, the most powerful in Affghanistan had for some years ruled this country previous to the Restoration of SHAH SOOJAH OOL MOOLK in 1838. On the death of this Prince, DOST MAHOMED again assumed the reins of Government which he still holds.

On the base and cruel murder of FUTTEH KHAN by MAHMOOD at the instigation of PRINCE KAMRAN, his brothers revolted from their allegiance under the guidance of Azeem Khan, the Governor of Cashmere, and drove Mahmood and his son from Cabul. Azeem Khan in the first instance offered the vacant throne to Shah SOOJAH, (considered the legitimate King by the British Government,) but offended by some personal slight, withdrew his support and placed in his room, EYOON, a Brother of SHOOJA, who was content to take the trappings without the power of royalty. On AZEEM KHAN's death, his Brothers dissatisfied with their position conspired against his son, HUBEER OOLLAH KHAN, and seizing his person, by threats of blowing him from a Gun, induced his mother to deliver up the residue of Azeem Khan's immense wealth. EYOON's son was killed in these disputes and he himself alarmed by these scenes of violence fled to Lahore. DOST MAHOMMED the most talented of the Brothers, then took possession of the throne, and became *de facto* King of CABUL. SHERE DIL KHAN accompanied by four Brothers carried off about half a million sterling of AZEEM KHAN's money, and seated himself in CANDAHAR, as an independent Chieftain. He and one of his Brothers are dead; and CANDAHAR was until lately ruled by CORUN DIL KHAN, assisted by his two surviving Brothers, RUHEEM DIL and MEER DIL.

At the period of the flight of EYOON from Cabul, Peshawar was governed by a Brother of Dost Mahommed who with another Brother were both killed in battle and were succeeded by MAHOMMED KHAN, who is a tributary of the King of the SEIKHS. He is on bad terms with his brother DOST MAHOMMED; but out of the revenues of PESHAWAR supports his younger Brothers PEER and SAEED MAHOMMED and the families of his two predecessors.

KINGDOM OF THE SEIKHS.

His Highness, Maha Raja DULLEP SINGH, is declared King of the Seikhs.

His dominions comprise the Punjab, Cashmere, Peshawar, Moultan, part of Sindh, &c. he is an adopted son of RUNJEET SINGH and is about 12 years of age.

The Government of the Seikhs had been formerly divided among a number of petty independent chieftains under the *Khaisa* or commonwealth, "to the established rules and laws of which, as fixed by GURU GOVIND, it was their moral and religious duty to conform." The ancestors of RUNJEET SINGH had been in possession of but a few villages, until his father, by feudalatory depredations, and the conquest of Lahore, laid the foundation of the present considerable power which has subdued almost all the petty Sikh chiefs.

KINGDOM OF OUDE.

The family of the princes of Oude are descended from MEER MAHOMMED AMEEN, of a noble family in Persia, who came to India in the reign of BEHADOUR SHAH, and was received into the Imperial service, under the name of SAADUT KHAN. He was appointed to the Government of Oude in 1719 on the accession of SHAHJAHAN SHAH to the throne of Delhi. He had no son, and was, therefore, succeeded by his nephew and son-in-law. MUNSOOR ALLY KHAN, who took the title of SUPDER JING. He was succeeded by SUJA-OOL DOWLA, who was again succeeded by ASOPH-UD-DOWLA. On the death of ASOPH-UD-DOWLA without any male issue, his spurious son, VIZIER ALLY, assumed the reins of government, but his illegitimacy being discovered, he was

After a reign of four months deposed, and SAADAT ALLY KHAN, the brother of ASOPH-UD-DOWLA ascended the *musnad* on the 21st of January, 1798. He died in 1814 and was succeeded by his Son GHAZI UD-DIEN HYDER, who relinquished the title of Nawab, in 1819 and assumed that of King; he died in 1827 and was succeeded by his son SHAH ZUMAN, who assumed the titles of "His Majesty ASOU NOUSSER, KOTAB-OD-DEEN SOLIMAN JAH, SULTAN, AHDL NOUSHREWAN ZEMAN, NOUSSER-OD-DEEN, HYDER SHAHJAHAN BADSHA, GHAAZEE, KHOOLD-ODLA MOOLUK-A-HOO SULTAN NUT A-HOO." This prince died in 1837 and was succeeded by his uncle, NUSSER-OD-DOWLA, who assumed the title of "His Majesty ASOU-PUTTEY MOHEN-OD-DEEN SULTANA ZEMAN MOHAMED ALLY SHAH BADSHA-A-OUDE" and is the present reigning Sovereign of Oude.

KINGDOM OF AVA OR BURMAH.

The family name of the present King of Burmah, or that given to him by his Grand-father, is Maung Khaung, but it is not considered respectful to mention this name. Having obtained as an appanage, and held until he assumed the throne, the rich District of Tharawadi, which contains the principal teak forests in the country, he was always styled Tharawadi, Meng tha, or Prince of Tharawadi. He was born on Wednesday the 8th of September 1786, and he is therefore now (1st January 1844) in his 58th year. His father was the Heir apparent to the throne when Colonel Symes visited Amarapura, and whom that officer calls Engy Teekien, more properly, Ain-ye-thakhen, or Ain-ye-Meng, Lord or Prince of the Eastern House. His Grand father was Colonel Symes's Minderagee, more properly, Meng-dara-gyee, the Great King of Righteousness, one of the titles borne by the Kings of Burmah; but his subjects now refer to him as Pho-dau-gyee, the great royal Grand-father, or Badoun Thakhen, the Lord of Badoun, the town which he had held before he came to the throne. He died on the 6th June 1819 and was succeeded by the present King's Elder Brother once known as Tsa gau-meng-tha, Prince of Tsagain, with the family name of Maung Tsen, the same who engaged in war with the British Government, and who was dethroned by the present monarch in the month of April 1837.

In June 1837 the present King deserted his Brother's Capital of Ava, which has now become a ruin, and proceeded sixty miles to the northward, with the ostensible object of building a new city there, but in reality for the purpose of escaping from the British resident, for on the withdrawal of that officer, the King returned, and established himself in his Grand-father's city of Amarapura, which is now again the Capital of the country.

By his principal Queen he has a grown up son and daughter, the former now styled Taung-dweng-gyaung Mengtha, Prince of Taung-dweng-gyaung, and the latter highly skilled in Burmese science, particularly astrology. By his numerous inferior Queens he has several other children, the principal of whom is a bold, spirited character, formerly named Tait-teng-gyee, but since his father's accession to the throne styled, from the town the revenues of which he enjoys, Pye Meng-tha or Prince of Prome. Besides him, and the King's Uncle, the Philosopher Prince of Mekkhara, the Lhwottau or grand council of the kingdom now consists of four Woungyees, two of whom are, Maung Shwe-za, who was Governor of Rangoon during Major Canning's mission in 1811-12 and Maung Dauk-kyee, who held the same office when Colonel Benson was deputed to the Court of Ava in 1838.

Shortly after the present king seized the throne, he put to death the late Monarch's only son, the Tsakya Meng, his principal Queen, her Brother Meng-tha-gyee, or the great Prince, and most of the ministers and Chief officers of the late Government. The life of the late Monarch, however, has been spared and he is not ill treated excepting in being kept as a state prisoner. The country is stated to be in a very unsettled state and there is now no Burmese officer of superior rank and authority to the southward of the Capital. Every town and almost village has its own petty governor independent of all interference excepting from the Court itself. Commercial speculations also are hazardous, particularly as the present King has endeavoured to destroy his principal Sea-port town Rangoon, where British subjects are now not sure of pro-

tection and freedom from official exactions and molestation; and it is very important that it should be generally known, that the Government of India declined to interfere when a complaint was submitted to it by a British Commander of ill-usage at Rangoon. Although the relations of the British Government with the present King continue in an unsatisfactory state, and no British Officer resides in Burmah, there is no ground for supposing that he entertains the smallest idea of risking a war with us. On the contrary, strong hopes may now be entertained, as two of the most violent of the war party, the King's Son Tait-teng-bhyu, and the Mya-wade Woongyee, have been recently carried off by Cholera, that the convenience and advantage of re-establishing amicable relations with the British Government will be acknowledged by the King of Burmah.

The following may be considered as a fair translation of the state and title of the King's of Burmah:—"His most glorious and excellent Majesty the Lord of the Tshaddan, King of Elephants, Master of many White Elephants, and Proprietor of Mines of Gold, Silver, Rubies, Amber and the Noble Serpentine, Sovereign of the Empires of Thunaparanta and Tampadipa and other great Empires and Countries, and of all the Umbrella wearing Chiefs, the Supporter of Religion, the Sun-descended Monarch, Arbiter of Life, and great King of Righteousness, who bears the honorary name (in Pali) of the Illustrious in the three worlds, the King of Kings, possessor of boundless dominion and supreme wisdom, and great King of Righteousness."

His dominions consist of Burmah Proper, the old kingdoms of Toung-ngu and Pegu, and the Shan States and Districts of Kale, Thanngthut, Khanti, Mogaung, Bamo, Monhyen, Momait, Main Loun, Taung-hain, Thainni, Kaingmah, Main Main, Main Leng-gyih, Kyain Youn-gyih, Kyaintoun, Kyain Khyaing, Thibo, Thoun-zay, Monch, Kyain-toung, Kyain-kham, Nyaung-yue, Légya, Mauk-me, Mohye, Main Pyn, Main Pan, Main Kaing, Naung-mun, Thagit, Tabet, Youk-zouk, Main Tait, Enle, &c., all of which States and districts however are differently named, more or less, by the Shans themselves.

KINGDOM OF SIAM.

The King's usual titles are, "The God Buddha who dwells over every head, the Lord of life and master of the Palace". His dominions consist of Siam Proper, of the Shan States of Ch'hiung Mai, Lamp-hun, Lak-hon, Menang Nan, Meuang Fang, Lan-ch'hang, Luang Phubang, Ch'hiung Sen, Ch'hiung Itai, and others, of part of the old kingdom of Cambodia, and of the Malayan States of Queda and Patani.

The present King is the same person whom Mr. Crawford saw as Prince Krom Chiat at Bangkok in the year 1822. He was the eldest son by an inferior wife of the late King, whom he succeeded on the 21st July 1824, with the general consent of the Country, and he is now about 50 years of age. His successor, it is supposed will be his brother *Chao Fa*, "Lord of Heaven," the eldest son of the late King by his principal Queen. The other Members of the Royal family of Siam are said to amount to nearly three thousand.

KINGDOM OF NEPAUL.

Maharaja RAJ RAJENDRA VIKRAM SAH, King of Nepal, succeeded his father at the early age of two years; he is the son of GIRIVAN JUDDHA VIKRAM SAH, the son of PRITHWI PAL SAH, the successor of RUN BAHADUR the son of SING PERTAP, the son of PURTHI NARRAIN, the Goorkhali conqueror of Nepal, who subdued it in 1768.

The death of the present Rajah's father is one of those, which Princes whose caprices the law, have met with. GIRIVAN JUDDHA VIKRAM SAH having caused a pagoda, like that of Juggernath, to be erected, ordered similar obedience to be paid to it. This excited dissatisfaction amongst his people; and one of his brothers took advantage of this opportunity of revenging the death of another brother, who had been put to death by the eradication of his eyes, by order of the Rajah. He accordingly went to the Court, and pretending to remonstrate with him on the injustice of his late order, struck him with his sabre. He was, however, imme-

slately killed by the Caury Bhimsen, who was present, and the infant prince was placed on the Musnud. On the night of the same day, three hundred persons, on whom any suspicion fell, were, it is supposed, put to death by the Caury's order. Nepal is tributary to China from the year 1792.

NIZAM OF HYDRABAD.

His Highness Nawab ASOPH JAH MOOZUFFIER-UL-MOOLAK MEER FURKONDER ALI KHAN, BAHADOUR FUTEH JUNG, Nizam of Hyderabad, ascended the Musnud on the 24th of May, 1829; is the son and successor of SECUNDER JAH the eldest of the eight sons of NIZAM ALI KHAN, the younger brother of SALABUT JUNG, the uncle and successor of MOZUFFIER JUNG, the nephew and successor of NAZIR JUNG, the second son of NIZAM-UL-MOOLK, who obtained the Subadary of the Deccan in 1717, in the reign of Ruffee-ul-Dirjet.

Before the formation of a treaty of perpetual alliance with the English, on the 12th October, 1800, the subadary of the Deccan had suffered continual disturbance. When Asoph Jah Nizam-ul-moolk returned from Delhi, in 1740, he fought in 1741, his son NAZIR JUNG who had rebelled against him. Nizam-ul-moolk died in 1748, from which time, to the year 1763, a period of 15 years, three princes had ascended the Musnud, and were successively assassinated. Muzaffer Jung was grandson to Nizam-ul-moolk by his younger daughter's side. Nizam-ul Moolk removed his capital from Aurungabad to Hyderabad.

RAJAH OF GWALIOR.

His Highness, Maharajah Ali Jah Jayjee Rao Scindia, the adopted son of, JANKO RAO Scindia, succeeded to the Government on the 4th February 1843, on the death of his predecessor, JANKO RAO who was elected by Baiza Bai, the widow of DOWLET RAO Scindia; the nephew of MADHAIKE Scindia, the son of RANOJEE Scindia.

The family of Scindia are Sudras, of the tribe of Kumbhee, or cultivators. Ranojee was employed by Peishwa Bajerow, as the bearer of his slippers, from which situation he rose to eminence; and when Bajerow having succeeded his father, Biswanath Row, in the office of Peishwa, in May, 1720, came into Malwa in 1731, Ranojee was a Marhatta chieftain of high rank: so that the Sovereign authority of the Scindia family cannot have existed much more than one hundred years.

RAJAH OF BHURTPORE.

His Highness, Maharajah BALWONT SINGH, Rajah of Bhurtpore, succeeded his father in August, 1824; was displaced by one of his cousins, DURJUN SAL, in March, 1825, but reinstated by the British Government, on the 19th of January, 1826; is yet a minor in age; the son of BULDEE SINGH, the second brother of NANADHAR SINGH, the eldest of the four sons of RUNJEE SINGH, the son of KAIRY SINGH, the brother of RUTUN SINGH, the brother of JOWAHUR SINGH, the son of SOORAJ MULL, the founder of the principality, killed in 1763.

The settlement of the Jauts, (of which tribe the Rajah of Bhurtpore is,) in the Doab of the Ganges and Jumna, is dated in 1700, when they migrated from the banks of the Indus. During Aurengzebe's last march towards the Deccan, CHURAMUN, the Jaut, pillaged the baggage of the Army, and with part of the spoil erected the fortress of Bhurtpore. The present prince, like many of his predecessors, is not legitimately descended being the son of a female slave of the name of Sahch Boinar. When a Rajah has no son, he purchases females, and the boy begotten on any of them, is adopted by the Rajah and the Paut Raneo.

RAJAH OF KOTAH.

His Highness, Maharaja BISEEN SINGH, Rajah of Kotah. The son of KANHOOR RAO, the son of Maha Rao OMU SINGH.

NATIVE GOVERNMENTS.

RAJAH OF INDOOR.

His Highness, Maharaja HURRY RAO Holkar the cousin and successor of MOULHAR RAO the third the adopted son and successor of JESWONT RAO Holkar, the brother of CASI RAO, the eldest of the four sons of TUKAJEE Holkar, a chief who was elected to the Government of the Holkar state by AHILLIA BAI, on the death of her son MALLEE ROW.

The Holkar family are of the Dhoongur or shepherd tribe. The derivation of the name Holkar, or, more properly, Hulkur, is from Hull a village, and Kur, an inhabitant, MOULHAR RAO, I. was the first prince of the Holkar family; and the time when he obtained any local authority was in 1728; the district of Indore was assigned to him in 1738. He had only one son, Kundi Row, who died in 1754, many years previous to his father's death, and left an only son Mallee Row. He also died after a reign of nine months after the death of MOULHAR ROW. The original family being thus extinct, AHILLYA BAI elected TUKAJEE HOLKAR to the principality. He had four sons, CASI ROW and MOULHAR ROW by his wife, and Jeswont Row and Etojee by his mistress.

RAJAH OF JOYNAGAR OR JYPEEPOOR.

His Highness, the infant son of Maharaja SEWAI SINGH, Rajah of Joynagar, or Jyepoor, who is the son of JAGAT SINGH, the son of PRATAP SINGH, the son of MADHO SINGH, the son of RAM SINGH, the son of SEWAI JYNSIH, who lived in the time of MEHAMED SHAH. The young prince is of tender age and RAWUL BAJIR SAUL is the regent during his minority, appointed by the British government.

RAJAH OF JOUDHPOOR OR MARWAR.

His Highness, Maharaja MAUN SINGH, is Rajah of Joudhpoor or Marwar. He is of the tribe of Bhattore Rajpoots.

The earliest Rajah of this country on record was Maharaja Jeswont Singh, who having died near Cabul, in 1581, Aurungzebe, one of whose best generals the Maharaja was, gave orders forcibly to convert his children. The family were thus compelled to take refuge in the hills and woods, and on the death of Aurungzebe, regained their former possession. AJIT SINGH, the grand son of Jeswont Singh, having rebelled.

RAJAH OF BOGHELKUND.

His Highness Maharaja BISWANATH SINGH, Rajah of Boghelkund which is perhaps the most ancient Hindu dynasty now existing in India.

RAJAH OF BHOONDEE.

His Highness Rao Rajah RAM SINGH, Rajah of Bhoonde, is of the Hara tribe. "During the retreat of Colonel Monson, in 1804, the Bhoondee Rajah greatly assisted him in his distress; and his conduct has been uniformly friendly to the English; yet, at the peace of 1805, he was abandoned by the Government to the vengeance of the Mahrattas." *Hamilton, page 173.*

RAJAH OF OUDEYPORE.

His Highness, Raj Rana JAWAN SINGH, the son of Rana BHIM SINGH, Rajah of Oudeypore. *

The family of the princes of Oudeypore, belong to the Sesodia tribe of Rajpoots, which is considered the most noble of all the tribes. The family is also regarded highly by the Mohamedans, in consequence of a tradition, that he is descended, in the female line, from the celebrated Noushirvan, who was King of Persia at the birth of Mohamed, and thus to have in that line a common origin with the descendants of Hosein, the son of Ali.

RAJAH OF BIKANERE.

His Highness, Maharaj RATTEN SINGH, Rajah of Bikanere, the son of SURAT SINGH.

The country of Bikanere is governed by the Bhattore Rajpoots, but the cultivators are mostly Jau.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LXXXVIE

Alexander Dawson,.....	18 July, 1749
William Fytche,.....	6 July, 1752
Roger Drake,.....	10 Aug. 1725
Colonel Robert Clive,.....	27 June, 1758
J. Z. Holwell,.....	28 Jan. 1769
Henry Vansittart,.....	27 July, 1760
John Spencer,.....	3 Dec. 1764
Lord Clive,.....	3 May, 1765
Harry Vereist,.....	29 Jan. 1767
John Cartier,.....	20 Dec. 1769
Warren Hastings,.....	13 April, 1772
Sir John Macpherson,.....	1 Feb. 1785
Marquis Cornwallis,.....	12 Sept. 1786
Sir John Shore,.....	28 Oct. 1793
Sir Alured Clarke,.....	6 April, 1798
Marquis Wellesley,.....	17 May, 1798
Marquis Cornwallis,.....	30 July, 1805
Sir George Hilary Barlow,.....	10 Oct. 1805
Earl of Minto,.....	31 July, 1807
Marquis of Hastings,.....	4 Oct. 1813
John Adam,.....	13 Jan. 1823
Lord Amherst,.....	1 Aug. 1823
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck,.....	4 July, 1828
Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, Bart.,.....	1833
George Lord Auckland,.....	1836
Edward, Lord Ellenborough,.....	1842
Sir Henry Hardinge,.....	25 July, 1844

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF, IN INDIA.

Brigadier-General Carnac, resigned,.....	1767
Colonel Richard Smith, Commanding the Forces,.....	1767
Brigadier-General Sir Rt. Baker,.....	1769
Colonel Charles Chapin,.....	1773
Colonel Alexander Champion,.....	1774
Lieutenant-General John Clavering,.....	1774
Brigadier-General Giles Stibbert,.....	1777
Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.,.....	1779
Lieutenant-General Giles Stibbert, (a second time,).....	1780
Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Sloper, K. B.,.....	1785
Right Hon'ble Earl Cornwallis, K. G.,.....	1786
Colonel Sir Alexander Mackenzie,..... (tempy.).....	1790
Colonel Arthur Amhuty,..... (tempy.).....	1793
Major-General Sir Robert Abercromby, K. B.,.....	1793
Major-General Sir Charles Morgan,..... (tempy.).....	1797
Major-General Sir A. Clarke, K. B.,.....	1797
Major-General Sir James Craig, K. B. to the Prov. Comd.,.....	1800
Lieutenant-General Gerard Lake, (Lord Lake,).....	1801
The Most Hon. Charles Marquis Cornwallis, K. G. (2d time,).....	1805
Major-General W. Dowdeswell, Provincial Commander-in-Chief,.....	1807
Major-General Sir Ewon Bullie, Kt. Provincial ditto,.....	1807
Lieutenant-General George Hewett,.....	1807
Major-General William St. Leger,..... (tempy.).....	1810
Lieutenant-General Sir George Nugent, Bt. K. B.,.....	1812
General the Marquis Hastings,.....	1813
General the Hon'ble Sir Edward Paget,.....	13th January, 1823
General Lord Viscount Combermere,.....	7th October, 1823
General the Earl of Dalhousie,.....	1st January, 1830
General Sir Edward Barnes,.....	10th January, 1832
General Lord W. C. Bentinck,.....	16th October, 1833
General Sir Henry Fane,.....	20th August, 1835
General Sir Jasper Nicholls,.....	1839
General Sir Hugh Gough,.....	1843

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

Sir Elijah Impey,	1774
Sir Robert Chambers,	1791
Sir John Anstruther, Bart.,	1798
Sir Henry Russell, Bart.,	1806
Sir Ed. Hyde East,	1813
Sir R. H. Blisset,	1813
Sir Christopher Pulee,	1824
Sir Charles Edward Grey,	1825
Sir William Oldnall Russel,	1832
Sir Edward Ryan,	1833
Sir Lawrence Peel,	1843

PUISNE JUDGES.

Sir Robert Chambers,	1774
Mr. S. C. Le Maistre,	1774
Mr. Hyde,	1774
Sir William Jones,	1783
Sir William Dunkin,	1791
Sir James Watson,	1793
Sir Henry Russell,	1796
Sir William Burroughs, Bart.,	1806
Sir John Roys,	
Sir F. Macnaghten,	1815
Sir Antony Butler,	1816
Sir John Franks,	
Sir John Peter Grant,	17th October 1833
Sir Benjamin H. Malkin,	(died 1836) 1835
Sir Henry Setou,	13th November 1838

SHERIFFS OF CALCUTTA.

<i>Sheriff</i>	<i>Deputy.</i>		<i>Sheriff</i>	<i>Deputy.</i>	
James MacRabey,		1775	Josias Dupre Alexander	James Taylor, ..	1811
Samuel Montague,	Samuel Tolfrey, ..	1779	John B. Birch,	Robt M. Thomas, ..	1812
William Wodsworth,	Harry Stark,	1777	George Saunders,	William Scott,	1813
John Richardson,	Stephen Bagshaw, ..	1778	J. H. Fergusson,	James Taylor,	1814
Sir J. H. D'Oyly, Bart.,	Harry Stark,	1779	Charles D'Oyly,	Robt M. Thomas, ..	1815
Alexander Vanrixtell,	Harry Stark,	1780	J. W. Fulton,	Ben Comberbach, ..	1816
Hervert Harris,	Thomas Boileau,	1781	E. C. Macnaghten,	B. Turner,	1817
John Haie,	Edward Brampton, ..	1782	G. Templer,	C. G. Stretzell,	1818
Jeremiah Church,	Edward Brampton, ..	1783	P. Maitland,	W. A. Brewer,	1819
Robert Morse,	William Hickey,	1784	H. Compton,	William Smoult,	1820
Phillip Young,	William Smoult,	1785	G. Warde,	C. G. Stretzell,	1821
Stephen Cassan,	William Smoult,	1786	James Calder,	W. H. Abbott,	1822
Edmund Morris,	William Smoult,	1787	W. H. Macnaghten,	W. H. Smoult,	1823
William Lawson,	William Smoult,	1788	R. McClintock,	C. G. Stretzell,	1824
John Wilton,	William Smoult,	1789	W. H. Macnaghten,	W. H. Smoult,	1825
William Orby Hunter,	William Smoult,	1790	W. Primse,	B. Waddington,	1826
Charles Fuller Martyn,	William Smoult,	1791	Trevor Pinwden,	C. G. Stretzell,	1827
Anthony Lambert,	William Smoult,	1792	Browne Roberts,	Charles Hogg,	1828
William Smoult,	William Smoult,	1793	James Calder,	Geo Collier,	1829
James Duncan,	John Stapleton,	1794	Thomas Bracken,	R. Vaughan,	1830
Levi Ball,	William Hickey,	1795	Nathaniel Alexander,	P. Homfray,	1831
Ralph Uvedale,	James Taylor,	1796	William Melville,	R. Bird,	1832
Francis Macnaghten,	James Taylor,	1797	George Money,	J. H. Swinhoe,	1833
James Vanzant,	Donald Macnabb,	1798	J. Higginson,	T. Sanda,	1834
Walter Ewer,	Edward Lloyd,	1799	William Hickey,	E. Bird,	1835
James Brice,	Edward Lloyd,	1800	Richard H. Cockerell,	J. H. Swinhoe,	1836
Edward Thornton,	William Hickey,	1801	Thomas Holroyd,	R. Bird,	1837
Henry Stone,	Edward Lloyd,	1802	James Young,	R. Bird,	1838
Edwd. Benjamin Lewin,	William Hickey,	1803	James Young,	K. Bird,	1839
Richard Fleming,	James Taylor,	1804	Thomas Bracken,	G. Henderson,	1840
Stephen Laprimaudaye,	William Hickey,	1805	William C. Braddon,	G. Higgins,	1841
Henry Churchill,	William Hickey,	1806	W. H. Smoult,	E. B. Ryan,	1842
Jas. Archibald Simpson,	James Taylor,	1807	A. F. Smith,	G. Henderson,	1843
William Falcie,	William Hickey,	1808	Jas. Sidney Stopford,	F. C. Sandes,	1844
Jas. Archibald Simpson,	Charles Whalley,	1809			
Patrick Moir,	Charles Whalley,	1810			
Robt. Cutler Fergusson,					

PRECEDENCE IN THE EAST-INDIES.

Under warrant dated 28th June, 1841.

The governor general, or governor general for the time being.

The deputy governor of Bengal.

The governor of Madras.

The governor of Bombay.

The governor (or lieutenant governor) of Agra. *

The chief justice of Bengal.

The bishop of Calcutta.

The chief justice, Madras.

The bishop of Madras.

The chief justice, Bombay.

The bishop of Bombay.

The commander in chief in India, when also a member of the Supreme Council.

Members of the Supreme council according to their situation therein.

Members of council, Bengal, according to their situation therein.

The commander in chief at Madras, when also a member of council.

Members of council at Madras, according to their situation therein.

The commander in chief at Bombay, when also a member of council.

Members of council at Bombay, according to their situation therein.

The puisne judges of the Supreme court at Calcutta, according to date.

The puisne judges of the Supreme court at Madras, according to date.

The puisne judges of the Supreme court at Bombay, according to date.

The recorder of Prince of Wales' Island

The commander in chief in India.

The commander in chief of Her Majesty's naval forces, and the commander in chief of the army at the several presidencies (not being commanders in chief in India), according to relative rank in their respective services.

Naval and military officers above the rank of major general.

Members of the Sudder Adawlut, according to their situation therein.

Members of the law commission, according to their situation therein.

Civilians with reference to their Rank and Precedence to be divided into Six Classes.

Civilians of thirty-five years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form class I., and from date of entering such class to rank with.

Major generals, according to date of commission.

Civilians of twenty years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form class II., and from date of entering such class to rank with.

Colonels, according to date of commission.

Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

Civilians of twelve years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form class III., and from date of entering such class, to rank with.

Lieutenant Colonels, according to date of commission.

Civilians of eight years' standing, from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form class IV., and from date of entering such class, to rank with.

Majors according to date of commission.

Civilians of four years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form class V., and from date of entering such class, to rank with.

Captains, according to date of commission.

'Civilians under four years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form class VI., and to rank with

Subalterns, according to date of commission'

All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army, to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by military officers of equal grades.

All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table, to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the governor general in council, in case any question shall arise.

Note.—The governor general's order of the 19th of January, 1842, assigns precedence to the advocates general, who are to rank with the 1st class of civil servants; also to chaplains who are to rank with civilians of the 4th class and majors; assistant chaplains with civilians of the 5th class and captains.

All Ladies to take place according to the rank assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of ladies having precedence in England, who are to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence, after the wife of the members of council at the presidencies in India.

RELATIVE RANK.

Admirals.....	With generals
Vice admirals.....	With lieutenant generals
Rear admirals.....	With major generals
Commodore and 1st capt. to commander in chief.	With brigadier generals
Captains of 3 years' post.....	With colonels
Other post captains.....	With lieutenant colonels
Commanders.....	With majors
Lieutenants.....	With captains

Physicians general, surgeons general, and inspectors general of hospitals.....	} With brigadier generals
Superintending surgeons.....	
Senior surgeons.....	With majors
Surgeons.....	With captains
Assistant surgeons.....	With lieutenants

THE BENGAL ALMANAC

Part V.

Coins, Weights, Measures, &c.

Coins, Weights, Measures, Exchange, &c.

CALCUTTA IN BENGAL.

COINS.—Accounts are kept here in Rupees, with their subdivisions, Annas and Pie; 12 Pie make 1 Anna; 16 Annas 1 Rupee.

The standard of the Bengal money has ever been silver. Gold is occasionally coined, but the great bulk of the currency is silver.

There are various kinds of Rupees to be met with in Bengal, whose fineness and weight are different, though their denominations are the same. From this, and from the natives frequently punching holes in the Rupees, and filling up the vacancy with base metal, and their wilfully diminishing the weight of the coin after coming from the mint, the currencies of Rupees from the different provinces are of different values. This defect has introduced a custom of employing shroffs or money-changers, whose business is to set a value upon these different currencies, according to every circumstance, either in their favour, or their prejudice. When a sum of Rupees is brought to one of these shroffs, he examines them piece by piece, and arranges them according to their fineness; then by their weight; he then allows for the different legal battas upon Company's Rupees, Siccas and Sonauts; and this done, the values in gross by the Rupees current what the whole are worth; so that the Rupee current is the only thing fixed, by which coin is valued.

A Lac of Rupees is 1,00,000; and a Crore, 100 Lacs or 1,00,00,000 Rupees; and in accounts, sums are distinguished into Crores, Lacs, and single Rupees, by marks or divisions, as in the foregoing examples.

Cowries, small, white, glossy shells, are made use of for small payments in the Bazar, and are generally thus reckoned.

4 Cowries	} equal to	1 Gunda
20 Gundas		1 Pun
4 Puns. . .		1 Anna
4 Annas..		1 Cahun, which is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Rupee.

But they rise and fall according to the demand there is for them, and the quantity in the market.

COINAGE.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

11th November 1840. *Proclamation*.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, that from and after the 11th day of November 1840, in respect to the Mint of Calcutta, and from and after the 1st day of April 1841, in respect to the Mints of Fort Saint George and Bombay, those parts of Act No. XVII. of 1835, which were suspended by Act No. XXXI. of 1837, directing that certain Silver Coins issued from the Mints within the Territories of the East India Company shall bear on the Obverse the Head of the Reigning Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, will be again in force; and that the Device of the Silver Coins which shall be coined from and after the said dates respectively in the Mints of India, in conformity with Acts XVII. of 1835 and XXI. of 1838, will be as Act No. XVII. of 1835 requires, viz.

On the Obverse—the Head of Her Majesty Victoria, with the words

VICTORIA QUEEN.

On the Reverse—The denomination of the Coin in English and Persian in the Centre, encircled by a Wreath, and around the margin the words.

EAST INDIA COMPANY,

1840.

The Coin will be milled on the edge, with a serrated or upright milling like the Rupee now Current bearing the Head of His late Majesty William IV.

The Weight, Standard, Fineness and Value of the Company's Rupees, as defined in the Act, are here repeated.

Weight.—180 grains Troy, or one Tolab.

Standard Quality.—Eleven-twelfths Silver, or a twelfth alloy.

Value.—The same as the Company's Rupee of 1835, the Madras, Bombay, Furrukabad, and Sonat Rupee, and equal to fifteen-sixteenths of the late Sicca Rupee.

The other Silver Coins authorized to be issued from the Government Mints by Act No. XVI. of 1835 and Act No. XXII. of 1838, viz. double, half, and quarter rupees, and two anna pieces, will bear in all respects a due proportion to this Rupee.

The Governor General in Council hereby directs that all Magistrates, Collectors, and other Public Officers, will promulgate this Proclamation throughout their respective Districts; and that a translation of it be affixed in a conspicuous place, at every Public Treasury.

Money Changers, Shroffs, Podars and others, should be required to take notice of the Provision in Act No. XVII. of 1835, against clipping, filing, punching, or otherwise defacing the legal Coin. The Silver Coins issued from the Mints of Government, under Act XVII. of 1835, if not cut, clipped, marked, or otherwise wilfully impaired, are legal tender for their full value, until by gradual wear, they have lost two per cent. of their original weight.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,

G. A. BUSHBY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MONETARY SYSTEM.

The following table exhibits the scheme of the British India Monetary System.

GOLD-MOHUR.		RUPEE.	ANNA.	PYSA.	PIE.
Calcutta,	1	16	256	1024	3072
Madras and } Bombay. }	1	15	240	960	2880
		1	16	64	192
			1	4	12
				1	3

Small shells, called cowries, are also still partially made use of for fractional payments, and are reckoned as follows: but their value is subject to considerable fluctuation, and they are now nearly superseded by the copper currency.

4 Cowries make..... 1 Gunda.
20 Gundas..... 1 Pun.
5 Puns..... 1 Anna.

EXCHANGES.

For the conversion of the rupee into the equivalent currency of other nations, it is necessary to take into consideration the fluctuating relative value of the precious metals *inter se*, from the circumstance of gold being in some, and silver in others, the legal medium of circulation.

It is also necessary to take account of the mint charge for coining at each place, which adds a fictitious value to the local coin. The *par of exchange* is, for these reasons, a somewhat ambiguous term, requiring to be distinguished under two more definite denominations. 1st, the *intrinsic par*, which represents that case in which the pure metal contained in the parallel denominations of coins is equal. 2nd, the *commercial par*, or that case in which the current value of the coin at each place (after deducting the seignorage leviable for coinage) is equal: or in other words, 'two sums of money of different countries are *commercially* at par, while they can *purchase* an equal quantity of the same kind of pure metal.'[†]

Thus if silver be taken from India to England, it must be sold to a bullion merchant at the market price, the proprietor receiving payment in gold (or notes convertible into it). The London mint is closed against the importer of silver; which metal has not therefore a minimum value in the English market fixed by the mint price: although it has so in Calcutta, where it may always be converted into coin at a charge of 2 per cent. On the other hand, if a remittance in gold be made from this country to England, its out-turn there is known and fixed: each new Calcutta *gold mohur* being convertible into 1.66 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign nearly; but the price of the *gold mohur* fluctuates as considerably in India as that of silver does in England, the natural tendency of commerce being to bring to an equilibrium the operations of exchange in the two metals.

The exchange between England and India, has therefore a two-fold expression; for silver, the price of the sicca rupee in shillings and pence:—for gold, the price of the sovereign in rupees. To calculate the out-turn of a bullion remittance in either metal, recourse may be had to the following.

Table of English and Indian Exchanges.

The data for the calculation of these tables are:

1st. One *mun*. (or 100 lbs. troy) of silver ($\frac{1}{16}$ ths alloy is coined into 8200 Company's rupees, of which 64 and 60 respectively are taken as mint duty, being at the rate of two per cent.

2nd. 100 lbs. troy of English standard silver ($\frac{1}{16}$ ths alloy) is coined into 6600 shillings, of which 400 are taken as seignorage or mint duty, being 4s per lb. or nearly 6 per cent.; but the mint is not open to the holders of silver bullion, which is only purchased through the bank when required for coinage.

3rd. The sovereign ($\frac{1}{16}$ ths alloy,) weighs 123 25 grains troy, and no duty is charged on its coinage. 100 lbs. of pure gold yield 5,098.3 sovereigns,=3,069.5 new *gold mohurs*,=3041.4 old *gold mohurs*,=3490.9 Madras and Bombay *mohurs*.

The par of exchange with other countries may be estimated from the intrinsic and mint produce of their coins, thus,—assuming the Spanish dollar to weigh 416 grains troy, and to be 5 dwts. worser in assay, we have for

[†] KELLY'S Cambist, iii. 13.

Spain and America

100 DOL-
LARS. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} =231.111 \text{ tolas in weight,} \\ =225.858 \text{ Fd. rupees, } \} \text{ or deducting duty } \} 221.841 \text{ Fd. Rs.} \\ =211.742 \text{ Sa. rupees. } \} \text{ of 2 per cent. } \} 207.508 \text{ Sa. Rs.} \end{array} \right.$

The Spanish dollar forms also the currency of the Straits of Malacca and of Manila; and it is extensively known in the colonies of England, Ceylon, the Cape, Australia, &c.

For the British colonial possessions, however, an order of Council was promulgated on the 23rd March, 1825, extending to them the circulation of British silver and copper money, and directing all public accounts to be kept therein. Where the dollar was, either by law, fact, or practice still a legal tender, it was to be accounted equivalent to 4s. 4d. and *vice versa*. For the Cape of Good Hope, where the circulation consisted of paper rix-dollars;—and Ceylon, where it consisted of silver and paper rix-dollars, as well as variety of other coins;—it was provided that a tender and payment of 1s. 6d. in British silver money should be equivalent to the rix-dollar. The Company's rupee is allowed circulation at 1s. 11d. and the 5 franc-piece at 4s. These regulations are still in force in Ceylon, Australia, Van Dieman's Land, the Cape, Mauritius, and St. Helena.

France,

The French *kilogramme* of standard silver (th alloy) is coined into 200 francs and the *kilogramme* weighs 85,744 tolas; therefore

100 FRANCS $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} =42.872 \text{ tolas in weight,} \\ =42.092 \text{ Co.'s rs, } \} \text{ or deducting duty } \} 41.250 \text{ Fd. Rs,} \\ =39.462 \text{ Sicca rs, } \} \text{ of 2 per cent. } \} 38.673 \text{ Sicca Rs} \end{array} \right.$

The coinage duty on silver at Paris is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than in India; hence it will be found that

100 Sa. Rs. realize almost precisely 250 francs at the Paris mint.

Minted gold in France is worth $15\frac{1}{2}$ its weight of minted silver, or the *kilogramme* is coined into 155 *Napoleons* or 20 franc-pieces; the seignorage on gold is only $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

1 kilogramme of pure gold yields 81,457 gold mohurs, or (deducting 2 per cent. mint duty) 79,328 ditto, therefore

100 NAPO-
LEONS. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} =55.319 \text{ tolas in weight,} \\ =47.315 \text{ old gold mohurs. } \} \text{ or deduct } \} 46.369 \text{ old gold mr.} \\ =47.757 \text{ new ditto. } \} \text{ ing duty } \} 46.802 \text{ new ditto} \\ =54.313 \text{ Madras and } \} \text{ of 2 per } \} 53.227 \text{ Madras \&} \\ \text{Bombay gold rupee, } \} \text{ cent, } \} \text{ Bombay gold Rs.} \end{array} \right.$

NOTE.—In a coin we consider the weight and standard. By standard is meant the proportion of pure gold or silver which it contains; the rest is alloy. Thus, if we suppose a coin to contain a thousand parts of metal, of which 917 are pure gold or silver, the 83 remaining parts being alloy, the 917 represent the standard or relative purity of the coin.

Suppose we wish to know what is the value, in English money, of the Russian Imperial of 10 rubles; the weight is 13,073 gram., the standard at 917; deducting the alloy, that is, 108 gram., there remain, in pure gold, 11,988 grammes.

The English Sovereign weighs 7,9808 gram., the standard is at 917, the alloy consequently 0,662 gram., and the weight of pure gold contained in it 7,3184 gram.

Now, by the rule of three, the question will thus be resolved:

7,318 gram.: 11,988 gram., :: 20 shillings: =£1 12s 9d.

By this method, we can ascertain the relative value of all coins : but sometimes the value thus ascertained will not exactly agree with the sum allowed in exchange. This difference arises from political causes and commercial vicissitudes. Thus, for instance, the value at par of the sovereign in French money, is 25 fr. 26 c, yet it rose to 25 fr. 50 c. in the month of August last, after the change of the French Ministry. This fall and rise, in the relative value of money, principally takes place whenever there is a paper currency.

For gold and silver foreign coins, see P. I, V. I, series of 1841. P, CLXII. to CLXX

EGYPTIAN MONEY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Compiled from Lane's 'Modern Egyptians,' Wilkinson's 'Topography of Thebes,' Burchhardt's 'Arabic Proverbs,' &c.

MEASURES OF LENGTH AND LAND,

The *fitr* is a space measured by the extension of the thumb and first finger.

The *shibr* is the common span measured by the extension of the thumb and little finger.

The *Egyptian cubit*, for measuring linen, is equal to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ English In.

The *Indian cubit* (*drah belédee*), used for measuring Indian goods. 25 "

The *Turkish cubit* (*drah stamboolee*), used for measuring European cloth. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ English In,

The *ckubdahs* is the measure of a man's fist with the thumb erect, or about. "

The *feddan* (about one-third of an English acre) has twenty-four parts, or cheéréts, or. 333 $\frac{1}{3}$ *ab'dahs*,

The *malackal*, or Egyptian league, is, in Lower Egypt, from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to. 3 miles.

In Upper Egypt from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

CORN MEASURES.

The *ardeb*, nearly five English bushels.

The *wcybeh* is the sixth of an *ardeb*.

The *rooba* is the fourth of a *wcybeh*.

WEIGHTS FOR GOLD, GEMS, ETC.

The grain (of wheat), about. $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain.

The grain (of barley), about. 1 grain.

Four grains. 1 keerat (carat)

Sixteen grains (49 grain English). 1 derhm (drachm)

One and a half derhm. 1 mitqál.

Twelve derhms. 1 oqéa.

AVOIRDUPOIS.

The mitqál. 1 derhm, or nearly 72 grains

8 mitqáls. 1 oqéa or oz. av.

12 oqéa 1 rotl or pound

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ rotl. 1 oqu or wuq'qa.

110 " 1 qantar or cwt.

108 " " for coffee.

102 " " for pepper, &c.

* 120 " " for cotton.

150 " " for gums, &c.

EGYPTIAN MONEY.

	ENGLISH.
The <i>fudd'ah</i> (copper and silver mixed), about..	$\frac{1}{2}$ of a farthing*
The <i>nons's ktir'sh</i> (half a piastre), about.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ l.
The <i>chirs'h</i> (piastre), about.....	2s. 1.
The <i>saadeeyeh</i> (or small kheyreéyeh, gold).....	9s. 1.
The <i>khry'reeyeh</i> (gold)	21s. d.
The <i>kees</i> , or purse, is the sum of 500 piastres, or..	5l. sterling.
The <i>khaz'neh</i> , or treasury, is 1000 purses, or..	5000l. sterling.

The coins of Constantinople are current in Egypt, but scarce. European and American dollars are also current, most of them equivalent to twenty Egyptian piastres. The English sovereign is called *gin'yeh* (for guinea), and is current in Egypt.

CHINESE MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

China Weights and Money.

10 hwuh	make a sz †
10 rze	— a haou
10 haou	— a a le or cash.
10 le*	— a fun or candareen‡
10 fun	— a tseën or mace.
10 tseen	— a leang or tael.
16 leang	— a kin or cattý=1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. avoirdupois:
100 kin	— a tan or pecul=133 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
7 mace 2 can	— a Spanish Dollar§

As the Chinese have no gold or silver coins, but make payments in those metals by weight, this table applies equally to money and to weights of all kinds, excepting that, in money reckonings, nothing higher than the leang or tael is employed. The only coined money the Chinese have is the le or cash. It is made of a very base alloy of copper, is round, about the size of an English farthing, and has a square hole in the middle, by which a hundred or more are usually strung together; on one side are Chinese characters, denoting the reign under which the cash was cast; and on the other side, in those of the present dynasty, are either Chinese or Manthou characters, designating the place of coinage. Under preceding dynasties, two, five, and ten cash pieces have been in use, as well as other coins of various descriptions; but the single cash is the only coin now current throughout the Empire. It is cast also in Japan, Corea, and Cochin-China; and is clandestinely imported from the last named place, to a large amount.

* There are pieces of five, ten, and twenty fuddahe.

† These terms are also applied to designate the parts of a dollar: haou is a tenth, and sze a hundredth part.

‡ In money, the value of the candareen varies from 10 to 13 or 14 copper cash, and hence the mace varies from 120 to 140, and the dollar from 720 to 1000 cash; but in weight whether of silver or of any other article, the le or cash always connotes the same integral part of a candareen.

§ This is the general estimate, made by the Government, and the bazar change for dollars to small amount, 7 mace 2 candareen being the full weight of a good and unmutated dollar; but in consequence of the system, adopted by all Chinese merchants and shopkeepers, stamping every dollar they pay out, the weight very speedily diminishes, until the Dollar, is eventually broken into pieces, in which state it is melted into sycee,

Weights.

In China, almost every thing is sold by weight, not excepting even liquids and live-stock. The only weights are those already given above, the principal of which are the pecul, catty, and tael divided thus:—

16 taels make a catty.
100 catties — a pecul.

At Macao, the pecul is distinguished by the portuguese into three kinds, viz.

The pecul balance of 100 catties = 133½ lbs. avoirdupois;

The pecul seda of 111-15 do. = 148 1 5th lbs; and

The pecul chapra of 150 do. = 200 lbs.

90 Catties seda = a Canton pecul or pecul balance.

By the first, are sold cotton and valuable articles; by the second, alum, pepper, and coarse goods, and by the third, rice.

In transactions between one Chinese and another, goods are weighed by the Chinese datchin or balance, which is about 3 per cent. less than the English weights; the latter are always used in transactions with foreigners.

Note. At the money standard of 120 cz. 16 dwts. English troy weight for 100 taels, the pecul, which contains 1600 taels, should weigh avoirdupois lbs. 132.535. The actual standard of the pecul being 133½ lbs., a slight discrepancy thus appears between the *money* tael and the *commercial* tael, at the standards assigned to each. But no such difference is recognized by the Chinese. This is noticed to account for what will otherwise appear erroneous in some of the following tables.

Measures.—I. Long Measure.

10 fun	or parts make a tsun	or punt.
10 tsun or punts	— a chih	or covid = 14½ inches.
10 chih or covids	— a chang	= 4 yds. nearly.
10 chang	— a yin	

The above are employed in the measurement of all kinds of piece-goods, &c. as well as of every description of workmanship. The following are employed in measuring distances.

5 chih or covids make a poo	or pace = 5½ ft. nearly.*
360 poo or paces — a le	or Chinese mile = 959½ yards.
250 le or miles — a too	or degree on the Equator.

The Chih, covid, or foot is of several varying lengths; according to Milburne, that of the mathematical academy is about 13½ English inches; that of the tribunal of Public works 12.7 inches; and that employed by tailors and tradesmen. 13½ inches. None however, of these three, is the same as the ordinary covid of Canton, used both in the measurement of vessels, and by tradesmen, which is about 14½ inches. The le or mile, is likewise a very uncertain measure of length, varying in almost every part of the country. It also, like the European geographical mile, forms an integral part of a degree, whether of latitude or longitude. But the scientific division of the degree, derived from the European Missionaries, is into 60 fun, or minutes, the fun being divided into 60 meaou or seconds.

* This, being according to the measure of the mathematical academy, *differs* from the preceding statement.

II. Land Measures.

5 chil or covids	make a poo	or kung;
240 poo or kung	— a mow	or acre;
100 mow or acres	— a king	

This is the present established land measure, which varies considerably from that formerly in use. In scientific calculations, the mow is divided into ten fun, and the fun into 24 le, and so on, through the several fractional terms which have been already given, at the commencement of the table of weights. The poo or pace, also, is divided decimally the same terms, fun, le, &c., being employed.

III. Measure of Contents.

6 suh	make a kwei	.
10 kwei	— a chaou	.
10 chaou	— a tsuy	.
10 tsuy	— a cho	.
10 cho	— a ho	.
10 ho	— a shing	= 31½ cubic punts.
10 shing	— a tow	= 316 " "
5 tow	— a hwo	= 1580 " "
2 hwo	— a shih	= 3160 " "

This is the scientific division, established by the reigning dynasty. The common measures are,

2 yδ	make a hδ
10 hδ	— a shing, or pint.
10 shing	— a tow.
10 tow	— a hwδ.

This table is employed almost exclusively in the measurement of grain; all other articles and even liquids being sold by weight. In dealings with foreigners, however, and probably, also, in large dealings among themselves, the Chinese sell rice and other grain by the catty and pecul weight, instead of the shing, tow, &c. In the sale of paddy, two-thirds are allowed for the trouble and diminution in weight, which accompany the taking off the husk, or, which is the same thing, paddy is sold at one-third the price of the same weight of rice.

Numbers.

Though not properly included among the subjects now treated of, may be, not inappropriately, here given. The ten unites are the following:

At full length.	Common form	Contracted	Canton.	Fokien.
1,	Yih	—	yat.	yit,* chit.
2,	Urh	—	ee.	je, no.
3,	Sau	—	sam.	sam, sa.
4,	Sze		se.	soo, se
5,	Woo		ing.	ngoe, goe,
6,	Lew		luk	leuk, lak.
7,	Tseih		tsat,	chit chit
8,	Pa		pat.	pat, payh
9,	Kew		kow.	kew haou.
10,	Shih		shap.	sip, chap.

The Chinese term for expressing 100 is pih; 1000, tsien; 10,000 wan; 1,000,000, pih wan, 'a hundred myriads;' 100,000,000, yib, &c.,—progressing decimally through the terms chaou, king, hae, to

* In the Fokien provincial dialect, characters have two pronunciations, the reading and the spoken or colloquial. The pronunciations here printed in italics are the colloquial.

jarg kon, këen, ching, and tsae. To express 12, 13, &c. the words are figures 10 and 2, 10 and 3 are put together; thus shih-urh, 12; shih-san, 13, &c. Also urh-shih-yih, 'two tens and one,' denotes 21. &c.

In China almost every trade has a distinct system of secret numbers, that is, instead of using the proper characters for designating prices, they adopt other characters, by which they arbitrarily express their meaning, so as to be understood only by persons of the same trade.

The Chinese method of computing is by a kind of abacus, which they call a Swan-pwan, "counting board."

ENGLISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,

Agreeably to the Act of Uniformity, which took effect 1st Jan. 1826.

The term Measure is the most comprehensive of the two, and it is distinguishable into six kinds, viz. :—

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|---|
| 1. Length. | } Meas. of | 4. Force or Gravity, or what is commonly called Weight. |
| 2. Surface. | | 5. Angles, |
| 3. Solidity, or Capacity. | | 6. Time. |

The several denominations of these Measures have reference to certain standards, which are entirely arbitrary, and consequently vary among different nations.—In England.

The standard of	{	Length	is	a Yard
		Surface	„	a Square Yard, the $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Acre
		Solidity	„	a Cubic Yard
		Capacity	„	a Gallon
		Weight	„	a Pound

The standards of Angular Measure, and of Time, are the same in all European, and most other countries.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12 Inches = 1 Foot	|	8 Furlongs = 1 Mile
3 Feet = 1 Yard		69 $\frac{1}{4}$ Miles = 1 Degree of a
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yards = 1 Rod, or Pole		Great Circle
40 Poles = 1 Furlong		of the Earth.

An Inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but subdivisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue, and by scientific persons, it is divided into *tenis*, *hundredths*, &c. Formerly it was made to consist of 12 parts, called *lines*, but these have properly fallen into disuse.

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail = 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ Inches	} used for measuring cloth of all kinds,
Quarter = 4 Nails	
Yard = 4 Quarters	
Ell = 5 Quarters	
Hand = 4 Inches, used for the height of horses.	
Fathom = 6 Feet, used in measuring depths.	
Link = 7 Inches, 92 hundredths.	} used in Land Measure, to facilitate computation of the content 10 square chains being equal to an Acre.
100 Links.	

MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144 Sqr Inches	= 1 Sqr Foot	40 Perches	= 1 Rood
9 Sqr Feet	= 1 Sqr Yard	4 Roods, or 160	
30½ Sqr Yards	= 1 Perch or Rod	Perches	= 1 Acre
		640 Acres	= 1 Sqr Mile

3. MEASURES OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728 Cubic Inches	= 1 Cubic Foot	27 Cubic Feet	= 1 Cubic Yard
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DIVISION II.

Imperial Measure of CAPACITY for all liquids, and for all dry goods, except such as are comprised in the third Division.

4 Gills	= 1 Pint	= 34½ cubic inches, nearly	
2 Pints	= 1 Quart	= 69½	_____
4 Quarts	= 1 Gallon	= 277½	_____
2 Gallons	= 1 Peck	= 554½	_____
8 Gallons	= 1 Bushel	= 2218 1-5th.	_____
8 Bushels	= 1 Quarter	= 10½ cubic feet, nearly	_____
5 Quarters	= 1 Load	= 51½	_____

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only, For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz.:—For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 gallons. These will probably continue to be used in practice. For Wine and Spirits, there are, the Anker, Runlet, Tierce, Hogshead, Puncheon, Pipe, Butt, and Tun; but these may be considered rather as the names of the casks in which such commodities are imported, than as expressing any definite number of gallons. It is the practice to gauge all such vessels, and to charge them according to their actual content.

Flour is sold, nominally, by measure, but actually by weight, reckoned at 7lb. Avoirdupois to a Gallon.

DIVISION III.

Imperial Measure of CAPACITY, for coals, culm, lime, fish, potatoes, fruit, and other goods, commonly sold by *heaped measure*:—

2 Gallons	= 1 Peck	= 72½ cubic inches, nearly	
8 Gallons	= 1 Bushel	= 281½	_____
3 Bushels	= 1 Sack	= 48-9ths cubic feet, nearly	_____
12 Sacks	= 1 Chaldron	= 58½	_____

The goods are to be heaped up in the form of a cone, to a height above the rim of the measure of at least ½ of its depth. The outside diameter of Measures used for heaped goods are to be at least double the depth, consequently not less than the following dimensions:—

Bushel	19½ inches	Gallon,	9½ inches
Half-Bushel	15½ —	Half-Gallon,	7½ —
Peck,	12½ —		

The Imperial Measures, described in the second and third Divisions, were established by Act 5 Geo. iv. c. 74. Before that time there were four different measures of capacity used in Eng'and.—1. For wine, spirits, cider, oils, milks, &c.; this was one-sixth less than the Imperial Measure.—2. For malt liquor, this was one-fifty-ninth part greater than the Imperial Measure.—3. For corn, and all other dry goods not heaped, this was one-third-third-part less than the Imperial Measure.—4. For coals, which did not differ sensibly from the Imperial Measure.

The Imperial Gallon contains exactly 10lbs. Avoirdupois of pure water; consequently, the pint will hold 1½lb., and the bushel 80lbs.

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—Avoirdupois Weight.

27½ Grains	= 1 Dram	= 27½ Grains
16 Drams	= 1 Ounce	=
16 Ounces	= 1 Pound (lb.)	= 437½ —
28 Pounds	= 1 Quarter (qr)	= 7000 —
4 Quarters	= 1 Hundred Weight (cwt.)	=
20 Hundred Weight	= 1 Ton.	=

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions, and in the common dealings of life.

Particular weights belonging to this Division :—

8 Pounds	= 1 Stone	cwt. qr. lb.	used for Meat.
14 Pounds	= 1 Stone	= 0 0 14	} Used in the Wool Trade.
2 Stones	= 1 Tod	= 0 1 0	
6½ Tod	= 1 Wey	= 1 2 14	
2 Weys	= 1 Sack	= 3 1 0	
12 Sacks	= 1 Lwt	= 39 0 0	

DIVISION II.—Troy Weight.

24 Grains	= 1 Pennyweight	= 24 grains
20 Pennyweights	= 1 Ounce	= 480 —
12 Ounces	= 1 Pound	= 5760 —

These are the denominations of Troy Weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones, (except diamonds). But Troy weight is also used by apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the latter is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used ; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression, from 10,000 grains downwards to 1-100ths of a grain.

By comparing the number of grains in the Avoirdupois and Troy pound and ounce respectively, it appears that the Troy pound is less than the Avoirdupois in the proportions of 14 to 17 nearly ; but the Troy ounce is greater than the Avoirdupois, in the proportion of 79 to 72 nearly.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is 3 1 6th grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts : thus the standard for coin is 22 carats fine ; that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold, and 2 parts of alloy. What is called the *new standard*, used for watchcases, &c., is 18 carats fine.

5. ANGULAR MEASURES ;
OR, DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute	90 Degrees	= 1 Quadrant
60 Minutes	= 1 Degree	360 Degrees, or	= 1 Circumfer-
30 Degrees	= 1 Sign	12 Signs	= 12 Signs

Formerly, the subdivisions were carried on by sixties ; thus, the second was divided into 60-thirds, the third into 60-fourths, &c. At present, the second is more generally divided decimally into 10ths, 100ths, &c. The degree is frequently so divided.

6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60 second = 1 minute	28 2930 or 31 days = 1 calendar month
60 minutes = 1 hour	12 calendar months = 1 year
24 hours = 1 day	365 days = 1 common year
7 days = 1 week	366 days = 1 leap year
28 days = 1 lunar month	

In 400 years, 97 are leap-years, and 303 common. The second of time is subdivided like that of angular measure.—We shall now give a table of itinerary measures of different countries, exhibiting the number of each answering to 100 English miles; also the length of a single measure of each sort in English yards:

		No. of each = 100 Eng. ish Miles.	Length of a single Meas. in Eng. yds.			No. of each = 100 Eng. ish Miles.	Length of a single Meas. in Eng. yds.
Arabia,	Miles....	8193	2148	Ireland,	Miles....	57,93	3038
Bohemia,	"	17,36	10137	Italy,	"	86,91	2025
Brabant,	"	28 93	6082	Lithuania,	"	18,00	9781
Burgundy,	"	28,46	6183	Oldenburg,	"	16,26	10820
China,	Lis	279,80	629	Persia,	{ Parasang, or farsang }	27,33	6440
Denmark,	Miles....	21,35	8244	Poland,	{ Miles short Do. long.. }	28,97 21,72	6075 8101
England,	{ Geogra- phical }	86,91	2025	Portugal,	Leguas ..	26,03	6760
Flanders,	Miles....	25,62	6369	Prussia,	Miles....	20,78	8468
	{ Leagues astro- nomi- cal* }	36,21	4860	Rome,	{ Modern miles Ancient do. of 8 stadia }	86,91 109,18	2025 1612
France,	{ Do. ma- rine.. Do. legal of 2000 toises.. }	28,97 41,21	6075 4263	Russia,	Versts....	150,81	1167
	{ Miles geog. Do. long.. Do. short.. }	21,72 17,38 25,66	8101 10126 6859	Saxony,	Miles	17,76	9905
Germany,	Miles....	21,35	8244	Scotland,	"	88,70	1984
Hamburg,	"	15,23	11539	Silesia,	"	27,67	7083
Hanover,	"	16,68	10547		{ Leguas com- mon, of 800 varas Do. legal, 500 varas }	23,75 37,97	7416 4635
Hesse,	"	27,52	9395	Spain,	Miles....	17,38	10127
Holland,	"	19,31	9113	Suabia,	"	15,04	11700
Hungary,	"	60,43	2894	Sweden,	"	19,23	9153
India,	Cos....			Switzerland	"	96,38	1826
				Turkey,	{ Berries.. Miles }	80,05	1409

FOOT MEASURES

OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES, REDUCED TO ENGLISH FEET.

	<i>Eng. Feet</i>		
Amsterdam,.....	,930	Bologna,.....	1,244
Antwerp,.....	,940	Bremen,.....	,955
Augsburg,.....	,972	Breslau,.....	1,125
Barcelona,.....	,992	Brussels,.....	,902
Bale,.....	,944	China, mathem.	1,127
		China, imperial,	1,051
		Constantinople,.....	2,195

* There are 25 leagues in a degree. A French post is equal to 2 leagues, or to 5,52 Eng. miles.

	<i>Eng. Feet.</i>		<i>Eng. Feet.</i>
Copenhagen,.....	1,045	Wesel,.....	,771
Cracow,.....	1,169	Zurich,.....	,979
Dantzic,.....	,923	OTHER MEASURES.	
Dresden,.....	,929	REDUCED TO ENGLISH FEET.	
Florence,.....	,994	Amsterdam ell,	2,223
Frankfort,.....	,933	English fathom,	6,
Hamburg,.....	,933	French metre,	3,280
Leghorn,	,922	French toise,.....	6,396
Leipsic,.....	1,034	Venice ell,.....	2,089
Leyder,.....	1,023	Vienna ell,.....	2,557
Liege,	,944	ANCIENT MEASURES.	
Lisbon,.....	,952	Arabian foot,	1 095
Lyons,.....	1,119	Babylonian foot,.....	1,144
Madrid,.....	,915	Egyptian foot,.....	1,421
Marseilles,	,814	Greek foot,	1,007
Mentz,....	,988	Hebrew foot,.....	1,212
Moscow,....	,928	Hebrew sacred cubit, ..	2 002
Munich,.....	,947	Hebrew great cubit, ...	12,012
Nuremberg,	,996	Roman foot,	,9650 970
Padua,.....	1,406	Egyptian Stadium, ...	730 8
Palermo,.....	,747	Roman mile of Pany...	4840,5
Paris,.....	1,066	Roman mile of Strabo, ..	4905,
Rhinland,.....	1,023	Pythian or Delphic sta-	
Prague,.....	,987	dium,	576,877
Rome,.....	,966	The mean, or nautical,	
Stockholm,.....	1,073	or Persian stadium,..	532,147
Strasburg,.....	,956	Great Alexandrian, or	
Trent,.....	1,201	Egyptian stadium, ...	710,659
Turin,.....	1,676	JEWISH ITINERARY	
Tyrol,.....	1,096	MEASURES.	
Venice,.....	1,137	<i>Eng. Miles. Paces. Fret.</i>	
Verona,.....	1,117	Cubit,	0 0 1,824
Vicenza,.....	1,136	Stadium,.....	0 145 4,6
Vienna,.....	1,036	Sabbath day's	
Ulm,....	,826	journey, ...	0 729 3,0
Urbino,.....	1,162	Eastern mile, ..	1 403 1,0
Utrecht,.....	,741	Parasang,....	4 153 3,0
Warsaw,....	1,169	A day's journey	33 172 4,0

The following comparative view of the weights and measures of England and France, was published by the royal and central society of agriculture in Paris, in their annuary for 1829 ;

MEASURES OF LENGTH.		<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>
<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>		
1 inch (1-36th of a yard) }	2,539954 centimetres	1 rod (sq. perch) }	25,291939 metres
1 foot (1-3d. of a yard) }	3,0479449 decimetres	1 rood (1210 yds. sq)	10,116775 ares
1 yard imperial	0,91438348 metre	1 acre (4840 yds. sq)	0,404671 hectares
1 fathom (2 yards)	1,82876696 metre	1 metre square. .	1,196033 yard sq.
1 pole, or perch }	5,02911 metres	1 are.	0,098845 rood
(5 1-2 yard) }		1 hectare.....	2,473614 acres
1 furlong (220 yds.)	201,16437 met res	LIQUID AND DRY MEASURE.	
1 mile (1760 yards)	1609,3149 metres	<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>
		1 pt. (1-8th of a gal.)	0,567932 litres
		1 qt. (1-4th of a gal.)	1,135864 litres

BRITISH INDIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. xcvii

<i>English.</i> <i>French.</i>		SQUARE MEASURE.	
1 gallon imperial	4,513,5794 litres	<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>
1 peck (2 gallons)	9,086,9159 litres	1 yard square	{ 0,836097 metre square
1 bushel (8 gallons)	36,347,664 litres	1 pennyweight (1-2th of an ounce).....	{ 1,55456 gramme
1 sack (3 bushels)	1,090,43 hectolitres	1 ounce (1-12th of a pound troy)	{ 31,0913 grammes
1 quart (8 bushels)	{ 2,907,813 hectolitres	1 pound troy imperial ...	0,3730956 kilo-gramme
1 chaldron (12 sacks)	{ 13,08516 hectolitres		
<i>French.</i> <i>English.</i>		<i>English Avoirdupois.</i> <i>French.</i>	
1 litre.....	{ 1,760773 pints	1 drachm (1-16th of an ounce)	{ 1,7712 gramme
	{ 0,2200967 gallons	1 ounce (1-16th of a pound..)	{ 28,3384 grammes
1 decalitre.....	2,200,9667 gallons	1 pound avoirdupois imperial	{ 0,4534148 kilo-gramme
1 hectolitre....	22,009,667 gallons	1 hundred weight (112 pounds)...	{ 50,78246 kilo-grammes
		1 ton (20 cwt.)	1015,649 kilogrammes
WEIGHTS.		<i>French</i>	<i>English.</i>
<i>English Troy.</i>	<i>French.</i>	1 gromme	{ 15,438 grains troy
1 grain (1-24th of a penny-weight)....	{ 0,06477 gramme		{ 0,643 pennyweight
<i>French.</i>	<i>English.</i>		{ 0,03216 ounces troy
1 millimetre....	0,03937 inches	1 kilogramme.....	{ 2,68027 pounds troy
1 centimetre....	0,393708 inches		{ 2,20514 pounds avoirdupois
1 decimetre....	3,937079 inches		
	{ 39,37079 inches		
1 metre.....	{ 3,2808992 feet		
	{ 1,0933633 yard		
1 myriametre...	6,2138 miles		

BRITISH-INDIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of the British Indian ponderary system* is called the *tola*†. It weighs 180 grains English Troy Weight. From it upwards, are derived the heavy weights, viz: *Chitak*, *Seer*, and *Mau* (or Maund);—and by its subdivision the small or jeweller's weights, called *mashas*, *rutties*, and *dhans*.

* The advantages of this system are

1. That the maund formed from the modified weight would be precisely equal to 100 English troy pounds: and

2. That thirty-five seers would also be precisely equal to seventy-two pounds avoirdupois:—thus establishing a simple connection, void of fractions, between the two English metrical scales and that of India.

† For particulars of Madras and Bombay Weights and Measures, vide respective directories.

The following scheme comprehends both of these in one series :

MUN.	PUSSEREE	SEER	CHITAK	TOLA.	MASHA	RUTTEE.	DHAN.
1	8	40	640	3200	38400	307200	1228800
	1	5	80	400	4800	38400	153600
		1	16	80	960	7680	30720
			1	5	60	480	1920
				1	12	96	384
					1	8	32
						1	4

The *Mun* (or that weight to which it closely accords in value, and to which it is legally equivalent in the new scale) has been hitherto better known among Europeans by the name of *Bazar Maund*, but upon its general adoption, under Regulation VII. 1833, for all transactions of the British Government, it should be denominated the **BRITISH MAUND**, (in Hindee, *Ungrézee Mun.*) to distinguish it at once from all other weights in use throughout the country*.

The *Pusseree* is, as its name denotes, a five-seer weight, and therefore should not form an integrant point of the scale; but as its use is very general, it has been introduced for the convenience of reference.

The *Seer* being the commonest weight in use in the retail business of the Bazars in India, and being liable, according to the pernicious system hitherto prevalent, to vary in weight for every article sold as well as for every market, is generally referred to the common unit in native mercantile dealings, as, "the seer of so many *tolas*," (or *sicca*, *barees*, *takas*, &c.) The standard or *bazar seer* being always 80 *tolas*.

The *Chitak* is the lowest denomination of the gross weights, and is commonly divided into halves and quarters, (called in Bengalee, *kacha*;) thus marking the line between the two series, which are otherwise connected by the relation of the seer, &c. to the tola.

The *Tola* is chiefly used in the weighing of the precious metals and coin; all bullion at the mints is received in this denomi-

* In the same way the Madras, Bombay, and Furukhabad, rupee (when the *sicca* rupee is abolished, and an English device adopted,) may be called "the **BRITISH RUPEE**," and in the native languages *Ungrézee Rupyá*.

nation, and the tables of bullion produce (*as seen in the foregoing pages*) are calculated per 100 tolas. It is also usual at the mints to make the subdivisions of the tola into annas (sixteenths) and pie, in lieu of mashas and ruttees.

Mashas, ruttees, and dhans, are used chiefly by native goldsmiths and jewellers. They are also employed in the native evaluation by assay of the precious metals; thus 10 mashas fine, signifies 10-12ths pure, and corresponds to "10-oz. touch" of the English assay report or silver. There is a closer accordance with the English gold assay scale, inasmuch as the 96 ruttees in a tola exactly represent the 96 carat grams in the gold assay pound, and the *dhan*, the quarter grain.

British Indian Weights.	English Troy Weights.				French Weights.	
	lbs.	oz.	dwt.	grs.	grammes.	
One MAUND, ...	= 100	0	0	0	=	37320.182
One SEER,	= 2	6	0	0	=	933.005
One CHITACK, ...	= .	1	17	12	=	58.310
One TOLA,	= .	.	7	12	=	11.662
One MASHA,	= .	.	.	15	=	0.972
One RUTTEE,	= .	.	.	1,875	=	0.122

Comparison with Troy Weights.

For the conversion of English troy weights into those of India, the following scale will suffice, since the simplicity of their relation renders a more detailed table unnecessary.

Lb. Troy.	Ounce.	Penny-weight.	Grain.	TOLAS and Decimals.
1	12	240	5760	= 32,000
	1	20	480	= 2.6666 &c.
		1	24	= 0.1333 &c.
			1	= 0.0055 &c.

The accordance of the *mun* weight with the 100 lbs. troy of England, affords a ready means of ascertaining its relative value in the Standards of other countries employed in weighing the precious metals, since tables of the latter are generally expressed in lbs. troy. The following are a few of those valuations for the principal weights of Europe, &c. extracted from *Kelly's Cambist*, page 222. The weights in troy grains have been converted into *tolas* by dividing them by 180.

*Comparison of the Tola and Mun with the gold and silver,
Troy Weights of other countries.*

<i>Place and Denomination.</i>	<i>Weight of a single lb. mark, &c. in tolas.</i>	<i>Number equal to 1 mun, or 100 lbs. troy.</i>
ALEPPO, Metical,	0 405	7890.410
BUSSORAH, Miscal,	0 450	8000.000
CAIRO, Rottolo,	36 965	86.564
CALICUT, Miscal,	0 383	8347.826
CHINA, Tale,	3 221	993 446
CONSTANTINOPLE, Che quee,	27.538	116 199
DAMASCUS, Ounce,	2 600	1252.173
DENMARK, Mark,	20 183	158 546
ENGLAND, Pound,	32 000	100 000
FRANCE, Kilogramme,	85 745	37 320
GERMANY, Cologne mark,	20.041	159 645
HOLLAND, Mark,	21 100	151.658
ITALY, Floren. e& Leghorn lb.	29 111	109.923
MOCHA, Vakhia,	2.655	1205 020
PFGU, Tical,	1.318	2427 307
PERSIA, Dirhem,	0 839	3812 297
PORTUGAL, Mark,	19 675	162 642
PRUSSIA, Mark,	20 050	159 600
ROME, Libbra,	29 077	110 049
RUSSIA, Pound,	35 102	91 161
SPAIN, Mark,	19.725	162 230
VENICE, Mark,	20 452	156 457
VIENNA, Mark,	24 072	132 933

*Required the equivalent of 57353 muns 35 seers 6 chitaks, in
avoirdupois pounds.*

Taking the numbers opposite to 57, 35, and 30 respectively.
and converting the result,—in the first, three places
right hand;—in the second, one place to the right;—and
third, one place to the left, we have

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 57000 \text{ muns} & = & 4690286. \\
 350 & = & 38800. \\
 3 & = & 246.857 \\
 37 \text{ seers} & = & 76 114 \\
 6 \text{ chit.} & = & .771
 \end{array}$$

lbs. 47,9409.742=12 ounces nearly.

Since 35 seers are exactly equal to 72 pounds avoirdupois,
the following simple and accurate rules for their mutual conversions
will be found equally convenient with the table.

RULE 1.—*To convert Indian weight into avoirdupois weight.*

1. Multiply the weight in seers by 72, and divide by 35: the
result will be the weight in lbs. av.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

cr

2. Or, multiply the weight in *muns* by 36, and divide by 49 : the result will be the weight in cwt. av.

RULE II.—*To convert avoirdupois weight into Indian weight.*

1. Multiply the weight in *lbs. av.* by 35, and divide by 72 : the result will be the weight in *seers*.

2. Or multiply the weight in *cwt* by 49, and divide by 36 : the result will be the weight in *muns*, or *maunds*.*

One ton=27,222 *muns*, or $27\frac{1}{4}$ *mun* nearly.

One *mun*=82 $\frac{1}{4}$ *lbs. avoird.* exactly.

For converting Avoirdupois weights into British India weights,

<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Muns or Bazar Maunds</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Muns or Bazar Maunds.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Muns or Bazar Maunds</i>
	<i>mds. sr. chit.</i>		<i>mds. sr. chit.</i>		<i>mds. sr. chit.</i>
00	2722 10 10	19	25 34 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	100	1 8 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
90	2450 1 9	18	24 20 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	1 3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
80	2177 32 8	17	23 5 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	80	0 38 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
70	1905 23 7	16	21 31 2	70	0 34 0
60	1633 14 6	15	20 16 10 $\frac{7}{8}$	60	0 29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
50	1361 5 5	14	19 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	0 24 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
40	1088 36 4	13	17 27 12 $\frac{5}{8}$	40	0 19 7
30	816 27 3	12	16 13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	0 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	544 18 2	11	14 38 14 $\frac{3}{8}$	20	0 9 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	272 9 1	10	13 24 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	0 4 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	245 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	12 10 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	9	0 4 6
8	217 31 4	8	10 35 9	8	0 3 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	190 22 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	9 21 17 $\frac{5}{8}$	7	0 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	163 13 7	6	8 6 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	0 2 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	136 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6 32 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	5	0 2 7
4	108 35 10	4	5 17 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	0 1 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	81 26 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4 3 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	3	0 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	54 17 13	2	2 28 14 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	0 0 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	27 8 14	1	1 14 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	0 0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$

The salt maund, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. heavier than the bazar maund, having 82 tolas to the seer.

* For facility of recollection, this rule may be expressed in *arithmetical poetry* thus

Of one hundred weights should you incline

A sum in India muns to fix ;—

First multiply by forty-nine,

And then divide by thirty-six.

cii BRITISH INDIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

For the mutual Conversion of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Maunds.

Bengal maunds.	Madras maunds.	Bombay maunds.	Madras maunds.	Bengal maunds.	Bombay maunds.	Bengal maunds.
1000	3291.428	2938.775	1000	303.820	1000	340.278
100	329.143	293.877	100	30.382	100	34.028
90	296.229	264.402	90	27.344	90	30.625
80	263.315	235.104	80	24.306	80	27.222
70	230.401	205.716	70	21.268	70	23.819
60	197.487	176.328	60	18.230	60	20.416
50	164.571	146.938	50	15.191	50	17.014
40	131.656	117.552	40	12.152	40	13.612
30	98.742	88.164	30	9.114	30	10.209
20	65.828	58.775	20	6.076	20	6.806
10	32.914	29.388	10	3.038	10	3.403
1	3.291	2.939	1	0.304	1	0.340
seers, 30	2.169	2.203	seers, 30	0.228	seers, 30	0.255
20	1.616	1.469	20	0.152	20	0.170
10	0.823	0.734	10	0.076	10	0.085
5	0.411	0.367	5	0.038	5	0.042
4	0.329	0.294	4	0.030	4	0.034
3	0.216	0.220	3	0.022	3	0.025
2	0.164	0.147	2	0.015	2	0.017
1	0.082	0.073	1	0.008	1	0.008

The word *mun*, of Arabic or Hebrew origin,* is used throughout Persia and Northern India; but, as might be expected, it represents very different values in different places: thus the *mun* of Tabriz is only 6½ lbs. avoird. while that of Palloda, in Ahmednuggur, is 163½ lbs.

It is probable that the *seer* or *sér*, a Hindu weight (*sétak*), was more uniform than the maund, since it was founded upon the *tola* (*tolaka*), which, with its subdivision, the *wassa*, must in very ancient times have been extensively known throughout commercial Asia: there can be little doubt that the *tale* and *mace* of the Chinese are identical in origin.

It may be generally assumed that the maund system follows the common scale, viz.

16 chitaks= 1 seer

40 seers= 1 maund.

20 maund.= 1 candy or maunee.

The use of a five-seer weight also universally prevails under the name of *purséree*, *dhuree*, or *vis*. The *dhuree*, from its name, however, seems to be properly a measure, and accordingly, while in Malwa it is equal to 5 seers, in other places it is found of 4, 4½, 5½, 10, 11, and 12 seers. The terms *adhola adhelee*, (half,) *pao*, *powah*, (quarter,) *adhpao*, (half-quarter,) frequently occur: they explain themselves.

* The Hebrew *maneh* was equal to 13, 110 grs. tr. or 72, 83 tolas. The Greek *mina* to 6,244 grs. or 34.57 tolas.

INDIA LOCAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

NOTICE.

The publishers believing that it would be a convenience to the Mercantile Community of Bengal and Agra, to have correct return of the varying systems of weights and measures prevailing in the interior districts, have obtained through the kindness of the authorities the following detailed returns. Much additional matter and several corrections are given in the present edition.

The subdivisions of the ponderary systems, throughout the whole of British India, generally agree in name, though they differ in value Thus in every case.

(Variable)	Dhan, . . .	= 1 Ruttee.
8	Ruttee, ..	= 1 Masha.
12	Masha, ..	= 1 Tolah.
(Variable)	Tolah, . . .	= 1 Chitak.
16	Chitaks, ..	= 1 Seer.
40	Seers,	= 1 Maund.

The number of Dhans in a Ruttee, and the number of Tolahs in a Chitak are arbitrary. The annexed Tables shew all the varieties that have been brought to notice. To save needless repetition we shall refer to them as may be necessary, and give in detail only the peculiar systems of each districts.

TABLE I.

4	{	Dhans, .. = 1 Ruttee.
or		
8		
8		Ruttee, .. = 1 Masha.
12		Masha, .. = 1 Tolah.

TABLE II.

Number of Tolas in a Seer.	Corresponding number of Tolas in a Chitah.			Equivalent of Mun in Standard Muns.			
	Tolas.	Anna.	Pica.	Mun.	Ser.	Chit.	Tolas.
44	2	12	0	0	22	0	0
45	2	13	0	0	22	8	0
48	3	0	0	0	24	0	0
50	3	2	0	0	25	0	0
52	3	4	0	0	26	0	0
58	3	10	0	0	29	0	0
58 $\frac{5}{8}$	3	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	29	5	0
58 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	10	8	0	29	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
60	3	12	0	0	30	0	0
62	3	14	0	0	31	0	0
64	4	0	0	0	32	0	0
67	4	3	0	0	33	8	0
70	4	6	0	0	35	0	0
72	4	8	0	0	36	0	0
75	4	11	0	0	37	8	0
76	4	12	0	0	38	0	0
80	5	0	0	1	0	0	0
80 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	5	0
82	5	2	0	1	1	0	0
84	5	4	0	1	2	0	0
84 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	4	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2	5	0
87 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	7	6	1	3	12	0
88	5	8	0	1	4	0	0
90	5	10	0	1	5	0	0
91	5	11	0	1	5	8	0
92	5	12	0	1	6	0	0
94	5	14	0	1	7	0	0
95	5	15	0	1	7	2	0
96	6	0	0	1	8	0	0
96 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	8	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
98	6	2	0	5	9	0	0
100	6	4	0	1	10	0	0
101	6	5	0	1	10	8	0
104	6	8	0	1	12	0	0
105	6	9	0	1	12	8	0
106	6	10	0	1	13	0	0
107 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	11	6	1	13	12	0
108	6	12	0	1	14	0	0
111	6	15	0	1	15	8	0
112	7	0	0	1	16	0	0
112 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	0	9	1	16	6	0
120	7	8	0	1	20	0	0
140	8	12	0	1	30	0	0

The linear measures of India generally are based on the following system :—

5 Ungooles or finger's breadth = 1 mooshtika or palm.

6 Mooshtiks = 1 hustu, or hath, or cubit.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

cv

ALSO.

14 Jussoos, or lengths of the first joint of the thumb }	= 1 bath or cubit.
20 Jussoos	= 1 guj or clothier's yard.
24 Jussoos	= 1 guj or artificer's yard.
42 Ungooles	= 1 Mahomedan guj or yard.

From the very careful investigations of Major Jervis, as given in his work on Indian Metrology, it appears that :

1 Cubit or bath of 14 Jussoos or 24 ungoolee. }	= 19 5489 inches.
1 Guj of 20 Jussoo	= 27.9271 "
1 Guj of 24 Juss o	= 33.5125 "
1 Guj of 42 ungoolee	= 34.2106 "

The standard or Ilabee guj used in the land settlement of the North Western Provinces has been fixed at 33 inches, whence

33 Inches = 1 Ilabee guj.
3 Gujes = 1 Bans or measuring rod.

20 × 20 = 400 Sq. Bans = 1 Beegah = 3025 Sq. yards.

In Bengal the bath or cubit has been assumed to be 18 inches in length, and thus generally

4 Square Hathis	= 1 Square Cowrie or Kurra.
4 " Cowrie	= 1 " Gunda.
20 " Gundas	= 1 " Kutta.
20 " Kuttas	= 1 Beegah = 1600 Square yards.

These are the beegahs most in use, and are the only values referrible to fixed standards. The hath may be said to vary between 15 and 30 inches, and the beegah between 1500 and 3000 square yards. The data at present before us are not sufficiently precise and we have consequently not affected an accuracy which in truth we could not attain.

ALLAHABAD.

Weights—Seer of 107 × old Furrakhabad rupees.
Ditto of 100 ditto.

ALLYGHUR.

Weights.—Seer of 80 Tolas. *Measures*.—Yard of 36 inches.

ASSAM.

(*Dibrooghur Muttock.*)

Weights.—Seer of 80 Tolas. *Land measure*.—As in Zillah Durrung?

(DURRUNG)

Weights.

6 Grains rice	= 1 Ruttee.
6 Ruttees	= 1 Anna.
4 Annas	= 1 Maha.
4 Mahas	= 1 Tola.

Seer of 80 tolas. Its peculiar subdivisions are
5 Seecees = 1½ Tola = 1 Kutchas.
4 Kutchas = 1 Chittack.

Grain Measures.

6 Mootee or haudfull	Cuttah.
2 Cuttas	Seer.
6 Seers	Dhoon.
3 Dhoons	Poorah.
In Kamroop 4 Dhoons	= Poorah.

Land Measures.

1 Cubite or hath.	} = 1 Jar or Rod.
+7 Span or bist.	
+4 Ungoollee or finger.	
1 (Square?) Jar	= 1 Lacha.
20 „ Lachas	= 1 Cottah.
5 „ Cottahs	= 1 Dhoon.
4 „ Dhoons	= 1 Poorah (= 1.19146 Eng. Acres)

Nowgong.

The weights and measures are similar to those in Durrung.—The Jar or land measuring rod is stated to be $7\frac{1}{2}$ cubits = $11\frac{1}{2}$ English feet.
1 Poorah = 6133 Square Gards = 1.26715 English Acres.

AZIMGURH.

Weights.—Seer. of 80 Sa. Wt. for Metal, Cotton, and Spice.
95 ditto for Ghee and Salt.
96 ditto for retail of Corn, Sugar, Tobacco, &c.
105 ditto }
108 ditto } for wholesale dealings.

Land Measure.

The Duncanee yard used by Mr. Jonathan Duncan, in the perpetual settlement, = 2 ft. 9½ in.
The Ilahee Guz or yard, = 2 ft. 9 in.

BACKERGONGER.

The measures (excepting of land,) and weights, are similar to those used in Calcutta.

BALASORE.

Weights.—Ruttee of 4 Dhans, Seer of 72 tolas for gold, &c.
„ 80 Ordinary use.

Grain Measure (peculiar).

5 to 12 Seers = 1 Goon.
20 Goons, = 1 Potee.
4 Potces, = 1 Bharrun.

BANCOORAH (WEST BURDWAN).

Weights.—Seer of 98 Sa. Wt. for Grain, Goor, &c.
80 Tolas Government standard.
62 ditto used in ordinary retail dealing.

Measures (peculiar).

Grain Measure.
20 Pae = 1 Selee, } The Pae is a wooden cup, containing about
8 Selees = 1 Maas, } a seer. It is a heaped measure.

Land Measure (peculiar).

4 Koni = 1 Dune.
50 Onne = 1 Ari.
4 Ari = 1 Onon = 30 Beegas

The beegah is the ordinary Bengal beegah = 1600 square yards.

BARASSET.

Weights.—Seer of 60 Sa. Wt. (disused.)

,, 80 Tolas, standard and in general use

BEERBHOOM.

Weights.—Ruttee of 4 Dhans, Seer of $58\frac{1}{2}$ and 60 Sa. wt.

These are used in ordinary Bazar transactions.

Brass and Copper are sold by a peculiar weight viz.

1 Gorukpore Pice = 1 Tola

2 Tolas = 1 Dhepo

5 Dhepos = 1 pul

7 Pul = Seer of $58\frac{1}{2}$ Sa. Wt.

Thus in the return. But
 $7\frac{1}{2}$ Pul appear to be 72
 Sa. Wt. vide a similar ta-
 ble in the Bograh district.

Land Measure.

Hath or cubit of $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which is the collector's standard. In the
 Mofussila hath of $18\frac{3}{4}$ inches is used. Vide table.

In some parts of this zillah, the two persons who carry the measuring
 rope, fasten the ends to their shoulders. One precedes, and when he
 has gone the whole length of the rope he places a stick in the ground, as
 a mark which the other removes as he comes up to it. The mechanical
 impossibility of pulling the rope straight, renders this mode of measur-
 ing incorrect, and the error is roughly compensated by a deduction of
 2 cubits in each rope, or 4 cubits in each beegah; this is termed 'Hattah'
 and 'Kandah.'

BEHAR.

Weights.—Seer of 44, 48, 52, 72, 76, and 80 tolas.*Land Measure.*—Standard Guj of 33 inches. Beegah of 3025 square yards.

BHAUGULPORE

Weights.—Seer of 64, 67, 80, 88, 101, and 104 tolas.

BIJOUR.

Weights.—Ruttee of 8 Dhans, Seer of 48 and 96 Farruckhabad rupees

BOGORAH

Weights.—Ruttee of 4 Dhans—Seer of 60 Tolas

The following are peculiar, and used in selling Brass, and Copper:—

2 Tolas = 1 Dhepo

5 Dhepos = 1 Pul

 $5\frac{1}{2}$ Puls = 1 Seer of 58 Sa. Wt.

} Vide a similar table
 } in zillah Beerbhoom.

Dry Measures (peculiar for Paddy).

1 Seer of 60 Tolas = 1 Kuttah

5 Kuttas = 1 Doan

20 Doans = 1 Biss

16 Bisses = 1 Ponteah 3 Maunds.

*Land Measures (peculiar).*75 Haths \times 4 Haths and $16\frac{1}{2}$ Ungooles = 1 Pun

16 Pun = 1 Woun or Beegah.

13 Haths and 13 Ungooles

= 1 Null or measuring rod

 $6 \times 5 = 30$ Sq. Miles

= 1 Paky

16 Paky

= 1 Khadah.

Hence 75×75 haths= 1 Woun = $1406\frac{1}{2}$ Sqr. Yards.

Also $(296\ 679)2 \approx 88018\frac{1}{10}$ Haths = 1 Khoda = $2206\frac{1}{2}$ Sq. Yards.
 nearly = 4564 English
 acres, the hath being as-
 sumed = 18 inches.

CHITTAGONG.

Weights.—Standard Seer of 80 Tola, and a Seer of 82½ Tola, used in selling grain, sugar, tobacco, &c.

CULPER.

Weights.—Seer or 100½ Balasore rupees=about 75½ Tolas used in weighing Cotton. Seer of 60 Tolas used for weighing grain in wholesale dealings. The standard Seer of 80 Tolas is used in retail sales.

CUTTACK.

Weights.—The weights in ordinary use appear to be a Seer of 105 Bhuree=87½ Tolas, and a Seer of 150 Tolas. There are also Seers of 20, 10, 52½ and 65 Tolas.

Dry Grain Measures.

4 Kursee	= 1 Pul.	} These are inserted merely to shew that such measures exist: their value has not been ascertained, and is probably indeterminate. The Goon varies from 3 to 16 Seers.
20 Puls	= 1 Beesa.	
80 Beesas	= 1 Chula.	
20 Goons	= 1 Powtee.	
2 Powtees	= 1 Doolee.	}
2 Doolees	= 1 Bhurrun.	

Land Measure.

* Dust	or Palm,	= 1 Puddika.
4 Square	Puddikas	= 1 Biswah.
16	„ Biswahs	= 1 Goont.
25	„ Goonts	= 1 Maun or Beegab,
20	„ Mauns	= 1 Battee.

DACCA.

Weights.—Seer of 60 70 and 82 Sa. Wt. Goods are always sold by weights, and not by measure.

DELHI.

Weights.—Ruttie of 8 Dhan. The tola weighs about 180½ grains Ivory, Seer of 60 and 80 tolas,

Land Measure.—Standard guj of 33 inches. Beegab of 302½ Square yards.

Cloth Measure.

Guj of 33½ inches.

DINAGPORE.

Weights.—Seer of 60 80 and 96 Siccas.

* The linear Puddika varies from 12 to 24 Dusts. It is assumed that $24 \times 24 = 288$ Square Puddikan= 1 Acre. Taking a mean of 18 Dusts to the linear Puddika, the linear Dust = 5.79751 inches, and the linear Puddika=8.69626 feet.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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FEROZEPORE.

Weights.—Standard Seer of 80 Tolas.

The weights in use in neighbouring places are subjoined.

3	Jugraon,	}	Seer = 90	}	Old Kuldor or Furruckahad rupees, or new Nanukshahee rupees, which are reckoned as of the same weight.
2	Furreedkote,				
4	Kunnor,	}	Seer = 96		
1	Amritsar,				
	Mumdote,	}	Seer = 102		
	Lahore,				
	Peshawur.				

The tola used in weighing gold and silver exceeds the Company's tola by $\frac{1}{2}$ a Masha, or $\frac{1}{4}$,

Land Measure.

8 Barley Corns	= 1 Pice.
27 Pices	= 1 Hat.
3 Hat	= 1 Double Pace. { Probably about 5 feet.—
3 Double Paces	= 1 Kauh.
1 Square Kauh	= 1 Mundlah.
20 „ Mundlahs	= 1 Kunnal.
4 „ Kunnals	= 1 Beegah.
2 „ Beegahs	= 1 Goomow.

1,360 Double Paces = 1 Coss (Panjabee).

FURRUCKABAD.

Weights.—Seer of 80, 82 90, 96, and 112 Sicca Weights;

Cloth Measure.

1½ Inches	= 1 Ju-soo.
1½ Jussoos	= 1 Girih.
15 } Girihs	= 1 Guj or Yard.
16 } or 17 }	

The tailor's yard is of 15 Girihs. Gotahs or tissues are sold by this measure. Cloths of all descriptions are sold by the Guj of 16 Girihs, and coloured Silks by that of 17 Girihs.

GHAZEEPORE.

Dealers in selling and buying use the large weights for heavy articles and corns, viz:

The Maund	= 4,200 Benares Rupees.
The Seer	= 105 „
The Chattack	= 6 „ 5 Mashas and 5 Ruttees.

In Retail they use

The Maund	= 3,810 Benares Rupees.
The Seer	= 96 „
The Chuttack	= 6 „

Gold and Silver Weights.

3 Jows	= 1 Ruttee.
8 Ruttee.	= 1 Masha.
12 Mashas	= 1 Tola.

Cloth Measure.

4 Fingers	= 1 Girra.
8 Girras	= 1 Hauth or cubit.
2 Hauths	= 1 Yard.

INDIAN LOCAL

Land Measure.

10 Nucks	= 1 Badam.
10 Badams	= 1 Roosh.
10 Rooshs	= 1 Dhoor.
20 Dhoors	= 1 Bissowa.
20 Bissowas	= 1 Beegah
31½ Inches	= 1 Guj or Yard.
3 Gujs	= 1 Ghunta.
20 Ghuntas	= 1 Jurreeb
And 1 Square Jurreeb	= 3600 Sq. Guj, = 52½ British yards.
Consequently the Beegah	= 275½ Square Yards British.

GOORGAON—See Delhi.

GORUCKHPORE.

Weights.—Seer of 120 and 140 Tolas.

HANSEE.

Weights.—Seer of 80 tolas, and of 84 Sonat Rupees.

In the South Western parts of the district grain is sold by the Seer of 48 Tolas.

Cloth Measure.

In the city 44 }
In villages 32 } finger's breadth = 1 Guj of 16 Giris

Land Measure.

55 British Yards = 1 Jurreeb or Chain.
1 Square Jurreeb = 1 Begah = 3025 Sq. Yards.

HOOGLY.

Weights.—Seer of 80 and 82 Sa. W.

The following are peculiar in the southern parts of the district :

Seer of 82 Sa. Wt. = 1 Pully.

20 Pullys

= 1 Selee.

16 Selees

= 1 Kahun = 64 Maunds.

In the northern parts of 5 Ser = 1 Pully.

In the central parts :

4 Seer = 1 Arry.

20 Arrys = 1 Bis.

16 Bis = 1 Kahun = 32 Maunds.

In the south-western parts :

4 Seers = 1 Maun.

4 Mauns = 1 Koory.

16 Koorees = 1 Arrah = 6 Maunds 16 Seers.

Salt and indigo are sold by factory weight.

Land Measure.

Hath of 18, and 19½ inches.

Beegah of 1,600 Square Yards, or 3,600 Square Hath.

HOSHUNABAD.

Weights.—Seer of 80 Tolas, 84, and 89 Tolas.

Dry Measure.

Measure contains 1 Seer = 1 Pylee.

8 pylees = 1 Kooroo.

24 Koorooes = 1 Manee.

Land Measure.

16 Giris = 1 Guj = 41 8 Inches.

9 Square Guj = 1 Biswa.
 400 Square Biswa = 1 Beegah = 4865 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sq. Yards, or 1 Sta-
 [tute acre nearly.

5 Beegahs = 1 Mueh.
 100 Muehs = 1 Munasa.

This measurement has been introduced on the part of Government, and has superseded the old measure, according to which the beegah was equal to about $\frac{2}{3}$ of an acre.

HUMERPORE.

Weights.—Seer of 80, 91, and 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ tolas.

The peculiar sub denominations are :

4 Chittacks = 1 Chowree.
 4 Chowrees = 1 Koorooa or Seer.
 4 Koorooas = 1 Pyla.
 4 Pylas = 1 Maunee.
 16 Maunees = 1 Pauth = 6 Mds. 16 Seers.

JUANPORE.

Weights.—Seer of 80, 96, and 112 $\frac{3}{4}$ Sa. Wt., this last is used in wholesale dealings.

Linear Measures.

Clothier's Yard = 3 ft. 4 inches.
 Carpenter's = 2 „ $\frac{1}{2}$ „
 Tailor's = 2 „ 10 „

MALDA.

Weights—Seer of 50, 58, 60, 72, 75, 76, 80, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$, 91, 92, 94, 96, 100, 101, and 105 Sa. Wt.

MANBHOOM.

This district includes the late Zillah of Jungle Mehals.

Weights.—Seer of 60 and 80 Tolas.

Dry or grain measure, (peculiar).

2 Powas	= 1 Sera.	} The Pyla is a wooden cup. The average weight of cleaned rice is about 68 Tolas.
2 Seras	= 1 Pae.	
2 Pases	= 1 Pyla.	
10 Pylas	= 1 Selee.	
2 Seelees	= 1 Khundee.	
2 Khundees	= 1 Kat or Mun.	} The Pae of cleaned rice weighs about 110 Sa. Wt. This measure is used in the Orissa portion of the district.
4 Kats	= 1 Mass.	
8 Pases	= 1 Kooree.	}
16 Koorees	= 1 Ara.	

Land Measure.

Beega of 3600 Square Haths. There is also a beegah termed the Dara Beegah, much used in Pachete.

6 to 7 Hath = 1 Linear Dar.
 20 \pm 20 = 400 Square Dar = 1 Beegah.

MONGHYR.

Weights.—Seer of 84 Sa. Wt.

4 Chowtees = 1 Kunwa.
 4 Kunwas = 1 Powah,
 4 Powahs = 1 Seer.

INDIAN LOCAL

MYMENSINGH.

Weights.—Seer of 80 Tolas.

MYNPOORER.

Weights.—Seer of 80 and 102 Tolas.

Cloth Measure.

Guj of 34, and English yard of 36 Inches.

Land Measure, as at Hansee.

The village Kutcha Beegah = $20 \times 20 = 400$ Square Kudum or paces.

NUDDRA.

Weights.—Seer of 60, 80, and $82\frac{1}{2}$ Sicca Weight.

Land Measure.

Beegah of 6400 Square Hath.

Also 1 Hath = 56 inches
 $55 + 55$ Sq. Hath = 1 Beegah.

This is used under sanction of Govt. in measuring estates which formerly belonged to the Rajah of Nuddea.

PANIPUT.

Weights.—Seer of 80 Tolas.

PATNA.—See Behar.

PUBNA.

Weights.—Seer of 58, 60, and 80 tolas.

Land Measure.

204 } Square Hath = 1 Cottah.
 220 }
 or 324 }
 20 Cottas = 1 Beegah
 1 Sq. Null = 1 Kannee
 30 Kannees = 1 Pakee
 16 Pakees = 1 Khasa

The Hath varies from 17 to 30 inches, and as the number of Square Hath in a cottah also varies, the value of the Beegah is indeterminate.

The Null varies from 10 to 20 Hath, and, as in the preceding Table the Hath is variable.

RAJSHAYR.

Weights.—As in Zillah Nuddea.

RUNGPORE.

Weights.—Seer of 58, 80, $84\frac{1}{2}$, 90, and 106 Tolas.

Land Measure.

16 Kally = 1 Doon
 20 Doons = 1 Beesee
 16 Beesees = 1 Gong (or village)

The value of these measures is not assignable.

SAHARUNPORE.

Weights.—Seer of 80 and 90 Tolas.

Land Measure.

Beegah of 824.5, 2756, 2317.4, and 2450.23 Square Yards.

SARUN.

Weight.—Seer of 45, 48, and 80 Tolas:

Land Measure.

24 Inches = 1 Hath.
 $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ Haths = 1 Suggee.
 $20 \times 20 = 400$ Square Suggees = 1 Beegah.

The Standard Beegah is probably of $3,025\frac{1}{2}$ Square Yards,

SAUGOR.

Weights —Seer of 80 Tolas.

10 Seers	= 1 Pyl.	} Used in Government trans- actions, and generally in can- tonments and the town of Saugor.
2 Pylas	= 1 S'i.	
20 S'is	= 1 Maneer.	
100 Manees	= 1 Manra.	
100 Balashahce rupees	= 1 Chouthya.	} This is used in Saugor Khas, In the villages the Chouthya is but 62½ Balashahce rupees.
8 Chouthyas	= 1 Pyl.	
100 to 105 Kumulshahce rupees	= 1 S'er.	} This is used in Seina dia's country.
5½ Seers	= 1 Kooroo.	
2 Kooros	= 1 S'i.	
&c. &c. as above.		

SHAHABAD.

Weights —Seer of 58 and 80 T. las.

Land Measure.

Bergah of 3025 Square Yards.

SHAHJEHANPORE.

Weights.

'Reze,' or retail Seer	= 111 Tolas	} Sugar is sold by a Seer of 90 and 101 Tolas.
'Dhurra, or wholesale Seer	= 106 Tolas.	

Measures.

Tailors or 'Keetae' yard of 31	to 36	Inches.
Cloth, or 'Buzaze' yard of 35	to 41	"
'Guzzee' yard of	45	to 49 "
'Feer' yard of	28½	to 30½ "

Land Measure.

54 to 60 Yards	= 1 Jurreeb.	} The contents of the Beegah vary from 2,916 to 3,600 Square Yards.
1 Square Jurreeb	= 1 Beegah.	

SUHUSWAN.

Weights.—Seer of 90 Sicca Weights.

Land Measure.

Beegah of 3025 Square Yards.

The Bazar Yard is 37½ inches (English).

SYLHET.

Weights.—Seer of 80 and 90 Sicca Weight.

TIPPERAH.

Weights.—Seer of 80 and 83 Tolas.

Measures.—Hath of 18 Inches.

Land Measure.

16 Hathas	= 1 Null	} The Hath being variable, the con- tents of a Droon in English acres is not exactly determinable.
6×5=30 Square Nulls	= 1 Cannee	
16 Cannees	= 1 Droon	

TIRHOOT.

Weights.—Seer of 48, 52, 76, 80, and 88 Tolas.

Land Measure.

There are six descriptions of measure in, R. ds or Luggees, viz :—

	Hatha.	Feet.	Inches.	Corresponding area of Beegah.
1st,	7	= 10	6	= 4900 Square Yards.
2nd,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	= 20	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	= 4549 Ditto (nearly.)
3rd,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	= 9	9	= 4225 Ditto
4th,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	= 8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	= 3567 Ditto (nearly.)
5th,	6	= 9	0	= 3600 Ditto
6th,	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	= 8	3	= 3025 Ditto

BIRMAH.

Measures of Distance.

The Birnese make use of two measures of distance ; one they call ' the poor man's measure,' and the other, the ' chiet, or great man's measure.' This last is the Royal or standard measure, but the other is in most common use, except in matters where the Government is concerned.

Miles. Fur. Yds. Ft. Inches.

10 Tsha-kyee (hair-breadth)	= 1 Nhon (Sesamumseed)			
6 Nhone	= 1 Moyau (a small grain)			
4 Moyaus	= 1 Theet (finger's breadth)		nearly 1	
8 Theets	= 1 Maik (hand-breadth)			6
12 Theets	= 1 Twa (span)			9
2 Twas or 3 Maik	= 1 Toung (cubit)			1 6
4 Tourgs	= 1 Lan (fathom)			6
7 Toungs	= 1 Ta (Bamboo-measure)		3 1	6
20 Tas	= 1 Okthaba		70	
20 Okthabas	= 1 Kautha		6 80	0 0
4 Kauthas	= 1 Gawot		3 1 100	0 0
40 Gawots	= Yoodzana		12 5 180	0 0
100 Tas }	= 1 Daing		{ 1 7 200	0 0
7000 Toungs }			{ 2 nearly.	

The equivalents given above are for ' the poor man's measure,' Theet Maik, Twa, Toung, Ta and Daing are the Measures in most frequent use. The Royal cubic, Thantoung, which is the Government standard upon being carefully compared was found to measure exactly 19 $\frac{1}{16}$ English inches. According to this, the finger-breadth (Theet) which is that of the fore-finger taken at the middle point is $\frac{29}{160}$ of an inch ; the fathom (Lan.) 76 $\frac{1}{16}$ inches ; the D bamboo (Ta) 133 $\frac{1}{16}$; and the Daing 2 miles, 193 yards 2 feet 8 inches.

In the Tenasserim Provinces, however, the English foot measure is coming into use, and will soon supersede those above given.

Measures of Capacity.

These measures are so rude in construction, that it is useless to come nearer than the following in their equivalents :—

Weight of dis-

tilled water in English mea-

Cubic Inchs. Avor. Ws. nearly. sure nearly.

2 Lamyets	= 1 Lamey			
2 Lameys	= 1 Tsalay	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ say	1 Pint.
2 Tsalays	= 1 Pyee	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon.
2 Pyees	= 1 Tsarwot			
2 Tsarwots	= 1 Tseit	564 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	2 Gallons.
2 Tseits	= 1 Khway			
2 Khways	= 1 Teng* contains 4493 $\frac{1}{2}$ equal to 160 equal to 2 Bushels			

* Known among Foreign Merchants by the term Basket.

Weights.

2 Small Yowes.....	1 Large Yowe.
4 Large Yowes.....	1 Bo.
2 B's.....	1 Moo.
2 Moos.....	1 Mat.
4 Mats.....	1 Kyat (Tical)
100 Kyats.....	1 Picktha (Viss.)

The term a Khwet is substituted for Picktha, in connection with any capital number as a Khwet ta Ishay (Akhwet ten) is 10 Picktha or Viss, Akhwetta Ishay (Akhwet forty) is 40 Picktha or Viss.

The average weight of a Kyat (tical) is 252 grains Troy, or exactly 1 Cubic Inch of distilled water at the temperature of 60, and 100 Kyat or 1 Picktha (1 Viss) is 140 Tolas exactly.

The Burman balance is capable of shewing a couple of grains.

CONVERSION OF BRITISH EUROPEAN WEIGHTS INTO BRITISH INDIAN WEIGHTS, AND VICE VERSA.

By Regulation VII 1833, a new British Indian system of weights has been ordered; but the change not being enforced by any penal enactment, the new weight has been adopted by a very few European houses, while it is the only one in use at the several Government offices of Calcutta,—the Custom house, the Mint, the Treasury, the Bank, and the Police.

The difference however between the new and the old system is extremely small; viz. the unit or tolah was the old Moorsheadabad rupee, and weighed 179.666 Troy grains. By the said Regulation the tolah is of 180 grains Troy, and therefore exceeds the old one by *one-third* of a grain, which difference makes the new bazar or Indian maund heavier than the old one by about one chittak and a quarter, or 2.23 ounces Troy.

The following tables have been calculated on the old elements of Indian weights, as being still of a more general use. If it was necessary to convert old bazar maunds into new ones, the operation would consist simply in the following rule:—

A (The old Weight): Y (The new Weight):: 179 666: 180,000.

Conversion of British weight into Indian weights.

<i>British Weight.</i>	<i>Bazar Weight.</i>			<i>Factory Weight.</i>		
Cwt.	Mds.	S.	Ch.	Mds.	S.	Ch.
2500	3409	3	10 2 11	3750	0	0
2000	2727	10	14 6 11	3000	0	0
1500	2045	18	2 10 11	2250	0	0
1000	1363	25	7 3 11	1500	0	0
975	1329	21	13 1 11	1462	20	0
950	1295	18	2 10 11	1425	0	0
925	1261	14	8 8 11	1387	20	0
900	1227	10	14 6 11	1350	0	0
875	1193	7	4 4-11	1312	20	0
850	1159	3	10 2-11	1275	0	0
825	1125	0	0 0	1237	20	0
800	1090	36	5 9 11	1200	0	0
775	1056	32	11 7 11	1162	20	0
750	1022	29	1 5 11	1125	0	0
725	988	25	7 3-11	1087	20	0
700	954	21	13 1 11	1050	0	0
675	920	18	2 10 11	1012	20	0
650	886	14	8 8-11	975	0	0
625	852	10	14 6 11	937	20	0

INDIAN LOCAL

British Weight.	Bazar Weight.				Factory Weight		
Cwt.	M.	S.	Gr.		Mos.	S.	Gr.
600	818	7	4	4 11	900	0	0
575	784	3	10	2 11	862	20	0
550	750	0	0	0	825	0	0
525	715	36	5	9 11	787	20	0
500	681	32	11	7-11	750	0	0
475	647	29	1	5 11	712	20	0
450	613	25	7	3 11	675	0	0
425	579	21	13	1 11	637	20	0
400	545	18	2	10 11	600	0	0
375	511	14	8	8-11	562	20	0
350	477	10	14	6 11	525	0	0
325	443	7	4	4-11	487	20	0
300	409	3	10	2-11	450	0	0
275	375	0	0	0	412	20	0
250	340	36	5	9-11	375	0	0
225	306	32	11	7-11	337	20	0
200	272	29	1	5-11	300	0	0
175	238	25	7	3-11	262	20	0
150	204	21	13	1-11	225	0	0
125	170	18	2	10 11	187	20	0
100	136	14	8	8 11	150	0	0
90	122	29	1	5-11	135	0	0
80	109	3	10	2-11	120	0	0
75	102	10	14	6 11	112	20	0
70	95	18	2	10-11	105	0	0
60	81	32	11	7-11	90	0	0
50	68	7	4	4-11	75	0	0
40	54	21	13	1-11	60	0	0
30	40	36	5	9-11	45	0	0
25	34	3	10	2-11	37	20	0
20	27	10	14	6-11	30	0	0
10	13	25	7	3-11	15	0	0
9	12	10	14	6-11	13	20	0
8	10	36	5	9 11	12	0	0
7	9	21	13	1-11	10	20	0
6	8	7	4	4-11	9	0	0
5	6	32	11	7 11	7	20	0
4	5	18	2	10-11	6	0	0
3	4	3	10	2 11	4	20	0
2	2	29	1	5 11	3	0	0
1	1	14	8	8-11	1	20	0
Quarters							
3	1	0	14	6-11	1	5	0
2	0	27	4	4-11	0	30	0
1	0	13	10	2-11	0	15	0
Pounds							
27	0	13	2	30 77	0	14	7 3-7
26	0	12	10	46 77	0	13	14 6-7
25	0	12	2	62-77	0	13	6 2-7
24	0	11	11	1-77	0	12	13 5-7
23	0	11	3	17-77	0	12	5 1 7
22	0	10	11	33-77	0	11	12 4 7
21	0	10	3	49 77	0	11	4 0
20	0	9	11	65-77	0	10	11 3-7
19	0	9	4	4 77	0	10	2 6-7

<i>British Weight.</i>	<i>Bazar Weight.</i>				<i>Factory Weight.</i>			
Pounds.	Mds.	S.	Ch.		Mds.	S.	Ch.	
18	0	8	12	20 77	0	9	10	2 7
17	0	8	4	36 77	0	9	1	5 7
16	0	7	12	52 77	0	8	9	1 7
15	0	7	4	68 77	0	8	0	4 7
14	0	6	13	7 77	0	7	8	0
13	0	6	5	23 77	0	6	15	3 7
12	0	5	13	39 77	0	6	6	6 7
11	0	5	5	55 77	0	5	14	2 7
10	0	4	13	71 77	0	5	5	5 7
9	0	4	6	10 77	0	4	13	1 7
8	0	3	14	26 77	0	4	4	4 7
7	0	3	6	42 77	0	3	12	0
6	0	2	14	58 77	0	3	3	3 7
5	0	2	6	74 77	0	2	10	6 7
4	0	1	15	13 77	0	2	2	2 7
3	0	1	7	29 77	0	1	9	5 7
2	0	0	15	45 77	0	1	1	1 7
1	0	0	7	61 77	0	0	8	4 7
$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	5	65 77	0	0	6	3 7
$\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	3	69 77	0	0	4	2 7
$\frac{1}{8}$	0	0	1	73 77	0	0	2	1 7

Conversion of Bazar weights (Calcutta.)

<i>Bazar Weight.</i>	<i>Avoirdupois Weight.</i>				<i>Factory Weight.</i>			
Chittacks.	Cwt.	qs.	lbs.	oz.	Mds.	S.	Ch.	
4	0	0	0	8 16 77	0	0	4	2 5
8	0	0	1	0 32 75	0	0	8	4 5
12	0	0	1	8 48 72	0	0	13	1 5
Seers								
1	0	0	2	0 64 74	0	1	1	3 5
2	0	0	4	1 53 75	0	2	3	1 5
3	0	0	6	2 42 75	0	3	4	4 5
4	0	0	8	3 31 75	0	4	6	2 5
5	0	0	10	4 20 75	0	5	8	0
6	0	0	12	5 9 75	0	6	9	3 5
7	0	0	14	5 73 75	0	7	11	1 5
8	0	0	16	6 62 75	0	8	12	4 5
9	0	0	18	7 51 75	0	9	14	2 5
10	0	0	20	8 40 75	0	11	0	
20	0	1	13	1 1 15	0	22	0	
30	0	2	5	9 9 15	0	33	0	
Maunds								
1	0	2	26	2 2 15	1	4	0	
2	1	1	24	4 4 15	2	8	0	
3	2	0	22	6 6 15	3	12	0	
4	2	3	20	8 8 15	4	16	0	
5	3	2	18	10 10 15	5	20	0	
6	4	1	16	12 12 15	6	24	0	

Toxicological Chart.

A Toxicological chart, exhibiting the Symptoms, Treatment and Tests for the various Poisons, Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal, including those commonly used in India: to which is added Directions for the Treatment of Suspended Animation.

ARSENIC.

Arsenicus Acid or White Arsenic (surfaid sambul) Sulphurits:—Orpiment or Yellow Arsenic (Hartal),—Reahyar or Red Arsenic (Lal Sambul.) King's Yellow or Scheele's Green, or Arsenite of Copper.

Symptoms.—Metallic taste, fetid breath, contraction of the wind-pipe and passage leading to the stomach vomiting of bloody matter, stools black and offensive, pulse small and irregular, great thirst and burning heat, breathing difficult, urine scanty, red and bloody. delirium, convulsions and death.

Treatment.—Excite vomiting by giving 20 grains of Sulphate of Zinc, and repeat it if necessary. Inflammatory symptoms (Gastritis) will be relieved by bleeding from the arm, and leeches over the stomach fomentations and emollient clysters.

If death does not ensue, the diet must be fluid, farinaceous and demulcent for a considerable time afterwards.

The hyd oxyd of iron may be given with great advantage, and the stomach pump may be used, but only by a Professional man.

Tests.—Precipitated yellow by sulphuretted hydrogen gas by hydro-sulphurets of ammonia, and by ammoniacal nitrate of silver. Precipitated green by ammoniacal sulphate of copper, reduced to the metallic state by Marsh's process: but in order that arsenic may not be confounded with the antimonial preparations, the reader had better consult Professor O'Shaughnessy's pamphlet on the Poisons of India.

ANTIMONY—(Sirma.)

Tartarized Antimony or Emetic Tartar—Muriate of Antimony or Butter of Antimony.—Vitrified Antimony or Glass of Antimony.

Symptoms.—Painful and obstinate vomitings; copious stools; constriction of the throat; cramps; symptoms of intoxication; prostration of strength, often terminating in death.

Treatment.—Vomiting to be excited by tickling the throat with a feather, or allayed by opium. The best antidotes are decoctions of astringent vegetables, such as cinchona, willow bark, gall-nuts, strong tea, which may be given freely to excite vomiting, and at the same time to decompose the poison.

Tests.—Tartarized antimony is precipitated orange yellow, by sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and the hydro-sulphurets,—the precipitate being reduced to the metallic state, by exposure to a stream of hydrogen gas, while heated in a glass tube. Infusion of galls give a yellowish white precipitate; sulphuric acid, lime and baryta give white precipitates, reduced to metallic state by Marsh's apparatus (vide Arsenical preparations.)

BISMUTH.

Nitrate Oxyd.—Tartrate or Pearl Powder.

Symptoms.—Similar to those produced by arsenic, with a violent pain in the chest, and very difficult breathing.

Treatment.—No specific antidote known. Milk and mild mucilaginous drinks to be given freely, to facilitate vomiting, and purgatives ought to be given.

Tests.—Precipitated black by hydro-sulphurets when in the state of chromate of potash gives a yellow precipitate.

COPPER—(*Tamba.*)

Sulphate or Blue Copperas (Tutiya).—Blue Verditer.—Mineral Green—Sub Acetate or Verdigris.—Food cooked in foul copper vessels, and Pickles made Green by Copper.

Symptoms.—Taste acrid and metallic; tongue dry and parched; constrictions of the throat, and coppery eructations; severe vomiting, or fruitless attempt to vomit; dragging at the stomach; dreadful colic; black bloody stools, abdomen distended; pulse small, hard and quick; syncope; great thirst, anxiety, cold sweats; scanty urine; cramps, convulsions and death.

Treatment.—Large draughts of milk and water to encourage vomiting; whites of eggs stirred up with water, and taken freely; inflammatory symptoms to be reduced on general principles, and the nervous symptoms by anodynes and anti spasmodics; sugar is not a specific antidote as Orfila, once promulgated; but it may be given with advantage, dissolved in copper. The ferro-cyanate of potash is an antidote next to albumen in efficacy.

Tests—Liquor ammonia produces a green precipitate, which is re-dissolved by excess of ammonia producing a beautiful deep blue-coloured solution. Ferro-cyanate of potash gives a brown precipitate. Oxyd of arsenic a grass green precipitate. Polished steel reduces it to the metallic state, coating the article immersed with a bright film of copper.

SILVER—(*Chandee.*)

Nitrate, or Lunar Caustic.

Symptoms—Similar to those occasioned by corrosive poisons.

Treatment.—A table-spoonful of common salt, dissolved in a pint of water, and a wine-glassful to be taken every three minutes, to decompose the poison; after which mucilaginous drinks may be given, or purgatives administered.

Tests.—Nitrate of silver is precipitated white by common salt, which turns black on exposure to the sun's rays. Phosphate and chromate of soda give yellow precipitates, reduced to the metallic state by calcining in a powerful furnace, with charcoal and potash.

LEAD—(*Sisa*)

Super-Acetate or sugar of Lead.—(Sisa Ka Chinze).—Litharge (Murdar Sang).—Red Oxide, or Red Lead (Sindur).—Carbonate or White Lead (Sifda.) Wines sweetened by Lead.

Symptoms.—When taken in large quantities, it produces a sugary astringent metallic taste; constriction of the throat; pain in the region of the stomach; painful, and often bloody vomitings; hiccup, convulsions, and death. When taken in small, long-continued dose, it produces, what is called, painter's colic and paralytic symptoms.

Treatment.—The same as that recommended for the salts of barytes (or the Alkaline Earths), in addition to which, bleeding must be used, if symptoms require it. Castor oil, either with or without opium, to clear the bowels, assisted by frequent emollient clysters. The warm bath should not be omitted.

Tests.—All the preparations of lead are easily reduced to the metallic state by calcination with charcoal. The super-acetate, dissolved in water, is precipitated white by sulphuric acid, of a canary yellow by chromate of potash and chromic acid, these precipitates being easily reduced by calcination. The alkaline sulphurets precipitate the super-acetate of lead of a blackish colour, and so does sulphuretted hydrogen

gas. A piece of zinc, suspended in a solution of lead, abstracts the lead from the solvent, and it then becomes deposited on the zinc in the form of a metallic tree of crystallization.

MERCURY—(Para.)

Oxy-Muriate or Sublimate (Raskarpur).—Calomel.—Nitric Oxid, or Red Precipitate.—Bi-Sulphuret or Vermillion (Durdar).

Symptoms.—Acid metallic taste; immediate constriction and burning in the throat with anxiety, and tearing pains in the stomach and bowels; nausea and vomiting of various coloured fluids, sometimes bloody; profuse diarrhoea, and sometimes a great difficulty in passing urine (Dysuria); pulse quick, small and hard; fainting, difficult breathing, cramps, and cold sweats; great debility and death.

Treatment.—Whites of eggs to be mixed with water, and one given every two or three minutes, to promote vomiting, and by decomposing, to lessen the virulence of the poison. Milk in large quantities, gum water or linseed tea, sugar and water, or water itself, at about 80° Fahrenheit. Gluten as it exists to wheat flour decomposes sublimate, and should be given mixed with water. Inflammatory consequences should be anticipated and subdued by the usual remedies.

Tests.—Mercurial preparations heated to redness in a glass tube with potash, are decomposed, the quick-silver being volatilized and condensed in small metallic globules in the upper part of the tube, if kept cold. The oxy-muriate is precipitated white by ammonia, yellow by potash, and of an orange colour by lime water; brown by nitrate of tin, and white by albumen mixed with cold water. A few drops of solution of sublimate, placed on a bit of gold, form a silvery amalgam on it, if touched with an iron pin. The hydriodate of potash produces a beautiful vermilion precipitate with corrosive sublimate.

TIN—(Qalai)

Muriate used by Dyers.—Oxyd or Putty Powder.

Symptoms.—Taste austere, metallic; constriction of the throat; vomitings, with pain over the whole abdomen; copious stools; pulse small, hard and frequent convulsive movements of the extremities and face; sometimes paralysis, and mostly death.

Treatment.—Milk to be given first in large quantities, to distend the stomach, and produce vomiting, and afterwards to decompose any remaining poison. Inflammatory or nervous symptoms to be subdued by bleeding, warm baths, opiates, &c. &c.

Tests.—The muriate precipitates gold of a purple colour, and it is itself precipitated of a bright yellow colour by strong tea, or an alcoholic infusion of galls. Albumen or gelatin occasions a copious flocculent precipitate. The oxyd is volatilized by heat, is soluble in nitric acid, and is easily reduced by calcination.

ZINC—(DUSTA.)

Sulphate or White Vitriol.—Oxyd (Sufaid Tutiya).

Symptoms.—An acid taste; a sensation of choking nausea and vomiting; pain in the stomach; frequent stools; difficult breathing; quick pulse; pale face; cold extremities, but seldom death (unless taken in very large quantities) owing to the emetic properties of the poison.

Treatment.—Vomiting, which is the usual consequence of doses of sulphate of zinc, to be rendered easy by copious draughts of warm water, and particular symptoms to be met with appropriate remedies. Milk and albumen may be given as in poisoning with copper.

Tests.—The sulphate is precipitated white by ammonia, the precipitate being re-dissolved by excess of ammonia. Precipitated white by caustic potash, yellowish white by the alkaline hy-dro-sulphurets, and of an orange colour by chromate of lead; easily reduced by calcination with charcoal and nitre, presents a phosphorescent appearance before the blow-pipe.

ACIDS.

Sulphuric or Oil of Vitriol, (Gandak ka Attar).—Nitric or Aqua-fortis, (Shora ka tezal).—Muriatic or Spirits of Salts (Nemuh ka tezal).—Oxalic or Acid of Sugar.—Phosphoric.—Fluoric.—Tartaric.—Prussic or Hydrocyanic.

Symptoms.—Acid burning taste; acute pain in the throat, stomach and bowels; frequent vomiting of bloody matter, which effervesces with chalk or alkaline carbonates, and reddens litmus paper; mouth and lips excoriated, shrivelled white or yellow; hiccup; copious stools, more or less bloody; tenderness of the abdomen; difficult breathing; irregular pulse; excessive thirst; drink increasing the pain, and seldom retained on the stomach; frequent, but vain efforts at micturation; cold sweats; altered countenance; convulsions and death. If prussic acid be taken in large quantities death is the immediate result; in smaller quantities it produces stupor, nausea, giddiness with loss of sight, and sometimes salivation, difficult breathing, dilated pupils, and faintness, which if not soon relieved, terminated in death. When applied to sores, or the surface of the body, incautiously, the same effects are produced: all the salts formed with this acid are more or less poisonous. The essential oil of the bitter almond is a deadly poison, and smelling a bottle containing anhydrous prussic acid, proves instantaneously fatal.

Treatment—Mix an ounce of calcined magnesia with a quart of water, and give a wine glassful every two minutes; soap, or chalk and water may be used until the magnesia can be procured; carbonated alkalies must not be used. Vomiting to be excited by tickling the throat with a feather. Diluents to be taken after the poison is got rid of for some time. Inflammatory consequences to be met by the usual remedies.

If sulphuric acid has been taken, water alone should not be given, nor should calcined magnesia, but the common carbonate of magnesia may be given freely, mixed with water: there is too much heat generated in the stomach, if the above cautions be not attended to. Chalk and water should be given if oxalic acid has been taken; prussic acid has been taken, use emetics, or the stomach pump; dash the body well with cold water; make the patient inhale ammonia or chlorine, or any other stimulants, and rouse the system in every possible way.

Tests.—*Sulphuric acid* is known by its great weight, evolving heat when mixed with water, Barytes throws down a sulphate, insoluble in nitric acid or water.

Nitric acid emits orange colored fumes on the addition of copper, and is changed blue by it; potash throws down a nitrate which disintegrates when thrown in the fire. It tinges the skin yellow.

Muriatic acid emits pungent fumes; nitrate of silver throws down a white precipitate, soluble in ammonia, but not in nitric acid.

Oxalic acid is precipitated by lime water, the precipitate being soluble in nitric acid, but no excess of oxalic acid.

Phosphoric acid precipitates barytes and lime water ; the precipitate soluble in nitric acid, decomposed by charcoal at a high temperature, evolving carbonic acid gas, and phosphorus is sublimed.

Fluoric acid gives out white vapours ; heat is evolved with a hissing noise, when water is added to it ; it dissolves glass.

Tartaric acid gives a precipitate with lime water, soluble in excess of acid, and in nitric acid also.

Prussic acid smells like bitter almond or peach, which is insoluble in cold nitric acid and leaves, it precipitates nitrate of silver white when dried, and heated gives out cyanogen gas, which burns a rich rose coloured flame.

ALKALIES.

Caustic, or Carbonated Potash—Soda—Ammonia (Phur ka Neemuk Saji.)

Symptoms.—Taste acrid, urinous, and caustic ; great heat in the throat ; nausea and vomiting of bloody matter, which changes syrup of violet to green, and effervesces with acid ; if the carbonated form of the alkali has been taken, copious stools, acute pain in the stomach, colic, convulsions, derangement, and death.

Treatment.—Vinegar and other vegetable acids to be given largely, to neutralize the poison there ; dilute freely with demulcents, and treat inflammatory symptoms with the usual remedies. Almond or olive oil may be given largely, for it not only makes vomiting easy, but converts the alkali into a soap.

Tests.—Alkalies have many properties in common, their solutions feel soapy to the touch, change the vegetable reds and blues to green, and yellows to brown, remain transparent, when carbonic acid is added to them, which distinguishes them from the alkaline earths, barytes, strontian and lime. Nitrate of silver is precipitated by them, in form of a dark-coloured oxyd, soluble in nitric acid. Potash and soda may be distinguished from each other by evaporating their solutions to dryness ; potash will become moist by exposure to the air, while soda will remain dry. Ammonia is known by its pungent smell, and precipitates the salts of copper blue.

ALKALINE EARTHS.

Lime (Chunam.)—Baryta Carbonate Muriate.

Symptoms.—Violent vomitings ; convulsions ; palsy of the limbs ; distressing pains in the abdomen ; hiccup ; alteration of the countenance, and very early death, when baryta, or any of its combinations, which are very energetic poisons have been taken, lime sometimes produces death.

Treatment.—If lime water has been taken, vinegar and other vegetable acids are the best antidotes.

If baryta has been taken, a weak solution of Epsom salts should be drank plentifully, to produce vomiting, and at the same time to decompose the poison, which it renders inert by forming the insoluble sulphate.

If Epsom salt be not at hand, large draughts of water, acidulated by sulphuric acid should be given.

Tests.—Solution of lime change vegetables blues to green, and is precipitated white, by carbonic and oxalic acid, while no change is produced on it by sulphuric acid ; its salts are decomposed by the fixed alkalies, which precipitate the lime, but not the ammonia. Pure

baryta undergoes changes similar to lime, when water is added to it, and acts like it on vegetable colours; it does not effervesce with acids. Carbonate of baryta is insoluble in water, but dissolves in nitric or muriatic acid. Muriate of baryta in solution is not changed by sulphuretted hydrogen, or pure ammonia, but its carbonate throws down a white precipitate, which is carbonate of baryta.

Nitre or Saltpetre, or Sal Prunella—(Shora or Kalmi.)

Symptoms.—Pain in the stomachs; nausea; painful vomitings; purging, convulsions, faintings; pulse feeble; cold extremities, with tearing pains in the stomach and bowels; difficult respiration; and death.

Treatment.—Similar to that of arsenic.

Tests.—If nitre be thrown on a fire, it deflagrates; if powdered and sulphuric acid be poured on it, it gives out nitrous fumes; it is decomposed at a high temperature, giving out oxygen gas.

Muriate of Ammonia or Sal Ammoniac—(Noushada.)

Symptoms.—Excessive vomitings, with convulsions and general stiffness of the muscles; great pain in the bowels; early alteration of features, and death.

Treatment.—Large draughts of warm sugared water, to excite vomiting, and the throat tickled with a feather.

Tests.—Muriate of ammonia is soon volatilized if placed on hot coals; if rubbed up with quick lime, it gives out the fumes of ammonia, a solution of it in water is precipitated white by nitrate of silver.

Iodine, Hydriodate of Potash and Soda.

Symptoms.—Burning sensation and constriction of the throat; bilious vomiting, heartburn, salivation, pain in the eyeballs, obscured vision, palpitation, tremor, paralysis and death.

Treatments.—Mucilaginous drinks to be given plentifully, and large emollient clysters to be thrown up the rectum.

Tests.—Iodine exists in scales of a greyish black colour, and becomes a violet colored gas at $120\frac{1}{2}$; it is sparingly dissolved in water, which tinges raw starch of a fine purple, it stains the skin brown, which soon vanishes; it destroys vegetable colours, and has the odour of chlorine. Hydriodate of potash precipitates corrosive sublimate of a carmine colour.

PHOSPHORUS.

Symptoms.—Similar effects to the mineral acids, with a hot taste of garlic.

Treatment.—No specific antidote known; but vomiting should be excited by large draughts of water, mixed with magnesia, and all oily and fatty substances avoided.

Tests.—If phosphorus, or the rejected contents of the stomach, after it has been taken, be boiled in a retort, (with its beak under water,) with a solution of caustic potash, phosphorated hydrogen gas is formed, which explodes, with a green flame, as soon as it reaches the surface of the water.

ALCOHOL.--(Shrab Mokuter.)

Brandy, Wines, and all Spirituous Liquors.

Symptoms.—Intoxication, and when taken very freely, completely insensibility. Apoplexy, paralysis on one side, countenance swollen, and dark red colour; breathing difficult, often stertorous with a peculiar puffing out of the lips, ending very frequently in delirium tremens, and sometimes death.

By smelling the breadth, you may readily distinguish the symptoms from those of spontaneous apoplexy.

Treatment.—Twenty grains of sulphate of zinc should be got into the stomach as soon as possible, and if the person has lost the power of swallowing, a flexible tube should be the means of conveying it there, vomiting should be induced, by all possible means, such as large draughts of warm water, clysters of salt and water, should be thrown up the rectum. The patient should be placed erect, and if the countenance does not improve, the jugular vein should be opened, cold wet cloths applied to the head, particularly if the body is hotter than natural. If the extremities become cold, warmth and friction should be perseveringly used.

If vomiting cannot be excited, the stomach pump may be had recourse to.

N. B.—[Phosphorus and Alcohol are plac'd under this division of the chart, for convenience of arrangement.]

VEGETABLE POISONS.

NARCOTIC POISONS.

Cocculus Indicus (Cackmarie).—*Datura Stramonium (Datura).*—*Hemp (Gunja).*—*Hemlock (water.)*—*Hemlock (common)*--*Hemlock (Drapour).*—*Hyoscyamus or Henbane.*—*Nux Vomica bark and its preparations (Kuchalee).*—*Opium, (Afim).*—*Tobacco (Tambachoo).*

Symptoms.—The narcotic vegetable poisons, if taken into the stomach, or applied to a wound occasion the following effects. Stupor; numbness; heaviness in the head; desire to vomit, slight at first, but afterwards insupportable; a sort of intoxication; stupid air; pupil of the eye dilated; furious or lively delirium; sometimes pain, convulsions of different parts of the body, or palsy of the limbs; pulse variable; breathing quick; great anxiety and dejection, and if not speedily removed, terminates in death.

When nux vomica is the poison taken, its symptoms are very similar to tetanus in its worst form; the slightest thing throwing the patient into horrible convulsions.

Datura ammonium produces blindness, and a peculiar creeping of the muscles belonging to the extremities.

Treatment.—An active emetic should be given and repeated every quarter of an hour, until it has effect; but in case of bad symptoms presenting themselves, it would be advisable to have recourse to the stomach pump. Large and strong clysters of salt and water should be thrown up, to assist in getting rid of the poison, and after vomiting ceases, strong purgatives may be given. If the drowsiness, which is sometimes in the extreme, and the insensibility bordering on apoplexy be not remedied by these means, lose no time in applying blisters over the neck, chest, and legs. In absence of blisters mustard poultices may be applied. The warm bath should be had recourse to, and if all fail, open the jugular vein. If the natural temperature of body sink, friction should be perseveringly used. After the poison has been completely evacuated, a tumbler of vinegar may be given as a drink; but on no account must the vegetable acids be given, until you feel satisfied that the poison is got rid of. Rouse the patient by every means in your power.

Tests.—Acetate of lead precipitates an impure meconate of lead, from a watery solution of opium, which precipitates should be suspend-

ed in 10 or 12 parts of water, and subjected to a stream of sulphureted hydrogen gas, filter and evaporate at the temperature of 180d. Fahrenheit and beautiful crystals of mecanic acid are procured, which if dissolved in water, form a deep red solution with permuriate of iron.

Morphia and its salts form a deep greenish blue solution with permuriate of iron, and turn brown on adding a drop or two of iodic acid.

Narcotine, if pure, is not affected by permuriate of iron; but if nitric acid be poured on the crystallized narcotine, it turns it of a beautiful yellow.

A mixture of ammonia and alcohol will produce a crystalline precipitate of morphia from laudanum in a few hours, which if twice dissolved in acetic acid, and twice precipitated by ammonia, yield colourless crystals.

Nux vomica is of a dirty, grey colour; inflames on charcoal; an intensely bitter taste; and an odour like liquorice powder. Acquires a red orange colour, when treated with nitric acid, which is destroyed by the addition of chloride of tin. It precipitates greyish with tincture of galls

IRRITATING POISONS.

Aconite — *Croton Oil or Seeds* (*Jamul gota.*) — *Euphorbium*, (*Mon-sah.*) — *Elatarium* — *Hellebore, black*, (*Kuthe.*) — *Hellebore white*, (*Kuthe sufid.*) — *Plumbago*, (*Lall chitra*).

Symptoms.—The general effects of this class of poisons are an acrid pungent taste, with more or less of bitterness; excessive heat; great dryness of the mouth and throat; violent vomitings, the effect being continued after the stomach is emptied; purging, with great pain in the stomach and bowels; pulse strong, frequent, and irregular; breathing difficult; appearances of intoxication; pupil of the eye dilated; insensibility resembling death; pulse gradually dies away, and death closes the scene.

If applied externally, many of them produce violent inflammation, with eruptions of pustules.

Plants, whose flowers have fine stamens, one pistil, one petal, and whose fruit is of the berry kind, may at once be pronounced poisonous. The unbelliferous plants which grow in water are mostly poisonous.

N. B.—For explanation of the above terms, see *Bangal Dispensatory*, page 98.

Treatment.—If the poison causes vomiting, it may be rendered easy by large draughts of warm water; but if insensibility comes on, without vomiting, 20 grains of sulphate of zinc should be given, and repeated every quarter of an hour, until it has effect; and when the stomach is well emptied, a brisk purgative should be given. After the poison is got rid of, a strong infusion of coffee, or vinegar diluted with water may be given. Camphor, mixed with either, may be given, and if insensibility be considerable, apply blisters and friction, as recommended in the treatment of narcotic poisons. Inflammation to be treated on general principles.

Tests.—If *Lall Chitra* be the suspected poison, the matter should be treated with sulphuric ether, and shaken well in a long tube, sealed at one end, the ethereal solution decanted, and any alkali thrown in as a test, when, if *Lall Chitra* be present, the solution will turn to a deep red rosy colour.

The other vegetable poisons cannot be detected by chemical analysis.

ANIMAL POISONS.

Poisonous Fish.

Symptoms—In an hour or two, or often in a much shorter time after stale fish has been eaten, a weight at the stomach is felt, with slight giddiness and pain in the head, and a sense of heat about the head and eyes; considerable thirst; often an eruption of the skin (urticaria), and in many cases death has followed.

Treatment—An emetic should be given immediately, and repeated until vomiting takes place freely; after which active purgatives should be given. Vinegar and water may be drank after the above remedies have operated, and the body may be sponged with the same. If spasms ensue after purging, 100 drops of laudanum may be given to an adult patient, and if inflammation sets in, reduce it on general principles.

VENOMOUS INSECTS.

Scorpion—Hornet—Wasp (Bolla)—Bee (Mowmachee)—Musquito (Moo-ha).

Symptoms—In general the sting of these insects causes only a slight degree of swelling; but the sting from the scorpion invariably produces violent inflammation, followed by sickness and fever, with excruciating pain in the part affected.

Treatment.—Hartshorn and oil may be rubbed on the affected part; or a little sugar placed over the wound; or a rag moistened with salt and water may be applied till the pain is removed; five or six drops of ammonia may be given internally, mixed with half a wine glassful of water, or a little wine may be given. The pain may in general be removed by strong pressure over the part affected with the barrel of a small watch key.

Cantharides or the Blistering fly, (Talanepoka).

Symptoms.—Nauseous odour of the breath; acrid taste; burning heat in the throat, stomach and belly; frequent vomitings, often bloody, with copious bloody stools; excruciating pain in the stomach; pain and heat in the bladder; strangury or retention of urine; frightful convulsions, and death.

Treatments.—Vomiting to be excited by drinking warm water in which is 3̄ Ipecacuanha Powder has been mixed. Emollient clysters should be administered, and if symptoms of inflammation of the stomach, kidney or bladder supervene, they must be subdued by appropriate treatment. Camphor dissolved in oil may be rubbed over the abdomen, and on the thighs, and the warm bath may be had recourse to.

POISONOUS SERPENTS.

Symptoms.—A severe pain in the wounded part, which soon extends over the limb or body; great swelling, at first hard and pale, then reddish, livid and gangrenous in appearance, faintings, vomitings, convulsions, and sometimes jaundice; pulse small, frequent and irregular; breathing difficult; cold sweats; the sight fails, and intellectual faculties become deranged. Inflammation, and often extensive suppuration and gangrene (mortification) followed by death.

Treatment.—Apply a ligature above the wound; enlarge the wound, and apply a cupping glass. Give the patient 50 drop of laudanum if an adult, and repeat it every half hour for 3̄ dose, taking care that the patient is kept walking about, and does not lie down to sleep. If cold and clammy, give ten grains of the carbonate of ammonia in a wine-glassful of camphor and repeat every half hour; or some warm brandy and water.

Observations.—Poisonous snakes have conical tabular fangs, but only one row of teeth on each side of the upper jaw, while the innocent tribe have two. In the former the scales decrease in size as they approach the head, while the reverse is the case in the latter.

SALIVA OF THE RABID DOG.

Symptoms.—At an uncertain interval after the bite, generally, however, between the twentieth day, and three months, pain or uneasiness occurs in the bitten part, though the wound may have been long healed. Anxiety, uneasiness, languor, spasms, horror, disturbed sleep, difficult respiration succeed, and are soon very much increased. Violent convulsions affect the whole body, hideously distorting the muscles of the face; the eyes are red and protruding; the tongue swells, and often hangs out, and viscid saliva flows from the mouth. There is pain in the stomach, with bilious vomitings; a horror of fluids, and an impossibility of swallowing them; all these symptoms are aggravated till the sufferer is relieved by death.

Treatments.—Hydrophobia is more easily prevented than cured; indeed it is extremely doubtful if it ever has been cured. Mercury, arsenic, opium, musk, hemp, camphor, acids, wine, vegetable and mineral alkali, various herbs, and many other remedies have been tried, but none can be relied on. Large blood-lettings, the warm and cold bath, and almost all other remedial agents have been tried without success. The bitten part should be completely cut out, even though it has healed—if the symptoms have not yet come on, the part should then be immersed in warm water, or washed with it as long as it will bleed: the cupping glasses may be applied, and after the most persevering ablution, caustic should be applied to every part of the surface, and then the wound covered with a poultice, and suffered to heal by granulation. No milder discipline can ensure safety.

ASPHYXIA OR SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

Treatment of Drowned Persons.

Remove the body on a plank or hurdle, with the head elevated, to the nearest dwelling house; or if it be very far, to some other place; first strip it of the wet clothes, rub it dry, and put on the spare clothes of bye-standers. This is to prevent evaporation, and consequent reduction of heat. Place it between warm blankets, and keep up the temperature by application of dry heat in every possible way. Water extinguishes life, as it does fire by *keeping off the air*—therefore restoring air to the lungs by inflation, is the means most to be relied upon; and should be commenced without a moment's delay, and continued perseveringly during several hours. This is best accomplished by pressing the tongue downwards and forwards, and passing a small curved tube into the gullet (larynx), and attaching a pair of bellows to it, (the Bengallee goldsmith or tinsmith's bellows will do), or in the absence of bellows an assistant must blow into it—to distend the lungs, which must be emptied by pressure with the head on the chest or

belly—these expedients should be done alternately so as to imitate natural breathing. If oxygen gas could be used instead of atmospheric air, it would be preferable.

Friction with warm flannels should be going on all the while, and ammonia applied to the nose. Warm clysters, with salt and mustard, or of brandy and water, may be thrown up, and warm spiced wine got into the stomach, by means of a flexible catheter and syringe—not to be attempted without such instruments, till the patient can swallow. Bleeding must not be had recourse to, unless the face be very dark, and the limbs warm and flexible. Tobacco in any form is useless, and very dangerous. Opening of the windpipe, (Laryngotomy) may be had recourse to, if all other means fail to distend the lungs. Electricity, or galvanic electricity may be used, passing the shocks *through* the heart.

The body should be insulated from the earth, by placing it on a plank of wood, supported by quart bottles perfectly dry, on the outside. If recovery happens, small quantities of light nutritious food may be given, and perspiration kept up by warmths, and tepid drinks.

Treatment of Persons Hanged.

Remove the ligature as soon as possible, and act as for drowned, with the exception of opening the jugular vein, and removing, if possible, six or eight ounces of blood. Death is caused rather by suffocation than apoplexy, therefore the lungs should be supplied with air without delay.

Treatment of persons supposed to be dead by Carbonic Acid Gas, and other poisonous exhalations.

If the body retains its heat, expose it to the air, and dash cold water over the head, neck and breast. The lungs should be inflated, the nostrils stimulated, and if the veins of the neck appear full, some blood may be removed from them. If the temperature of the body be below the natural standard, heat must be applied instead of cold, and friction may be useful.

Treatment of still born Children.

The lungs must be perseveringly inflated, by means of a quill, or small female catheter, the heat kept up by warm flannels, or immersion in warm water. Stimulants may be applied to the nose, and pit of the stomach, and gentle friction should be used.

Treatment of Persons Struck by Lightning.

Inflate the lungs as early as possible; apply stimulants, more particularly *gentle* electrical shocks, passed through the chest, and along the spine. Keep up the temperature by external heat, and get warm cordials into the stomach, by means of the flexible tube and syringe.

Treatment of Persons who have been exposed to Intense Cold.

First use gentle friction with iced water, but in case this is not at hand, use the cold bath, and whilst the person remains in it, small quantities of warm water must be added at intervals, so as to raise the temperature gradually, the friction being continued. The lungs to be inflated; warm wine, or any other warm fluid to be given, very cautiously at first, and solid food to be withheld, for some hours after recovery.

PART VI.

A CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
CONNEXION BETWEEN ENGLAND & INDIA.

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CONNEXION BETWEEN ENGLAND & INDIA.

- 1528,*&c : Attempts made by England to reach India by the North-East and North-West Passages.
- 1579† Sir Francis Drake landed at Ternate (Molucca Islands), and traded with the King of the country. Landed subsequently in Java.
- 1589 Levant Company made a Land Expedition to India; much information obtained which proved highly useful in the subsequent establishment of Indian commerce.
- 1599‡ A society of 101 adventurers petitioned Queen Elizabeth for a trading Charter to India.
John Mildenhall sent on an Embassy to the Mogul.
- 1600 December 31 : First Charter granted for fifteen years to a company of adventurers, called the, "Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies."
Conducted by a chairman and twenty-four directors, to be chosen annually.
- 1601§ May 2 : First English fleet sailed from Torbay; landed at Acheen in Sumatra, and at Bantam in Java, in both which places they left factors; returned to England September, 1603.
- 1609 Second Charter granted to the East India Company constituting them a corporate body for ever, but reserving to Government the power of dissolving them on three years' notice.
- 1613 January 11 : A Firman granted by the Mogul, allowing the English to establish factories at Surat Ahmedabad, Cambaya, and Goga.
- 1614 The Company became a Joint Stock Company.
English establish a factory at Firando in Japan.
The Portuguese, who were at war with the Mogul, defeated by the English on the Bombay coast; the English in consequence obtained a firman, granting them perpetual liberty of trading.
- 1617 The Danes form a settlement at Tranquebar.
- 1618 Disputes between the Dutch, and English companies for exclusive trade with the Spice Islands.
- 1619 July 17 : Treaty between English and Dutch, by which the English were allowed to share in the pepper trade of Java, and in that of Pullicat; and to hold a third of the Molucca and Banda trade.
- 1622 April 22 : English assist the Persians in expelling the Portuguese from Ormus, for which service various commercial privileges in the Persian Gulph were granted them.
- 1623 February : English tortured and put to death by the Dutch at Amboyna on an accusation of a conspiracy to expel them from the island, where the two nations resided in pursuance of the treaty of 1619.
- 1624 The Company allowed to exercise martial law in India.
- 1635 Treaty with Portugal, by which the English were allowed access to the Portuguese ports in India.
- 1636 A licence granted to Sir William Courten to trade to India for five years, in violation of the Company's Charter.
- 1641 Fort St. George built at Madraspatnam on the Coromandel Coast.

* India governed by the Mogul Baber, whose empire was founded in 1525.

† Portuguese factories established on Malabar Coast and in Bengal.

‡ Dutch begin to establish themselves in India.

§ India is now divided into fifteen subahs, each under a Subahdar or Viceroy.

- 1652 The Company obtain considerable privileges in Bengal through the influence of some skilful English surgeons, who perform extraordinary cures at the court of the Mogul.
- 1654 Fort St. George (Madras) made a Presidency.
- 1655 The trade to India thrown open for three years.
- 1657 New Charter granted for seven years, upon petition, alleging that evils had resulted from the open trade.
- 1658 The forts on the Malabar coast made subordinate to Surat; Bengal and the Coromandel coast placed under Madras.
- 1661 April 3: a new Charter granted to the Company, confirming former privileges, allowing the right of making peace and war, of exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction, and of sending unlicensed persons to England.
- 1664 French East India Company established.
- 1664* Surat defended by the English against Sivagee, the Mahratta chieftain; new privileges granted to the Company by the Mogul in recompence.
- 1668 The Island of Bombay, which had been ceded by Portugal to Charles II as part of the marriage portion of the Princess Catherine, granted to the East India Company, "in free and common socage, as of the manor of East Greenwich, at an annual rent of 10*l*."
- 1673 December 16: St. Helena granted by Royal Charter to the East India Company.
- 1683 English driven out of Bantam. Bencoolen fortified.
December 27: Garrison of Bombay, under command of Captain Keigwin, declare themselves king's subjects, and independent of the Company. The island remained in a state of insubordination until the receipt of orders from England to deliver up the place.
- 1687 Bombay erected into a regency, and made supreme over all the Company's establishments in India.
After several quarrels with the officers of Aurungzebe (the Mogul Emperor), vessels and troops arrived in the Ganges; English beaten and forced to abandon Hoogly.
September: English permitted to return to Hoogly.
Pondicherry established by the French.
- 1689 Company resolve on obtaining territory in India. Tegnapatam purchased and Fort St. David built.
- 1693 Company's Charter forfeited, in consequence of failing in the payment of 5 per cent. levied on all Joint Stock Companies.
October 1: New Charter granted by the king: the right of the king to grant a Charter denied by parliament.
- 1698 September 3: A new Company incorporated by the name of the "English Company."
The old Company, called the "London Company," ordered to cease trading in three years.
Calcutta purchased by the old Company as a Zemindary, and Fort William built.
- 1700 The old Company obtained an Act, authorizing them to trade under the Charter of the new Company.
- 1702 July 22: Act for the union of the two Companies passed under the Great Seal; the factors of each Company to manage separately the stocks previously sent out, being allowed seven years to wind up their affairs, when the Companies should be finally and completely united.
- 1707 Calcutta, which had been hitherto subordinate to Madras, now made a separate presidency.
- 1708 Complete union between the Companies effected.
- 1711 No person to be a Director of the East India Company and Bank of England at the same time. (9 Anne, c. 7.)
- 1712 Exclusive trade extended to Lady-day, 1736. (10 Anne, c. 28.)
- 1713 Jaffier Khan, subahdar of Bengal; this subah is now become virtually independent of the Emperor.
- 1715 July: a deputation from the Company arrives at Delhi to solicit security from the oppression of the Mogul officers; a Firman granted 6th January, 1717, exempting their trade from duties, and allowing them to possess land around their factories.

* Rise of the Mahratta Power,

- 1717 An East India Company formed at Ostend, and several ships dispatched for India.
- 1718 An Act of Parliament obtained to punish British merchants trading to India under foreign commissions.
- 1720 Company authorized to borrow money to the extent of the sums lent by them to the Government, if not exceeding 5,000,000*l*.
Dividend reduced from 5 to 4 per cent.
- 1723 August: a Charter granted by the Emperor of Germany to the Ostend Company, under which a very successful trade was carried on, until political reasons induced the Emperor to destroy it.
- 1726 A Charter granted enabling the Company to establish a Mayor's Court at each of the three presidencies, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay and to hold Courts of Quarter Session to determine all penal causes but those of High Treason.
- 1730 Charter renewed, and privileges extended to Lady-day, 1769. Company agreed to accept an interest of 4 instead of 5 per cent. on loan to Government of 3,200,000*l*., and paid a premium of 200,000*l*. Restricted from holding lands and tenements in Britain above the value of 10,000*l*. per annum. (3 Geo. II. c. 14.)
- 1731 Swedish India Company formed.
Dividend due Christmas 1732, reduced from 8 to 7 per cent.
- 1739 Invasion of India and massacre of Delhi by Nadir Shah of Persia, The Mogul Power declines rapidly, and many of the subahdars or vice-roys become independent. The Mahrattas obtain great power, and the Robillas form a separate state.
- 1744 Exclusive privileges continued to Lady-day, 1783, in consideration of a loan to Government of 1,000,000*l*. (13 Geo. II. c. 17.)
- 1746 War being declared between England and France, a French fleet was dispatched to attack Madras.
September 14: Fleet anchored about twelve miles south of Madras, and landed 600 men, commanded by Labourdonnais. Madras capitulated after a bombardment of five days; treaty signed by Labourdonnais, who covenanted to restore the town on payment of a moderate ransom. Dupleix, the Governor of Pondicherry,* violated the capitulation.
- 1747 December 19: Dupleix failed in an attack upon Fort St. David.
- 1748 English besiege Pondicherry without success.
- 1749 August: Madras restored to the English, in pursuance of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. (1748)
A deposed Rajah of Tanjore obtains the aid of the English by a promise of the territory of Devicottah. The English take Tanjore, but abandon the cause of the deposed [N. B. This was the beginning of the English military power in India.]
War in the Carnatic for the succession to the Nabobship of the province, occasioned by the death of the Subahdar of the Deccan. French and English engaged on different sides.
October: French received the sovereignty of eighty-one villages in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry.
- 1751 French party triumphant. The protégé of the English, Muhammed Ali, takes refuge in Trichinopoly, where he is besieged by the French and defended by the English.
Captain Clive (afterwards Lord Clive) besieges Arcot, the capital of the Carnatic, reduces it, and defends it with success against very superior forces.
- 1752-3 Hostilities continue, the advantage being generally on the English side.
- 1754 August 2: Commissioners arrive from France and England to put an end to the war. Dupleix superseded.
October 11: Truce for three months agreed to.
December 26: treaty of peace signed at Pondicherry. Both nations to withdraw from interference in the affairs of the native Princes.

* Pondicherry, the seat of Government of the French in India.

† Carnatic, a grand division of the Subah of the Deccan.

- 1755 Severndroog and Bancoote * taken by Commodore James from Angria, a Mahratta pirate, who had successfully rebelled against his country, and disturbed for many years the commerce of the coast.
- 1756 February 11: Angria taken prisoner, and his piratical state destroyed, by the combined forces of the Mahrattas and English under Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive.
- June 18: Calcutta attacked by Suraja Dowla, the Subahdar of Bengal, who was displeased at the erection of fortifications by the English. The Governor and other principal persons escape from the fort, take with them all means of defence, and leave their countrymen to their fate, without an effort to save them. Calcutta taken by the Subahdar and 146 persons put for security into the English prison (the Black Hole), where 123 perished from suffocation.
- Treaty between the Presidency of Bombay and Bajee Row, the Peishwa † of the Mahrattas, excluding the Dutch from the Mahrattah dominions, and giving to the English Fort Vittoria, Bancoote, and Hematgur, in exchange for Gheriah.
- December 11: Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive arrive with a fleet in the Ganges.
- 1757 January 2: Calcutta retaken.
- January 11: Hoogly retaken.
- February 3: the Subahdar surrounds Calcutta; but on the 9th concludes a peace with the English, and permits them to fortify the place.
- March 14: English take possession of Chandernagore, a French settlement. The English determine to depose the Subahdar, and to put Meer Jaffier, an officer of high rank, in his place.
- June 23: Battle of Plassy, in which Colonel Clive, with about 3000 men, vanquished the Subahdar at the head of nearly 70,000, and laid the foundation of the British power in India.
- War renewed in the Carnatic with various success. French take Vizagapatam, Chittapet, and other forts. English take Madras Influence of Bussy very great in the Peninsula; he obtains from the Subahdar a grant of the Northern Circars ‡.
- 1758 April 28: French fleet arrives at Fort St. David from Europe under the command of Count de Lally.
- April 23: English fleet arrives. Undecisive combat between the two fleets.
- June 1: Lally takes Fort St. David, and razes the fortifications.
- October 4: Lally takes Arcot, capital of the Carnatic. Bussy recalled from the Deccan by Lally, who.
- December 11, commences the siege of Madras.
- December 14: Black Town captured. Siege continued until the arrival of a British fleet under Admiral Pococke (February 19, 1759), when Lally retires.
- June 11: a Commission arrives at Bengal from the Court of Directors, remodelling the whole government; a Council of Ten appointed, and four Governors nominated, to preside each three months. Clive was not included in the nomination. The whole body unanimously invite Clive to take the government upon himself.
- September: an Expedition dispatched from Bengal by Clive to drive the French out of the Circars.
- 1759 March 4: Offensive treaty with the Nabob of Surat against one of the chiefs, called the Siddees who had possessed himself of the castle and fleet belonging to Surat: both given up on the same day.
- April 6: English take Masulipatam, and conclude a treaty with the Subahdar of the Deccan, by which that Prince ceded much territory and engaged to suffer no French settlement in his dominions. The French forts fall successively into the power of the English:—November 29, Wandewash; December 10, Carangoly; February 9, 1760, Arcot falls; January 14, 1761, Pondicherry surrenders; and by the middle of April, not a vestige of the power of the French remains in the Peninsula.

* On the Malabar coast.

† The Peishwa was originally chief of a council of eight Bramins, by whose advice affairs of state were regulated. The office of Peishwa had, by degrees, become hereditary, and his power superior to that of the sovereign.

‡ Mustafangar, Ellore, Rajahmundry, Chicacole—all North of Madras.

- A confederacy between the Nabobs of Oude and Allahabad to seize on Bengal; they invade the eldest son of the Emperor Alum Gir to join their enterprise. Patna attacked, but the confederacy dissolved by the treachery of the Nabob of Oude, who seizes on Allahabad. Attack on Patna consequently withdrawn. The Mogul Prince, left powerless, receives a gratuity in money from Clive, and retires.
- 1760 February: Colonel Clive sails for England. The Mogul Prince again invades Bahar, and on his march receives intelligence of his father's death. He assumes the title of Shah Alum II.
- February 11: Shah Alum defeated by Collihaud, and the Bengal troops under Meeran, son of Mir Jaffier.
- March: the Emperor avoids the enemy, and boldly enters Bengal leaving them behind him. After many vicissitudes the Emperor is finally defeated (January 1761) by Major Carnac, and concludes a treaty with the English by which he confirms their Subahdar in his dignity, and agrees to receive 24 lacks per annum as revenue (about 240,000*l.*)
- July: Mr. Vansittart succeeds Clive as Governor of Bengal. Mir Casim, son-in-law of Mir Jaffier, receives the power of the Subahdarship, Jaffier still retaining the title.
- September 27: Treaty with Mir Casim, by which the revenues of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong are assigned to the Company.
- Mir Jaffier resigns the Subahdarship.
- Almost all Hindustan at this time in possession of the Mahrattas, joined by the other Hindu states or of the Mahometans headed by Ahmed Abdalli, the Afghan Prince of Eastern Persia. The supremacy of the Abdelli Afghans decided, and the Mahratta power broken by the great battle of Paniput (January 1761), in which the latter were routed with horrible slaughter. The Afghans recognise Shah Alum as the Great Mogul.
- 1761 January: Shah Alum defeated at Patna by Major Carnac. Treaty with Shah Alum; the Emperor to acknowledge Mir Casim as Subahdar, who engages to pay him 24 lacks per annum.
- 1763 February 10: Treaty of Paris, by which the French recover Pondicherry and the other forts which they possessed in 1749.
- Company's servants determine on war with the Subahdar to support a claim made by them to exemption from internal duties on their own private trade, the Subahdar having abolished all internal duties in order to protect the native merchants from ruin, in consequence of this claim, which had been oppressively enforced.
- June 25: Mr. Ellis surprised and took Patna; but while his soldiers were engaged in plunder, they were attacked by the Subahdar's troops, and made prisoners. Subahdar takes Cossimbazar.
- July: English treat with Mir Jaffier, agreeing to restore him on condition of his exempting them alone from internal duties.
- August 2: Mir Casim defeated flies to Patna.
- September 5: Pass of Oodwa forced.
- October: Mongir taken. Casim murders his English prisoners.
- November 6: Patna taken. Mir Casim seeks protection of the Nabob of Oude.
- February 11: a serious mutiny broke out in the English army; quelled by the severity of Major Munro, who arrived from Bombay in May.
- 1764 October 23: Battle of Buxar, in which the Allies were defeated, the power of the Nabob of Oude was broken, and the Emperor thrown on the protection of the English Emperor established in the dominions for the Subahdor of Oude English receive Ghazeeepore.
- 1765 January: Death of Mir Jaffier at Calcutta, his son, Nujeem ad Dowla, made Subahdar; the military affairs of the country taken by the English into their own hands.
- May 3: Lord Clive arrives at Calcutta, with the titles of Governor and Commander-in-Chief;—Orders from Court of Directors that no servant of the Company should receive presents above the amount of 1000 rupees, without the consent of Council, and that all presents exceeding in amount 4000 rupees should be paid over to the Company.
- May 19: Nabob of Oude (Suja Dowla) throws himself on the generosity of the English, who restore him to his dominions, except Corah and Allahabad, and which are reserved to the Emperor.

- August 12: Imperial grant issued, constituting the Company Dewannee (or Receivers of Revenue) of Bengal and Orissa.
 [N. B. This grant gave the Company the virtual sovereignty of these extensive countries]
- 1766 January 1: Double Batta* abolished; a serious mutiny arises in consequence; subdued by the firmness of Clive; many officers cashiered.
 May 6: Death of Nujeeb ad Dowla, nominal Subahdar of Bengal; succeeded by his brother, Syeff ad Dowla.
 November 12: Treaty with Nizam Ali, the Subahdar of the Deccan † by which the Northern Circars were granted to the English for an annual payment of 5 lacs; the English to assist the Subahdar with troops. The Subahdar procures the aid of the English against Hyder Ali, who, from a subordinate rank in the service of the Rajah of Mysore, had raised himself to the throne about 1761.
- 1767 January: Lord Clive sails for England; Mr. Verelst succeeds as President. May 6; General Court of Proprietors vote a dividend of 12½ per cent which is rescinded (June 24) by an Act of Parliament, directing that future dividends should be fixed by a ballot, in a court called for the purpose.
 September: the English troops, who supposed themselves in alliance with the Nizam, suddenly attacked by him and Hyder Ali; a treaty having been surreptitiously concluded between them against the English.
 December: Allies beaten by the English near Vellore.
- 1768 February: the Nizam concludes a treaty with the English, giving up Carnatic Balaghaut, and reducing the annual tribute for the Circars. English attack Hyder Ali, and take some important places.
 September: Hyder Ali, offers peace, refused by the English. Hyder retrieves all his losses, and.
- 1769 January: enters the Carnatic, lays waste Madura and Tinnevely, and plunders the whole country.
 April 4: Hyder marches to Madras and forces the English to conclude a treaty of alliance with him, stipulating a restitution of conquests.
 April: Act passed (9 Geo. III c. 4); allowing the Company to hold the territorial revenues of India for five years, and to pay 400,000*l.* per annum into the Exchequer; appointing Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Scrafton, and Col. Ford, to proceed to India as Supervisors, with the power of Government. Supervisors sail for India. Ship lost, and never heard of after.
 December 24: Mr. Verelst resigns the Presidentship. Succeeded by Mr. Cartier.
- 1770 A terrible famine in Bengal; one-third of the inhabitants supposed to have perished.
 March 10: Death of Subahdar of Bengal, Syeff ad Dowla. Succeeded by his brother, Mubarek ad Dowla, a minor.
 July: arrival at Madras of Sir John Lindsay, with full powers to treat with native Sovereigns, independent of the Company. Sir John favours the pretensions of the Nabob of Arcot against the Company.
- 1771 War between Hyder Ali and the Mahrattas; both parties solicit the aid of the English, who resolve on remaining neuter. Nobob of Arcot joins the Mahrattas. Lindsay endeavours to urge the English to join the Mahrattas against Hyder Ali.
 September 2: Lindsay succeeded by Sir Robert Harland, who also endeavours to urge the Presidency to war against Hyder.
 October 27: Peace signed with the Rajah of Tanjore, on whom war had been made to gratify the Nabob of Arcot.
 December 25: Shah Alum, the Great Mogul, who had been residing under British protection at Allahabad, enters Delhi as Emperor under a Mahratta escort: he is compelled to join them against the Rohillas, whom they defeat
- 1772 January: Sir Robert Harland and the Nabob, finding the Presidency resolved on maintaining a strict neutrality, prevail on the Mahrattas to retire by large payments of money.

* An allowance to Officers in the field.

† This prince is usually called by the English the Nizam of the Deccan, or simply the Nizam

- April 13: Warren Hastings succeeds Mr. Cartier as Governor of Bengal. The Company who had held the Duannee for seven years, but exercising the functions in the name of the Subahdar, now declare themselves the Receivers of Revenues.
- July: Mahrattas make peace with Hyder Ali Company's Funds deranged.
- July 8: A deficiency of above 1,000,000/ declared.
- July 15: A Loan from the Bank of 400,000/.
- July 29: an additional Loan of 200,000/.
- August 10: State of the Company's affairs laid before Government, representing the necessity of a loan of 1,000,000/ at least.
- December 22: Mahrattas enter Delhi, and force the Emperor to cede to them Allahabad and Corah, which states were, however delivered by his deputy into the hands of the English.
- 1773 Rohilcund ravaged by the Mahrattas, and defended by the English and the Nabob of Oude.
- September: Nabob of Oude agrees with Mr. Hastings to pay forty lacs, and a monthly allowance for the English troops, on condition of receiving aid to exterminate the Rchillas, and to annex their territories to his. Allahabad and Corah sold to the Nabob of Oude for fifty lacs, Payment of his pension of twenty-six lacs withheld from Saah Alum. in consequence of his being under Mahratta protection.
- War declared again with Tanjore, at the request of the Nabob of Arcot. Tanjore taken and the Rajah dethroned. Dutch expelled from Nagapetnam, which was theirs by purchase from the Rajah of Tanjore.
- Two Acts of Parliament were passed in June, one lending the Company 1,400,000/ at 4 per cent. restricting the dividend to 6 per cent. foregoing the annual payment of 400,000/ until the debt be discharged, and continuing the retention of territorial possessions until the expiration of the Charter.
- By the other Act the Constitution of the Company was entirely changed, and fixed mainly as at present. By the former Constitution every proprietor of Stock had the right of voting in General Courts; this Act disqualified all persons whose Stock was below 500/; made no change in the right of holders of Stock from 500/ to 1000/; gave an additional vote to proprietors of from 1000/ to 3000/; two additional from 3000/ to 6000/., and three from 6000/ to 10,000/. instead of re-electing the whole number of Directors every year, six only went out by rotation, in lieu of whom others were elected.
- A Governor General was appointed to reside in Bengal, and the other Presidencies were made subordinate to Bengal. The first Governor-General (Mr. Hastings) was nominated by the Act to preside for five years. The nomination was to be subsequently in the Directors, subject to the approbation of the Government. A Supreme Court of Judicature was instituted at Calcutta, with Judges appointed by the Crown. All territorial correspondence to be laid before the Ministry.
- 1774 April 23: the English, in execution of the bargain with the Nabob of Oude, attack and defeat the Rchilla army. The Nabob, who had kept out of the battle, plundered their camp, and butchered all who could be found: the country laid waste, villages burned, and people massacred, for three days, without effectual opposition from the English.
- December 12. A force left Bombay, with the intention of taking possession of Salsette and Bassein, which was effected on the 28th.
- 1775 March 6: Treaty between the Presidency of Bombay and Ragoba, a deposed Peishwa of the Mahrattas, by which Ragoba agreed to cede Salsette and Bassein, and the Mahrattashare in the Revenues of Broach and other places; the English agreed to aid Ragoba in the recovery of his authority,
- May: An army sent to aid Ragoba, which gains considerable advantages. Supreme Government (at Bengal) disapprove the negotiation with Ragoba, and order the treaty to be cancelled. Ragoba, abandoned, retreats almost alone to Surat. The Supreme Government endeavour to make the same stipulation at Poonah (the Mahratta capital), which they had condemned at Bombay, but after a long interval (3d June, 1776), succeed in obtaining Salsette only. At the same time letters were received from the Court, commanding the Supreme Government

- to co-operate with the Government of Bombay, and applauding the treaty with Ragoba.
- May 21: Treaty with the new Subahdar of Oude. As of ad Dowla (son of Sujah Dowla, who died in January). guaranteeing to him the possession of Corah and Allahabad; the Subahdar gives up the territory of Benares to the Company.
- May 30: Warren Hastings accused of receiving large bribes; among others, one from Munny Begum, a concubine of the late Mir Jaffier, who had been appointed guardian to Mubarekud Dowla, in preference to others whose claims were more forcible. The guardianship taken from the Begum.
- December 11: Lord Pigot takes the office of Governor of Madras.
- 1776 March 11: Warren Hastings accused by Rajah Nundcomar the Fonjdar of Hoogly, of receiving bribes to a vast amount. Nundcomar prosecuted by Hastings and Mr. Vansittart for a conspiracy to force a native to write a petition against them; the conspiracy was not proved. A few days after, Nundcomar was accused of forgery, condemned, and (August 5) hanged, amidst the tears and shrieks of his countrymen; forgery not being a capital offence by the laws of India.
- April 11: Restoration of the Rajah of Tanjore proclaimed at Madras.
- August 22: Lord Pigot suspends two Members of Council, in consequence of violent disputes as to the person to whom the charge of restoring the Rajah should be entrusted.
- August 23: The suspended Members, with some others, declare themselves the Government, and protest against the Acts of Lord Pigot. Lord Pigot suspends all those who signed the protest.
- August 24: The suspended Members arrest Lord Pigot, and commit him to prison, where he died (April 17th, 1777).
- 1777 Mr Hastings, by an authorized agent, tenders his resignation of the Government. The Court of Directors accept his resignation, and choose Mr. Wheeler to succeed him.
- June 19: Intelligence of Hastings's resignation reaches Calcutta, where great confusion arises from Hastings's disavowal of his resignation. Supreme Court support Hastings in his resolution to retain the Government.
- November: In consequence of great complaints from Bengal, of the encroachments of the Supreme Court, who endeavoured to extend their jurisdiction over all classes of natives, though legally restricted to the servants of the Company, the Directors appeal to the Ministers for relief.
- 1778 Hastings procures the re-appointment of Munny Begum to the guardianship of Mubarek ud Dowla, which was, however, again rescinded by order of Court, the following February:
- July: In consequence of intelligence reaching India of the war between France and England, Chander nagore, Masulipatam, and Carical were taken from the France.
- August 8: Preparations made to attack Pondicherry by land and sea.
- August 10: Combat between French and English fleets, in which the former were defeated, and compelled (August 21) to leave to coast.
- October: Pondicherry surrendered, and the fortifications demolished.
- January 4: A body of English march towards Pooneh, in pursuance of a treaty (November 1771) with Ragoba, with the intention of supporting Ragoba. The expedition put under the command of a civil committee, who were soon circumvented by the Mahrattas, and forced to sign a treaty, by which they agreed to deliver up Ragoba, and to relinquish all the acquisitions made since 1756.
- January 30: An English detachment, from Bengal, under General Goddard, arrives at Burhampoor, after a journey of nearly ten months leaves Burhampoor, on the 6th February, and arrives at Surat on the thirtieth. Goddard in vain endeavours to negotiate with the Mahratta Government.
- The Government of Bengal notify to the Zemindars, &c. that they are not subject the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; and forbid the Provincial Chiefs to aid most with military force.
- 1780 January 2: Goddard crosses the Tapi and takes Dohboy (January 20), and Ahmedabad (February 15), the capital of Guzerat,

- April 3: Goddard defeats Scindiah, the Mahratta Chief, and takes possession of a great part of the country.
- June: Intelligence received at Madras, of the warlike preparations of Hyder Ali, who exasperated at the demolition of Malé (a post in possession of the French, within his dominions, taken March 19, 1779), had made an alliance with the Mahrattas, and assembled a large army, officered by Frenchmen, and provided with arms from Europe.
- August 25: English army, under Sir Hector Munro, march from Madras to oppose Hyder Ali.
- 1781 September 10: A detachment, under the command of Colonel Baillie, attacked and taken prisoners by Hyder.
- September 11: The English retreat, and arrive at Madras on the thirtieth.
- October 31: Hyder Ali takes Arcot.
- November 5: Sir Eyre Coote, with a detachment of infantry and artillery, arrives at Madras.
- January 17: Army march under Sir Eyre Coote. After several months' inactivity he defeats Hyder Ali near Porto Novo (July 1), and returns to Madras in November.
- February 20: Establishment of the Board of Revenue.
- June 22: Lord Macartney arrives as Governor at Madras. Sadras, Pulicat and Negapatnam taken from the Dutch.
- July 7: Warren Hastings sets out on a tour to the Northern Provinces.
- August 14: Hastings arrives at Benares, where he puts the Rajah Cheyte Sing under arrest, for alleged delay in the payment of large and irregular demands made upon him by Hastings. The Rajah is defended by his subjects; a skirmish ensues and the Rajah escapes.
- Cheyte Sing formally deposed, his nephew, a minor, placed on the musnud, and the administration of the country taken into the hands of the English.
- September 19: Treaty of Chunar signed between the Subahdar of Oude and Governor Hastings, by which the Nabob was released of all his debts to the Company, on condition of his seizing the property of the Begums, his mother and grandmother, and delivering it up to the English: this treaty enabled the Subadar take possession of the lands of Fyzoola Khan, a Rohilla chief, who had escaped the massacre, and who had settled at Rampoor, under guarantee of the English. On this occasion, the Nabob was present to Mr. Hastings of 100,000*l*.
- October 24: Office of Judge of Sudder Dewannee Adawlut (Court of appeal) offered by Hastings to the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court (Sir Elizabeth Impey), with a salary of 60,000 rupees per annum. After this, we hear of no more disputes between the Supreme Court and the Company's Government. The House of Commons recall Sir E. Impey, in May following:
- November 9: Bidgegur, where the family of the Rajah of Benares resided, taken by capitulation; the capitulation violated by the English and the Princesses of the Rajah's family ill treated.
- December 2: The Revenue of the Nabob of the Carnatic assigned to the Company for five years with the reserve of a sixth for his private expences. The Company to recognise his independence as Nabob, and to aid him in recovering a portion of his territories in the possession of Hyder Ali.
- The Charter was renewed this year by Act 21. Geo. III. c. 65, to continue until March, 1794. The Company to pay down 400,000*l*., and to be allowed a dividend of 8 per cent.; three-fourths of any surplus to be paid to the Government. All political dispatches to be first communicated to Ministers; who are to decide in all questions relative to peace and war.
- 1782 January 7: Major Abington, besieged at Tellicherry by a very superior number of Hyder's army, makes a sally and drives away the besiegers.
- January 12: Nabob of Oude, after much reluctance, with the aid of English troops, takes possession of the Begums' place. Two old domestics of the Begums tortured, to induce the Begums to part with their money. Above 500,000*l*. paid, but the ill treatment continued, with the hope of eliciting more money, until December, when it being found unavailing, the servants were set at liberty.

- February 11: An English fleet, under the command of Admiral Hughes, arrives at Madras, after taking Trincomalee; is followed by a French fleet under Admiral Suffrein, with whom he has a short conflict on the 17th.
- February 12: Calicut taken.
- February 16 and 18: Colonel Braithwaite, with an army of less than 2000 men, of whom 100 only were English, attacked on the Coleroon, by Tippoo, at the head of 20,000 men, aided by La ly with 4000 Europeans. Braithwaite defeated. Tippoo treats his prisoners with great humanity.
- February 19: French fleet lands 2000 men for the assistance of Tippoo, who takes Cuddalore, 3d April.
- April 12: A severe but indecisive combat between the two fleets.
- May 17: Treaty between the Supreme Government and the Mahrattas, by which Bassein, Ahmedabad, and the other acquisitions were ceded to the Mahrattas, who agreed to allow no nation but the English to have intercourse with them.
- 1782 May 23: A Report received from the Select Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the Petitions from Bengal against the pretensions of the Supreme Court,* had been referred; in pursuance of which a Bill passed the House, exempting the Governor and Council, as well as the Zemindars, and all revenue matters, from its jurisdiction.
- August 31: Trincomalee taken by the French fleet.
- September 8: Conflict between the fleets; the English have the advantage.
- September 26: Sir Eyre Coote takes office at the conduct of the Madras Government, and leaves the army.
- October 15: Admiral Hughes, notwithstanding necessity for his aid leaves the coast, abandoning Madras to famine. Twelve hundred persons weekly die at Madras, for several weeks.
- December: Death of Hyder Ali. Tippoo Saib establishes himself on the throne of Mysore evacuates Arcot, and retires from the Carnatic, to settle the affairs of his kingdom, and to resist an invasion of the Malabar coast by General Matthews.
- 1783 General Matthews takes Bednore, Annapore, Onore, and Mangalore, with a vast treasure, which he refused to divide, notwithstanding the distress of the army from want of pay. Bombay Government supersede General Matthews, and appoint Colonel Macleod commander.
- January 13: Supreme Government, who had approved of the assignment of Carnatic revenues made by the Nabob to the Madras government in December 1781 now order the assignment to be returned; previous to the receipt of the order at Madras, letters arrive from the Court of Directors, approving of the assignment and commanding the Supreme Government to aid the Madras government. Hastings disobeys the orders of Court, and revokes his commands to restore the assignment to the Nabob, Lord Macartney refuses to obey the order.
- February 14: Letter from Court of Directors received, directing an inquiry into the conduct of the Begums, and commanding that their estates be restored, in the event of nothing being proved against them. Hastings opposes the inquiry.
- March Bussy, at the head of a French detachment lands, at Cuddalore (on the Corromandel coast) General Stuart, who succeeded Sir Eyre Coote as commander, being ordered to march to Cuddalore (200 miles), refuses to obey until the 21st of April, when he sets out at the rate of two miles and a half per day. He arrives at Cuddalore about the beginning of June, attacks the place on the 13th, and is repulsed by the French with very great loss. The Madras government soon after arrest General Stuart for repeated acts of disobedience, and send him to
- England
- April 9: Tippoo finds the English army under Macleod in a state of great disorder; all parties disputing on the division of spoil taken.
- April 30: Tippoo takes Bednore by capitulation, which he violates, and imprisons the garrison like felons

* To prevent confusion, it may be useful to observe, that by "Supreme Government" is meant the Governor and Council in Bengal, subject to the Court of Directors, and by "Supreme Court," the court of judicature in Calcutta, judging according to the laws of England, independent of the Company.

In pursuance of the treaty of Versailles, Pondicherry and Carical, with the former possessions in Bengal, were restored to France. Trincomalee at the same time restored to the Dutch.

Mr. Fox's Bill for abolishing the Courts of Directors and Proprietors, and for giving to the Government the power of choosing Seven Commissioners, who should be invested with full powers to govern India, and to appoint to all offices, whether in India or England, with power of removal, passed the Commons with a great majority, but was rejected by the Lords.

1784 January 24: The garrison of Mangalore, which had been invested by Tippoo since May 23, 1783, capitulates after a gallant defence, and marches out with all the honours of war.

February 17: Hastings sets out on his second Tour, from which he returns the following November.

March 11: Treaty of peace signed with Tippoo, stipulating a restitution of conquests on both sides.

June: The Commutation Act passed, by which the duties on teas were reduced from 5 to 12½ per cent, and an additional window tax laid on.

August 3: Mr. Pitt's Bill* passed: by which was established a Board of Control, composed of Six Privy Counsellors, to be selected by the King; their duties were to superintend the territorial concerns of the Company, to inspect all letters to and from India, with the exception of such as were purely commercial; to alter and amend such despatches to India as they might think proper, and even, in urgent cases, to transmit its orders to India without the inspection of the Directors. The Court of Proprietors not to have the power of effecting any act of the Court of Directors, which might be approved by the Board: the fortunes acquired in India, to be ascertained on the return of each Company's servant from India†. A special tribunal to be established for the punishment delinquencies incurred in India—the Governor General, the Presidents, and the Members of Council to be named by the Court of Directors, subjected to the approbation of the King. The Commander-in-Chief to be chosen by the King exclusively.

1785 February 8: Warren Hastings resigns the government and returns to England.

The Board of Control order the debts of the Nabob of Arcot to be paid without any investigation, and the assignment of his revenues to be restored to him.

Lord Macartney appointed Governor-General. He declines the office, and returns to England, 9th January, 1786.

1786 Lord Cornwallis appointed Governor-General, takes possession of his government in September.

Four Acts of Parliament passed; the first (26 Geo. III. c. 16) giving to the Governor-General the power of acting in opposition to the will of his Council. The second (26 Geo. III. c. 25) granting to the King the power of recalling the Governor-General. The third (26 Geo. III. c. 57) repealing the clause in the late Act, which compelled the servants of the Company returning from India to produce a statement of their fortunes. The fourth (26 Geo. III. c. 62) enabling the Company to sell 1,207,550*l.* 15*s.* of their loan to Government of 4,200,000*l.*, and allowing them to add 800,000*l.* to their capital.

Impeachment of Warren Hastings for cruelty and tyranny determined on.

1788 February 19: Trial of Hastings commenced. His trial lasted above seven years; the defence began 2d June, 1791; and Hastings was acquitted 23d April, 1795. The Court of Directors granted him an annuity of 4000*l.* for twenty-eight years and a half, to date from the 24th June, 1785.

September: The Nizam of the Deccan cedes Guntoor to the English. Engagements entered into with the Nizam to aid him with troops, by a liberal construction of the treaty of February, 1768.

English send troops to the assistance of their ally, the Rajah of Travancore, who is threatened by Tippoo.

* 24 Geo. III. c. 35.

† This clause was repealed by 26 Geo. III. 57.

- 1789** The decennial settlement of the lands, commenced towards the end of the year in Bengal; in the following, the same regulation was begun in Behar; the whole was completed in 1793, when, in pursuance of instructions from England, the settlement was declared perpetual.
- By this settlement, which produced such an important change in that large portion of India, the Zemindars, who were in fact the revenue agents of the Mogul Government usually hereditary and possessed of much power and influence, but not owners of the land, which they could neither sell nor alienate, were declared the actual landowners, and from them the principal revenue of India was to be derived, in the shape of landtax. The ryots, or peasantry, who, though often grievously oppressed, were, after the Sovereign, the real owners of the soil, of which they could not be dispossessed, while they paid the assessments levied upon it, were declared the tenants of the Zemindars. The effects of this financial measure were disastrous. The Zemindars, obliged to go through the legal formalities to collect their rents from the ryots were unable to pay their taxes to the Government, whose proceedings were summary. Their lands were gradually sold for arrears of taxes, and passed into the hands of absentee landlords; in a few years almost all the Zemindars disappeared. No improvement took place among the ryots, who were perhaps more oppressed by the middlemen immediately above them, than they had been by the Zemindars.
- 1790** December 24: Tippoo attacks the lines of Travancore, but is repulsed with considerable slaughter.
- March 6: Tippoo again attacks the lines of Travancore
- May 7: Tippoo assaults the wall, enters ravages a part of the country, and returns to his capital on the 24th.
- June: A triple alliance made with the Nizam and the Mahrattas against Tippoo; in which it was agreed to divide equally all conquests made from him; signed by the Mahrattas 1st June, by the Nizam, 4th July.
- July 15: General Meadows commences the campaign; he advances to Coimbatore, taking several places on his route.
- June 21: The Supreme Government see it necessary to resume the revenues of the Nabob of Arcot, which had been restored by command of the Board of Control.
- September: Tippoo retakes some strong places.
- December: The English under General Abercrombie become masters of all the country on the Calabar coast,
- December 12: Lord Cornwallis arrives at Madras.
- 1791** February 5: Lord Cornwallis marches to Vellore, traverses the Mooglee pass, and reaches Bangalore, March 5.
- March 6: Siege of Bangalore.
- March 21: Bangalore taken;
- May 15: Battle of Arikeri, nine miles from Seringapatam. Tippoo defeated.
- May 26: English army, much weakened by disease, begin to retreat, and fall in with the Mahrattas, their allies.
- May 27, 28, 29: Unsuccessful negotiations with Tippoo for peace,
- July: Allies return to Bangalore.
- July 16: Ossoor taken. 22: Itayacottah taken.
- December 13: Savandroog taken.
- 1792** February 5: Allies arrive in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam.
- February 6: Storm the redoubts.
- February 16: Tippoo liberates two English prisoners, whom he sends to Cornwallis with proposals of peace.
- February 24: Preliminaries of peace: Tippoo agrees to cede one-half of Mysore, and to pay 33,000,000 rupees*, and to give up two of his eldest sons as hostages.
- March 19: Definitive treaty signed.
- August 1: Sir Charles Oakly succeeds General Meadows in the government of Madras.
- 1793** February: In consequence of an application from the Rajah of Napaul for assistance against the troops of the Emperor of China, a mediatory

* About 3,300,000*l*.

deputation was sent to Khatmandu, the capital, conducted by Colonel Kirkpatrick: peace had, however, been concluded before his arrival. Great alterations in judicial affairs in Bengal. Zillah (or district) Courts for civil causes instituted. Provincial Courts of appeal established at Calcutta, Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad. A Court of Sudder Dewannee Anawlut (or last Appeal) set up at Calcutta. Judges fees abolished. Criminal courts erected and circuits appointed. Assizes to be held at the four Provincial Courts monthly, and at the Zillabs twice a year. A High Criminal Court of Appeal, called the Nizamut Adawlut, formed at Calcutta.

Pondicherry and other French settlements taken for the third time, in consequence of the war between England and France.

August: Lord Cornwallis sailed for England, succeeded in the government by Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth).

September 28: Uzeer ud Dowla proclaimed Subahdar, at the death of his father Mubalrek ud Dowla.

A New Charter granted for twenty years. The regulations of this Act were chiefly as before: salaries to be allowed to the commissioners of the Board of Control, to be paid by the Company. Commissioners no longer to be taken exclusively from the Privy Council. Company obliged to provide annually 300 tons of shipping for the use of private traders.

1794 March 29: Sons of Tippoo restored to him.

September 7: Lord Hobart succeeds to the government of Madras. Death of Fyzoola Khan at Rampore. His brother Gholam Mahomed puts the heir to death, and usurps the sovereignty. Attacked and defeated at Bittawrah by the British, under Sir Robert Abercromby.

1795 March: A war broke out between the Mahrattas and the Nizam in consequence of a demand made by the Mahrattas for arrears of chout.* The English refuse to aid the Nizam, who is defeated, and compelled to cede a portion of his territory and revenue.

October 13: Mahomed Ali, Nabob of Arcot, dies. His son Omdut ul Omrah succeeds.

October 27: Death of Madhoo Row, Peishwa of the Mahrattas.

Dutch settlements in Ceylon, at Banda, Amboyna, Malacca, and Cape of Good Hope taken. Cochin surrenders after a brave resistance.

1797 Death of Asoph ud Dowla, Subahdar of Oude. His eldest son, Mirza Ali, succeeds.

1798 January 21: Saadut Ali, brother of Asoph ud Dowla, put on the throne of Oude, in consequence of the alleged illegitimacy of Mirza Ali, Allahabad given over to the English.

Sir John Shore sailed for England.

May 17: The Earl of Mornington (now Marquis Wellesley) arrives at Calcutta as Governor General.

June: Tippoo having sent ambassadors to the French authorities at the Mauritius, soliciting aid against the English, Governor General resolves on war against him.

August 21: Lord Clive succeeds Lord Hobart in the government of Madras.

September 1: New treaty with the Nizam, who agrees to disband a body of French soldiers which he had in his service, and to receive four battalions of English.

November 8: Governor General sends a letter to Tippoo, in which he warns him against connection with the French, and proposes to send him a British officer, to adjust a course of conduct for him and his allies.

December 31: Governor General arrives at Madras, where he finds a letter from Tippoo, in which expresses himself desirous of cultivating peace.

1799 January: Tippoo prepares to send an embassy to France.

January 14: The deposed Nabob of Oude, with his attendants, assassinate Mr. Cherry, the British resident at Benares, and other gentlemen; he then makes his escape into the woods, where he collects a predatory band; taken in December following, and imprisoned at Calcutta.

* A sort of black mail, paid to the Mahrattas as the price of their forbearance, and of protection from the robberies of other predatory states.

- February 3 : Lord Mornington orders the army to enter Mysore.
 February 21 : Bombay army under General Stuart march from Cananore.
 March 5 : General Stuart defeats Tippoo near Seedasero. Tippoo retreats to Seringapatam on the 14th.
 March 5 : General Harris enters Mysore at the head of the Madras army and the troops of the Nizam.
 April 5 : Madras army arrives at Seringapatam.
 April 14 : Bombay army joins.
 April 20 : Tippoo sends a letter to General Harris soliciting negotiation.
 April 22 : Draught of a treaty sent to Tippoo.
 April 28 : after some attempts on the part of Tippoo to evade the terms of the treaty, it was determined to begin the assault of Seringapatam.
 1799 May 4 : Seringapatam stormed by Major-General Baird. Tippoo killed.
 June 22 : Partition treaty of Mysore, between the Nizam and the English. Mysore divided. The English take the southern portion, and the city of Seringapatam, by which accession their territory reaches from sea to sea. The Nizam takes an equal portion on the north-east. Some districts on the north-west, equal in value to more than half of each of their own portions, offered by the Allies to the Mahrattas*, and the remainder was given to Kistna Raj (Oudawar, a descendant of the ancient Rajahs of Mysore, under whom it formed a little kingdom, dependent on the English.
 July 8 : Subsidiary treaty of Mysore, setting the arrangements between the new state of Mysore and the British Government.
 October 25 : treaty with the Rajah of Tanjore, who yields all his power to the English, receiving a pension of one lack of pagodas (about 40,000*l.*), one-fifth of the net revenues.
 December 29 : Sir John Malcolm leaves Bombay as ambassador to Persia, makes a treaty of alliance with the Shah, and induces him to attack Zeman, the Shah of the Afghans, in order to withdraw Zeman from his hostile designs against India. The Persians also agree to allow no Frenchmen to remain in Persia.
 1800 May 13 : the Nabob of Surat compelled to sign a treaty, by which he resigns his government to the English, and receives a lack of rupees (10,000*l.*) per annum.
 October 12 : Subsidiary treaty with the Nizam, who cedes all his Mysorean territories to the English, and receives their aid and protection in every case.
 1801 July 15 : on the death of the Nabob of Arcot, the English resolve to take the functions of government into their own hands. Ali Hoossain, the next heir, refuses to comply.
 The English, in consequence, raise Azim ad Dowla, the nephew of the deceased Nabob, to the nominal throne, on condition of his renouncing the powers of government in their favour.
 August 15 : Governor-General sets out on a tour through the northern provinces.
 October 14 : Battle of Indore, between Jeswant Rao Holkar and Dowlut Rao Scindia, two powerful Mahratta chiefs; Holkar defeated.
 November 14 : after very long negotiations, a treaty made with the Subshdar of Oude, by which he relinquishes Rohilcund and the Doob to the Company, Pondicherry restored in pursuance of the treaty of Amiens.
 1802 June 4 : the Nabob of Furruckabad cedes his territory to the English on receipt of a pension of 1,08,000 rupees.
 October 25 : Holkar defeats Scindia, near Poona, the capital. The Peishwa flies to Bancoote, and afterwards to Bassein, leaving in the hands of the British resident at Poona an engagement to receive and subsidize a body of English troops. The Governor-General immediately ratifies the engagement, and prepares to reinstate the Peishwa.
 December 31 : Treaty of Bassein, in the terms of the above-mentioned engagement.
 The Peishwa assigns a portion of territory, and agrees to have no intercourse with any other than the British Government.

* The Mahrattas refused their portion, and it was divided between the Nizam and the English.

- 1803 February 11: Fort of Sasnee taken from a Zemindar in the ceded districts, who resisted the change of government.
 February 27: Bidgehur taken from the same Zemindar.
 March 12: Cutchowra taken from another Zemindar.
 March: the Madras army, under General Arthur Wellesley, march for Poona. Holkar leaves Poona early in April; Wellesley reaches Poona 20th of April.
 May 13: The Peishwa arrives at Poona conducted by British troops.
 August 3: after many fruitless negotiations with Dowlat Rao Scindia the British resident quits Scindia's camp, and war commences against him, and his ally, the Rajah of Berar
 The army, under General Lake, enter the Mahratta territories on the north; take the fort of Allighur by storm on the 30th of August; defeat the Mahrattas near Delhi, September 12, and enter Delhi, where they take possession of the Emperor and his family; take Agra, 17th of October, and gain a decisive victory over the Mahrattas at Laswaree after a brave resistance, 1st of November.
 The army under General Arthur Wellesley enter the Mahratta states on the south, take the fort of Ahmednuggur, Aug. 12. Defeat Scindia and the Rajah of Berar at Assaye, on the river Kaitna, Sept. 23. Boorhanpore taken on the 15th of October, and Asseerghur on the 21st. Scindia again defeated at Argum, the 28th of November.
 Gawilghur taken December 15.
 Bombay army, under Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington, take Paroach on the 29th of August, and Powanghur on the 17th of September.
 Madras army, under Lieutenant Colonel Harcourt, take Manickpatam, September 14th, and Cuttack, October 14.
 December 17: Treaty of peace with the Rajah of Berar, who cedes Cuttack and agrees to admit no Europeans but the English within his dominions.
 December 29: Treaty of peace with Scindia, who agrees to give up Baroach, Ahmednuggur, and his forts in the Deccan, and to exclude all Europeans except the British.
 Treaties of alliance made with the Rajahs of Bhurtpore, and other petty chiefs near the Jumna.
 Pondicherry taken again.
- 1804 February 27: Treaty of Boorhanpore signed with Scindia, who agrees to receive a British auxiliary force within his dominions.
 April 16: War declared against Holkar.
 July 1: Hinglunghur, in Bundelcund, taken by the English under Monson, who is soon after obliged to retreat; abandons his guns on the 15th of July, is attacked on the 24th of August in crossing the Bannas, when his retreat becomes a fight; Monson reaches Agra by the end of August.
 August 24: Colonel Murray, with the Guzerat army, takes Indore, Holkar's capital in Malwa.
 October 8: Holkar attacks Delhi unexpectedly; after a siege of nine days he is repulsed by the efforts of Lieutenant-Colonels Burn and Ochterlony.
 October 8: Lassulgaum taken; 19th, Chandore taken; 14th, Dhooab taken; 20th, Gulna taken; which completes the reduction of all Holkar's territories in the Deccan.
 November 13: Battle of Deig gained by General Frazer over Holkar General Frazer mortally wounded
 December 4: Fort of Deig taken; this fort belonged to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, who assisted Holkar.
- 1805 January 3: the siege of Bhurtpore commenced, and continued for several weeks without success.
 April 2: Holkar beaten by General Lake near Bhurtpore.
 April 10: the Rajah of Bhurtpore agrees to sign a treaty, by which he pays twenty lacks of rupees, and cedes the territories granted to him by a former treaty, delivering up his son as hostage.
 April 15: Holkar joins Scindia.
 July 30: Marquis Wellesley resigns the government; Marquis Cornwallis succeeds; he commences by preparing to change most of the measures of his predecessor, and, October 5, dies on a visit to the Upper Provinces.
 September: Holkar ravages the British territories; the Commander-in-Chief proceeds against him, and puts him to flight.

- October: Sir George Barlow assumes the government.
 November 23: a new treaty with Scindia, altering certain provisions in the former treaty, as to boundaries and allowances.
 December 24: Treaty with Holkar, by which he renounces all right to the territory, north of the Chumbul, and all claims on Bundelcund; and agrees to exclude all Europeans, except the English, from his territories. English restore the forts taken on the south of the Taptee and Godavery.
- 1806 Death of Shah Alum, the Great Mogul, who is succeeded by his son, Ukbar Shah.
- 1807 January 31: a serious mutiny broke out among the English troops at Vellore, about ninety miles from Madras; suppressed by the execution of 800 Sepoys.
 July 3: Lord Minto takes the office of Governor General.
 War with Travancore, occasioned by a misunderstanding between the British resident and the Dewan of the Rajah. Troops sent from Fritchipooy.
- 1808 December 30: British troops, under Colonel Chalmers, repulse a body of Travancore troops.
 December 3: Travancore army beaten at Anjuricha by Colonel Hamilton.
- 1809 January 15: Travancore army sustain a severe defeat.
 February 10: Storming the lines of Travancore, followed by the capture of Papana viram on the 17th, and of the whole of the lines on the 21st, which puts an end to the war.
 February 13: Adjeghur, in Bundelcund, stormed.
 August 5: Governor General sails from Madras, to quell a mutiny which arose there in consequence of some offensive regulations.
 August 6: Troops at Chittledroog seize the military treasure, and march to join the mutinous body at Seringapatam who had seized the garrison.
 August 23: the mutineers at Seringapatam, surrender at discretion.
 August 29: Reduction of the fort of Bhowanie, in Hurrianah (between the Jumna and Settledge), the chief of which had plundered a British settlement.
 September 19: Lord Minto arrives at Madras, and publishes an amnesty on the 25th.
 October: Assistance given to the Rajah of Berar against the exactions of Ameer Khan, a Mahomedan chief, connected with Holkar. Ameer Khan, expelled from Berar.
- 1810 February 17: Island of Amboyna surrenders to the British, which capture is followed by that of several others.
 July 7: Troops land at the island of Bourbon, which is taken on the 9th.
 August 9: Banda taken: 29th, Turnate taken.
 December 9: the Mauritius taken.
- 1812 The Pindarries rise to independence about this time: these were bodies of freebooters, who had occasionally been attached to the Mahratta chieftains, to whom they paid a sort of turbulent obedience.
 A large party of Pindarries plunder the province of Mirzapore.
 Subsidiary alliance with Annund Row Guikwar, Rajah of Beroda.
- 1813 June 4: Governor-General sends a letter to the Rajah of Nepal, demanding redress for the repeated depredations of the Nepaulese.
 July 21: Act (53 Geo. III c. 155) passed, renewing the privileges of the East India Company for twenty years: by this Act the trade to India was thrown open, that to China alone remaining exclusively in the Company's hands. The territorial and commercial branches of the Company's affairs were separated, and all accounts to be distinct on those points. The King was empowered to create a Bishop of India, and three Archdeacons, to be paid by the Company.
- October 4: Marquis of Hastings takes possession of the Government.
- 1814 May 29: Nepaulese attack the police station at Bootwall, and murder in cold blood the Darogah, or chief officer, who had surrendered himself.
 July 11: Death of Saad Ali, Vizier of Oude; his eldest son, Ghazeeud-din, succeeds.
 November 1: War declared against Nepal.
- 1815 April: after repeated failures the British arms are successful in all quarters, and the Rajah of Nepal sues for peace.
 April 27: convention signed at Almora, by which the whole of Kumaon was put into the hands of the British.

- May 15: Capitulation of Malown.
- December 2: Treaty of Segoulee finally signed by the Rajah of Nepal, after having been before signed and rejected by him. By this treaty, a portion of territory at the foot of the hills was ceded to the British, and a resident admitted at Khatmandu. Treaty ratified 4th of March 1816.
- 1816 March 22: Death of the Rajah of Nagpore. A subsidiary treaty made with his successor, Appah Sahib.
- April 15: an affray, with loss of lives, at Bareilly, in consequence of an accidental wound inflicted on a woman by a brutal tax-gatherer, in levying an obnoxious tax.
- April 15: a desperate engagement with the mob at Bareilly, who were repulsed, with the loss of 2000 persons.
- November 20: Death of the Rajah of Nepal.
- 1817 February 23: Reduction of Hattress, a fort belonging to a rebellious chieftain attack on Madras by the Pindarries.
- June 13: Treaty with Bajee Row, the last Peishwah of the Mahrattas by this treaty the Mahratta confederacy was dissolved, and the Peishwah's claims were limited to his own possessions; Ahmednuggur and other places were ceded to the English.
- Governor General determines on active war against the Pindarries whose periodical incursions had become intolerable. The Deccan army, under Sir Thomas Hislop and a body from Guzerat, under Sir W. Keir advance to the north; troops from Bengal dispatched to various points.
- October 16: Governor General takes the field in person.
- November 5: Scindia compelled to sign a treaty, engaging himself to aid in destroying the Pindarries.
- November 6: Treaty with the Rajah of Baroda making some interchanges of territories: Ahmedabad, the capital of Guzerat, ceded to the English.
- November 23: while the principal part of the British troops were absent, Bajee Row, the Peishwah of the Mahrattas, endeavours to destroy the small remaining English forces, but without success.
- November 26: British troops in the neighbourhood of Nagpore attacked by an immense body, of the Rajah of Nagpore's troops during peace. After eighteen hours' hard fighting the English repulsed their assailants and took possession of the town.
- December 21: Battle of Melhupore, in which Holkar was beaten by Sir T. Hislop.
- 1818 January 6: Peace with Holkar.
- February 14: Blow, the chief of Jownd, submits to the English. 15th, submission of Kerim Khan, a Pindarrie chief.
- During April and May, the several chiefs of the Pindarries are successively brought to submission, and many of them to habits of peace; termination of the Pindarrie war.
- June 3: Bajee Row, the Peishwah, surrenders himself to the English, agreeing to abdicate the throne and abandon the Deccan; he retires to Benares, and receives a pension of eight lacks per annum.
- June 14: Maleegaon taken.
- November 30: Umulner taken, the last remaining place in the dominions of Bajee Row.
- 1819 The Vizier of Oude renounces his nominal allegiance to the Mogul, and assumes the title of Padishah (emperor or king) of Oude.
- 1822 December 12: Treaty with the Nizam, principally comprising arrangements and exchanges of territory.
- 1823 January 9: Marquis of Hastings resigns the government.
- August 1: Lord Amherst Governor General arrives.
- 1824 Breaking out of war with the Burman empire, in consequence of long repeated incursions by the Burmese on the British territories, and of protection afforded by British authorities to refugees from Burmese cruelty.
- April 12 17: Bengal army embark for Rangoon.
- May 10: the army anchor before Rangoon, and take possession of the place on the following day.
- June 11: Stockade at Kemmendine destroyed.
- August: Surrender of Margui, Teyoy, and Teuasserim.
- October: Martaban and Yeh taken.
- November 1: Mutiny at Barrackpore; troops refuse to march to the Burmese territory in consequence of the deficiency of draught cattle.

- November 2: many sepoy killed in suppressing the mutiny.
 December 25: the Burmese are defeated at Kokeen and retreat to Do-noobew.
- 1825 February 25: a rebellion at Bhurtpore, consequent on the death of the Rajah. The English determine to assist the heir.
 British troops occupy Promé, where they remain all the summer.
 December 1-5: Burmese daily defeated in the neighbourhood of Promé.
 December 9: British march for Ava, the capital.
- 1826 January 18: Bhurtpore taken by the British, and subsequently dismantled.
 January 25: after signing a treaty of peace at Mellowne, which the King refuses to ratify, the English march again for Ava.
 February 9: large Burmese army defeated near Pagham mew.
 February 14: British troops advance to Yandahon, forty-five miles from the capital.
 February 24: treaty of Yandahon finally signed; the British to retain Arracan, Tavoy, Mergui and Tenasserim; the Burmese to pay one crore of rupees.
- 1828 April 3: Troops march from Bombay to seize a portion of Guickwar's territories in liquidation of a debt.
- 1829 July 4: Lord William Bentinck arrives at Calcutta as Governor General.
 February: on a petition from the Merchants of Calcutta, Europeans allowed to hold lands in their own names on lease of sixty years.
 March 1: The Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies brought into operation.
 December: Decree issued for the abolition of Suttees, or the burning of Hindoo widows.
- 1830 The House of Messrs. Palmer and Co of Calcutta failed, 5th January, being the first of a series of failures of the leading houses to the extent of many millions sterling. H. M. George the 4th died, June 26th.
- 1831 Ram Mohun Roy, a Brahmin, arrived at Liverpool from India, April 8th.
 Lord William Bentinck met Runjeet Sing at Roopur, October 25th.
- 1832 Parsee riots at Bombay, June 7th. Fire at the Arsenal of Fort William, July 25th. An intended mutiny discovered at Bangalore, October 2th.
- 1833 The East India question debated in Parliament, and leave given to bring in a Bill for the renewal of the Charter, with some modifications, in March. The Bill was subsequently passed August 18th. Its leading new provisions as follows: The British Indian Territories to remain under the Company till the 30th April 1854. Trade to cease from April 1834. All debts and liabilities made chargeable on Territorial Revenue. A dividend payable in Great Britain half yearly on East India Stock, at the rate of £10. 10s. per cent. redeemable after 1874 at £200 for every £100 stock. The Company to pay over to Commissioners for the reduction of national debt 2 millions, to increase at interest till it shall reach 12 millions, as a Security Fund of the East India Company. The Presidency of Fort William to be divided into two Presidencies (*Since modified*). The superintendence and control in India, civil and military, vested in a Governor General and Counsellors to be styled 'the Governor General of India in Council.' To have three ordinary members of Council, servants of the Company (a military servant eligible) and a fourth member, not a servant of the Company. The Governor General in Council empowered to legislate for India, and his laws and regulations to have the force of Acts of Parliament, subject however to disallowance by the home authorities. The Council may assemble in any part of India. A Law Commission appointed to inquire into existing Laws, the Court of Justice, Police, &c. Governors of other Presidencies to have same powers and immunities as heretofore, but not to make laws or grant money. British subjects allowed to reside without licence in India with certain exceptions only: allowed to purchase land. Persons of all colours, religion or country admissible to any office or employment under the Company. His Majesty empowered to make Bishops for Madras and Bombay. Four candidates for students to be entered at Haileybury for each vacancy in the Civil Service. St. Helena to be transferred to the Crown, &c. &c. Lord Napier appointed H. M.'s Chief Commissioner at Canton, November, after the ceasing of the Company's Factory. A dreadful gale, &c.

- 1834 War declared against the Rajah of Coorg, April 2nd. British troops march into the country; Mercara, capital of Coorg, surrendered April 6th, and the Rajah on the 10th. The China trade stopped in consequence of disputes with the Commissioner, September 2nd. H. M. Ships *Imogene* and *Andromache* force the passage of the Bogue. Trade re-opened, September 23rd. Lord Napier died October 11.
- 1835 Lord Heytesbury sworn in as Governor General in London, January 28th. Corporal Punishment in the Native Army abolished by Lord William Bentinck, February 25th. Lord William Bentinck quits Calcutta for Europe, March 20th. Sir Charles Metcalfe assumes the Government, March 21st. Lord Heytesbury's appointment as Governor General revoked by a new Ministry, May 4th. Lord Auckland appointed at home Governor General, August 12th.
- A serious commotion occurs in the city of Jeypore on the occasion of a visit to the Palace by the British Resident and suite—the Resident Major Alves is attacked and seriously wounded, and Mr. Blake, a Bengal civilian, murdered, June 4—The instructions of the Supreme Government are conveyed to the Law Commissioners for framing a complete criminal code for all British India and all classes of people, June 15—Haley's comet makes its first appearance, August 27—A serious disturbance takes place at Indore, which after a desperate conflict attended with a loss of 400 lives, is put down by the Rajah's troops, September 8—The new Press Law passes the Legislative Council and comes into operation, September 15—Shumsoodeen Khan, the Nawab of Ferozepore, is executed at Delhi, for having instigated the murder of Mr. Fraser, British Commissioner, Oct. 8—The Rajah of Goomsur, refuses to pay his tribute, and hostile operations are consequently taken against him, October 12.
- 1836 January. The Mutiniere opened. An Ambassador arrived from Nepal, attended by a large body of Goorkhas. The Begum Samroo died. A terrible hurricane off Bourbon.
- March, 5th. Lord Auckland assumed the Government of India. Sir Charles Metcalfe appointed Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces and invested with the order of the Grand Cross of the Bath. The Public Library opened. The Transit Duties abolished. The Medical College opened.
- Introduction of a new silver and copper currency.
- April. A claimant to the Burdwan musnud appears in the person of a young man, who pretends that he is the Rajah Pertabchunder, who had been supposed to have died many years ago.
- May. An Act passed by the Legislative Council repealing a former Act which gave to suitors, in the Mofussil, power to appeal to the Supreme Court at the Presidency. This act acquired the name of "THE BLACK ACT" from its alleged injurious effect upon the liberties and privileges of Europeans.
- June. An entire new scale of customs duties took effect.
- A meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta took place at the Town Hall on the subject of the "*Black Act*," when it was resolved to depute an agent to England to prevent the confirmation of the act by the home authorities. Mr. Turtou, the barrister, was selected.
- July. The captain and mate of the *Sumatra* killed by the gunner, who brings the ship into port and details the cause.
- August. A college opened at Hooghly. Fifteen hundred young natives immediately enrol their names as alumni.
- Jotha Ram, the Prime Minister of Jeypore, and his accomplices in the murder of Mr. Blake, tried at Jeypore. Jotha Ram and his brother Hookhem Chund were convicted.
- September. An infectious disease resembling the common plague broke out in Palice, in Marwar, and destroyed many hundreds of persons.
- November. A Bonded Warehouse Scheme proposed, and adopted.
- December. Unpleasant news received from Persia. British influence declines and the Shah, at the supposed instigation of Russia, meditates the invasion of Herat and Kundahar.
- 1837 January. The Portuguese troops at Demaua revolted.
- A great action fought between the Affghans, and Sikhs, the former gaining dear avictory.

- February 2. The Dutch defeated at Boonjal, in Sumatra.
 March. The Pallee Plague had extended throughout Marwar.
 April 22. The "Order of British India" and "Order of merit" announced in the *Gazette*. A severe drought prevailed all over the country.
 June 27. Accounts from Moulinein that Tharavaddie had deposed his brother and seated himself on the Throne.
 July. King of Oude died. Disturbance at Lucknow by the Begum. Nusserood Dowlat placed on the throne by the Company's Resident
 August. Intelligence received of William Fourth died June 20th. Queen Victoria proclaimed
 September. A comprehensive Steam Communication Association formed in Calcutta and (conditional) subscribers names recorded
 December. Government resolved to adopt Darjeeling as a station for the resort of invalids.
- 1838 February 3. Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore bestowed a donation of *one lac* of rupees to the District Charitable Society.
 June. 6. The Inhabitants received a refusal to their Petition, praying for the establishment of trial by jury in civil cases.
 September 8 The Persians raised the siege of Herat.
 November 12. Sha-Sooja marched out of Loodiana
 -24. Meeting to re-petition Parliament to revoke the Black Act
 December. 13. New Criminal Act published
- 1839 February 11. The Ameers of Scinde refuse to allow a free passage to the British troops through their territories to Afghanistan, and it was expected Sir John Keane would immediately invest Hyderabad, which was garrisoned by a large body of Beloochees.
 14. Major General Nott crossed the Indus with the Infantry division of the Army.
 15. News received of an engagement between the Bombay troops and the Ameers of Scinde at Hyderabad.
 March 18. Proclamation of Lin, the Imperial Commissioner of China, demanding the surrender of all the Opium belonging to Foreigners.
 19. Edict of the Hoppo, prohibiting foreigners from quitting Canton.
 25. The Foreign merchants pledge themselves not to introduce any more Opium into China.
 26. Sir John Keane, with the Bombay army, joined Shah Sooja and Mr. McNaughten near the Bolan Pass.
 28. Stoppage of Trade announced.
 30. The Bolan Pass crossed by the army in 5 divisions.
 April 9. Abolition of the Persian and substitution of the Vernacular in Judicial language and Revenue Proceedings, publicly notified by the Government.
 May 8. Installation of Shah Sooja.
 30. The Chowringhee Theatre was totally destroyed by fire.
 July 13. Kurruck Sing, Runjeet's eldest son, ascended the throne of the Punjab.
 August 7. Triumphant entry into Caubul.
 21. The *Sans Souci* opened this evening.
 November 11. War actually commenced in China.
 18. The Rajah of Sattarah placed on the Guddee.
 December 30. In consequence of a squadron of Chinese Junks having engaged the British Frigates *Hyacinth* and *Volage*, about 8 or 900 Chinese were slain, the Chinese Admiral wounded, and Commissioner Lin was forced to report to the Emperor, his inability to deal with the barbarians, and recommend the shutting of the Chinese ports to all foreigners for three years.
- 1840 January 4. The extracts from the provincial papers published this day announce that the prisoners confined in the fortress of *Ghuzni* had effected an escape; that prize property to the extent of 10 lacs of rupees had been found at *Khelat*; that the Khyberres had come to terms were to return the property they plundered, and receive 80,000 rupees for their trouble in plundering it.
 February 17. The establishment of a Nunnery at Calcutta announced.
 July 5. Chusan taken
 October 10. Intelligence received from China relating to the blockade of the Bogue.

- 1840 November 4. The interesting surrender of Dost Mahomed to our Envoy and Minister in Cabool, after having defeated the 2d Bengal Cavalry, by a desperate charge.
- 12 Dost Mahomed marched from Cabool escorted by our troops.
- 16 Various news from China. The capture of Capt. Anstruther. A small engagement with the *Alligator* and the Chinese at Amoy. The wreck of the *Indian Oak* on the Lu Choo Islands: of the crew of the *Kite* being still kept prisoners; and finally that the Europeans threatened to punish Governor Lin, and by way of recompense to pay two millions to the English.
- 17 Intelligence received of the Forts at Amoy having been demolished by our ships of war.
- Death of Kuiruck Sing, King of Lahore.
- 18 Intelligence received of the death of Nao Nahul Sing by the accident of a ban falling upon him while accompanying his father's funeral.
- December 19. Foundation stone of the Metcalf Building laid.
1841.
- Jan. 15. The Mendicity Act came into operation in Calcutta.
- Feb. 10. Sheer Singh, who had fled from Lahore, before the forces collected by the Queen Dowager Chund Koor, returns on the 17th of January, through the Mint gate of Lahore, and owing to the defection of Chund Koor's troops, takes possession of the city. The Ranees shuts herself up in the Sumnon Boorj, or citadel, and a fierce battle is waged till the morning of the 16th, much to the detriment of the non-belligerent liegemen, one thousand and fifty of whom fell victims to the cannonading. Through the intervention of Rajah Dhian Singh, however, the Ranees's party ultimately capitulate, and she becomes a state prisoner, subsequently nominally receiving a jagheer of six lakhs of rupees for her support.
15. Accounts received via Penang, of the capture, on the 22nd December 1841, by the Nicobar people, in Nankowry or Ho-Ho harbour, of the Whaler *Pilot*, and the destruction of all but a few of the crew, who escape in a boat. The *Cruizer*, with which the party fell in, entered the bay indicated, and burnt the villages, the natives having run into the bush.
16. Intelligence from China received on the 7th January, the Chinese forts were attacked by our forces, and carried, with great slaughter among the Chinese, and but twenty-three wounded on our side. On the 8th, the force moved up to the Bogue forts, but concessions being made by the Chinese, hostilities were stayed.
- The negotiations terminate, in the cession, by Keshen, pending a reference to the Emperor, of the island of Hong-kong to the British, and the Chinese to pay six millions of dollars for the seized opium, and the arrangement of equal intercourse between British and Chinese functionaries.
- On the 26th January, the British flag was hoisted at Hong kong, and the island taken possession of by the British authorities. Chusan to be restored to the Chinese.
- Mar. 17. Reports reach Calcutta of the retirement of our Resident, Major Todd, from Herat, in consequence of the offensive conduct of Yar Mahomed.
- April News to the 29th of February is received from China. Hostilities renewed. On the 26th two of the Bogue forts were taken without loss on our side, but severe loss to the Chinese. The engagement lasted two hours and several hundred prisoners were taken. Our ships of war had proceeded towards Canton.
- The *Queen*, Steamer, arrives from Canton, stating, that all the Bogue forts had been taken by the British, and our troops had got possession of the factories on the 29th March. The trade was opened pending a reference to the capital, and Keshen sent a captive to Peking.
- May 23 Dost Mahomed and his son arrive in Calcutta, and are located at Allipore.
- Aug. 7. Intelligence is received from China, to the 30th of May. Canton had been attacked on the 27th, 28th and 29th of May and after a stubborn resistance, carried by our troops, who are stayed in the pursuit of their conquest to a final consummation, by the orders of

Capt. Elliot, who agrees to ransom the city for six millions of dollars, on condition that the Farfar troops evacuate it. This measure disgusts the whole of the forces.

- Nov. 5. An Arab fort near Aden taken and blown up by our troops.
 19. The road to Cabul is closed by the enemy. General Sale is at Gunda-muck.
 The insurrections commence in consequence of Sir W. H. McNaughten having cut down the allowances of the Gbilyees and Khyberies.
 24. On the 30th October, General Sale's Brigade is attacked at Gunda-muck, but repel the enemy.
 27. Rumours reach town of further risings in Afghanistan. The population of Cabul are up in arms, and Shah Soojah, Sir W. H. McNaughten and all our troops, are shut up in the cantonments of Sees Sung and in the Balla Hissar.
 Statements reach Calcutta, that Sir Alexander Burnes and his brother Charles Burnes, had been murdered by the insurgents at Cabul, and that the city was besieged. Engagements had taken place between our troops and the rebels. Sir Alexander Burnes's house had been burnt to the ground, and the greater part of Cabul reduced to ashes.
- Dec. 4. Government received despatches, confirming all the rumours of our troops at Cabul and Jellalabad being besieged by the Afghans, without provisions, as well as of the murder of Sir A. Burnes and several other officers. In several actions, at both places our troops had been victorious, but without driving off the enemy, who still hemmed them in. Very serious apprehensions entertained for the safety of the troops.
 The Oolooos attack General Sale on the 11th of November, at Jellalabad, but are defeated, with great slaughter.
 A single regiment—Ghoorkahs at Chareka, hold the place against several thousands of the enemy.
 Capt. Ferris, being attacked at Pesh Bolack, fights his way to Lallpore, when he is succoured by the Mormud Chief.
 The Garrison at Alli Musjed, 150 strong, under Mr. Markeson, holds its ground against the enemy for five days, when it is relieved.
 14. On the 17th of November the troops at Cabul gain a complete victory over the rebels, but only drive them off a little way, and there are scarcely any provisions in the town.
 Captain Woodburn and 150 troops are murdered in a fort close to Candahar.
 16. The gallant Goorkah corps at Charekar is cut to pieces by the enemy. Lieut. Haughton being the only officer who escaped, and he lost a hand.
 News from China to the 11th October says, that Chusen is captured by our forces on the 1st of October and Ningpo on the 7th. We lose very few men—the Chinese very many, and the soldiers refuse to fight us any more.
 Foundation Stone of the Alms House laid with masonic honors.
 1842.
- Jan. 2. Letters from Candahar of the 3d December, 1841, mention that Colonel MacLaren's brigade was forced to fall back on Candahar, in consequence of the snow and frost killing the baggage cattle.
 6. Worse and worse accounts of the state of the troops at Cabul—provisions begin to fail, and the enemy besiege the camp more closely.
 Rumours of our troops being still more closely invested at Cabul, and the enemy being highly elated and making pompous overtures of peace.
 Prince Zemaun Khan, it is said, is proclaimed king, Jubber Khan appointed Vizier, and Ukhbir Khan Commander-in-Chief of the army.
 The enemy tell Sir W. H. Macnaughten to give up Shah Soojah, and they will permit him to leave the country.
 10. Departure of Dwarkanauth Tagore in the *India* steamer, *en route* to England.
 22. Distressing news from Afghanistan is received up to the 25th December. Sir W. H. Macnaughten is shot by Akhbar Khan, Dost Mahomed's eldest son; and Captain Trevor of the 3d cavalry, and four other officers, cut down by the Afghan sowers.
 Major Eldred Pottinger assumes charge of the mission, and negotiates with the Afghan chiefs for the immediate withdrawal of our troops from Cabul,

- Jan. 29. News received from Cabul to the effect that our troops had marched from that city in conformity with the terms of a treaty entered into with the Affghans by Sir E Pottinger.
- Rumours also arrive that they have been massacred by the Affghans at the end of the third march from Cabul.
- From Jullalabad the news is to the 9th January, that Brigadier Sale had refused to comply with the requisition of Sir E Pottinger and General Elphinstone to evacuate Jullalabad.
31. Authentic news received from Cabul of our troops having evacuated cantonments on 7th January, of their being subsequently attacked by the Affghans in the Koord Cabul Pass, and none but Doctor Brydon having arrived at Jullalabad, the rest being supposed to have been massacred by the insurgents.
- The ladies were given over to Akbar Khan, and the sick to Zeman Mahomed Khan.
- Feb. 1. The Government issue a proclamation to carry on the war in Affghanistan with the utmost rigor.
10. A detailed account reaches Calcutta of the entire destruction of the Cabul force by the Affghans.
15. Letters received from Jullalabad to the 24th January say, that Shah Shoojah had very unaccountably managed to subdue all the contending Chiefs, though, it was believed only temporarily, and obtained the paramount power, he had appointed the principal leaders of the insurrection to fill the most influential situations in the state.
- Letters from Major Pottinger and Captain G P Lawrence, announced their own safety, and that of Ladies Sale and Macnaghten, and several general officers and subalterns at the fort of Badeenbad. They described themselves as being well treated under the care of Muhomed Akhbar Khan.
28. Lord Ellenborough arrives on the *Cambrian*, to assume charge of the Governor-General ship of India.
- Mar. 14. Lord Ellenborough holds his first levee, from which the native gentlemen are excluded.
- April 4. Ghuznee evacuated by Lieut.-Colonel Palmer.
11. The treasury fraud tried in the Supreme Court and decided against Government.
19. News arrives of Ukhbar Khan's followers deserting him.
22. The Khyber Pass forced by General Pollock on the 5th April, the Affghans completely routed and afraid to plunder even our baggage; nine men killed on our side, and twenty wounded. Our troops force their way to Ah Musjeed.
22. Lawrence Peel, Esq, took his seat as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
27. Suspension of the Honorable Mr Eschine, by the Governor-General, for writing in the papers, in vindication of Sir W H Macnaghten, against the wish of Government.
28. News received of the total defeat of the Affghans under Mahomed Akhbar Khan, by the garrison of Jullalabad.
- May 2. Shah Shoojah killed by his nephew, a son of Zeman Shah.
3. The battering and taking of Lalporeah by General Pollock.
4. Rumours that Akhbar Khan had offered to treat for the delivery of the prisoners in his possession and to come in himself, not being implicated in the murder of Sir W H Macnaghten.
6. Junction of the forces under General Pollock and Sale at Jullalabad.
16. Captain Colin Mackenzie arrives from Jullalabad, with propositions from Ukhbar Khan to General Pollock, for the ransom of the British prisoners in his custody. The propositions are rejected.
- General Elphinstone dies of a disease brought on by fatigue and anxiety, and his body is sent into Jullalabad by Akhbar Khan, to prove that he died a natural death.
25. Junction of General England's brigade with General Nott's at Candahar after an engagement in the Khojuck Pass.
- Intelligence of the death on the 17th May, of His Majesty Mahomed Ali Shah, King of Oude.
- Intelligence received from the Resident at Lucknow that the Prince Soorajah, eldest son of the late King, ascended the throne of Oude on the 17th May.

- May 26.** Return of Captain Mackenzie a second time from Tazreen to Gunda-muck, in order to treat for the prisoners.
- June 2.** David Hare, the friend of India, expired.
- 6.** Dreadful Storm in Calcutta prevailed on the 3d and 4th, by which every ship, boat, and house, was more or less injured, and none slightly. Much loss of life and property was caused by the tempest.
- 8.** News received from China of an engagement at Tserkee between our forces and the Chinese, some say 900, others ten thousand Chinese soldiers were destroyed, with the loss of only one on our part.
- 10.** Report of Akhbar Khan having been defeated by Futteh Jung, who urges General Pollock to advance upon Cabul forthwith.
- 22.** Defeat of the enemy by the garrison of Kelate-i-Ghizie—150 of the enemy put *hors de combat*. One mater killed, and two soldiers wounded on our side.
- 24.** Col. Wymer defeats the Affghans, under Sufter Jung, near Kelate-i-Ghizie. The enemy suffered greatly.
- 25.** General Nott defeats the Affghans near Candahar, under Atta Mahomed, Ukkhar Khan and other renowned Chiefs, and completely disperses them.
- July 5.** Tidings from China to the 27th May, mentioning that the Emperor had fled from Peking, telling his "invincible soldiers" to defend themselves against the barbarians.
- 8.** The Rev. Mr. Street is dismissed from his office as Secretary to the High School, on account of entertaining Puseyitish doctrines.
- An order passed for Staff Appointments to be conferred only for periods of five years.
- Aug. 5.** Captain Troup comes into Jullalabad on the 15th July, to negotiate for the relief of the British prisoners.
- 9.** The Supreme Court convicts J B Jones, of stealing a bit of paper, worth three pice, from the Lottery Committee, and thus shew that they covertly countenance lotteries, though disallowed by Act of Parliament.
- 11.** Akhbar Khan's kind treatment to the ladies and the children proved
- Sept. 7.** Order for the force at Jullalabad to advance on Cabul, the Seikhs keeping Jullalabad for us
- 10.** Loss of a great portion of the right wing of H M 62d regiment by a storm, which capsized the boats in which they were, near Bhauguljore.
- 13.** General England's victory over the Affghans in the Kojuck Pass. General Nott defeats the Affghans near Guznee. General Pollock signally defeats the Affghans at Mammoo Khail.
- Oct. 1.** General Nott's occupation of Guznee on 2d October, after having a second time defeated Shumshodeen and his host.
- 3.** Dreadful loss of life in the Old China Bazar from an explosion of gunpowder; 35 lives lost.
- Important news of Peace having been concluded with China on the 30th August, after our troops had taken the forts of Chung-aeang-loo up the Yang-tze-keang river, and anchored off Nankin.
- The Chinese to pay twenty-one millions of dollars, to pay the expenses of the war, and cede Hong-kong to us in perpetuity, and open the ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-choo, Foo, Ningpo and Shanghai to our trade, and to allow us to have Consuls at them, and a Resident at Peking.
- 4.** General Pollock defeats the Affghans in the Jugdulluck Pass in gallant style.
- 8.** Severe engagement of General Pollock with Akhbar Khan, Ameenollah and Mahomed Shah Khan, &c., and about 20,000 Ghizies at Tazeen; the enemy suffered great loss, our own not being very slight.
- 12.** Authentic accounts of the fall of Cabul and Guznee to the forces under Generals Pollock and Nott—Flight of Akhbar Khan to Kohistan.
- 13.** The burial of the bodies of the troops who had been massacred during the disastrous retreat from Cabul.
- 15.** Recovery of the British prisoners from Akhbar Khan, through the agency of Suloo Khan, in the vicinity of Bamecan. The British guarantee to give the chief 25 000 rupees, and a pension of 300 rupees a month.
- 17.** Proclamation of Lord Ellenborough, by which he directs the withdrawal of the troops from Affghania.
- The order awarding rewards to the troops employed in Affghamstan.

- Oct. 18 John E Lyall, Esq. sworn in Advocate-General of the Supreme Court.
24. Letters from a Cabul say, that on 20th September, General McCaskill's brigade encountered the enemy at the fort of Istalif—the enemy were under the command of Ameen Oolah Khan, and strongly posted with artillery. After a severe engagement and great loss on our side, they were completely routed with great slaughter.
- Nov. 3. News that General McCaskill had levelled the fort of Chareekur, and General Pollock had caused the great covered bazar at Cabul to be destroyed.
6. Letters from China mention that the second instalment of the ransom money had been paid, and that the whole might be expected in two years.
7. Severe gale at Madras on the 27th October. Several ships lost, and much damage done to others.
8. The new water engine at Chandpaul Ghant finished.
10. Publication of the order directing the liberation of Dost Mahomed and the other Affghan prisoners.
12. Severe shock of an earthquake felt at 10 o'clock at night.
14. Letters from Jullalabad to the 23d October state, that General McCaskill was attacked in the Jeddulluck Pass, and had some 50 or 60 men killed and wounded.
- General Nott's rear was also attacked both in the Huft Kotul and in the Pass; he had seven officers wounded, and about 80 men placed *hors de combat*. Our troops met with further annoyance moving through the Tuzeen Pass. General Pollock's force suffered a little, but General Nott's suffered very much, losing about fifty men killed and wounded.
- The rear guard under Colonel Wilde, belonging to McCaskill's division, was attacked by the Khyberrees near the narrow gorge, on the road between Lundikhaneh and Ali-Musjeed. Two guns captured, several officers and 60 sepoys were killed by the enemy.
28. Her Majesty's Government have bestowed a pension of £1,000 per annum, on Major General Sir Robert Sa'le, G. C. B., for the lives of himself, Lady Sale, and Mrs. Sturt, for his gallantry in the Affghan turmoil.
30. Order by the Governor-General restoring the gates of the Temple of Somnauth of the Hindoos, captured from the Affghans at Guznee.
- Dec. 12. Lord Ellenborough has ordered 27,000 seers of sweetmeats for the native troops, to be distributed at the rate of a seer a man on their arrival at Ferozepore.
10. Letters from Sukkur to the 27th November mention, that a large force was to march to Hyderabad, to compel the Ameers to give up their territories to us.
- 1843.
- Jan. 2. A letter from Nerbudda to the 21st December, states, that Heerapora was attacked in open day, and re-occupied by the insurgents, who put to death a great number of our police, who garrisoned the place, and plundered "Somnathur."
- Official announcement of the closing of the 5 per cent., and the opening of a new 4 per cent. loan.
17. Account of the atrocious conduct of the local authorities of Formosa, in putting to death the shipwrecked crew of the unfortunate vessels the *Ann* and the *Nerbudda*, amounting to more than 150 persons, reached Calcutta.
18. Sir Henry Pottinger issues a Proclamation, demanding from his Celestial Majesty the heads of the local officers at the island of Formosa, and the confiscation of their property, for the benefit of their murdered victims' families.
- Feb. 13. The ship *Enterprise*, boarded by pirates in the Chinese waters, her captain, James Sharpe, his chief officer, Mr. Wilson a passenger, and tea taster to the firm of Messrs. Turner and Co., four Manila sailors, and a Chinese woman, were murdered, her valuable cargo plundered, and the vessel set on fire.
18. Death of the Maha Rajah of Gwalior announced.
28. Severe hail storm at Colgong, which completely destroyed the crops.
- Mar. 1. Opening of Seal's college.
- The *Sans-Souci* Theatre was sold at auction for the sum of co.'s rs. 41,000.

Mar. 4. Appearance of a comet, which caused some sensation among the native community in Calcutta.

7. Rumour that the Government had at length determined on abolishing the lottery.

The installation of his Highness Maharajah Serahjee Rao, Scindiah Bahadur, on the musnud of Gwalior announced.

8. Intelligence from Kurrachee, to the 21st February, reaches Calcutta, of a splendid victory near Hyderabad, and surrender of the city to the troops under the command of Sir Charles Napier,—upwards 1,000 of the enemy were left dead upon the field, amongst whom were six of the principal chiefs, with not fewer than 4,000 wounded. Our casualties amounted to 254 killed and wounded, including 18 officers. Our troops had found about two crores of treasure in Hyderabad, belonging to the Ameers, of which they had taken possession.

18. An account of another outbreak in Lower Scinde reaches Calcutta. A party of 59 sepoys, under a native officer, had been to a man cut to pieces by the insurgents, near Tatta.

The Scindians muster strong at this side of Hyderabad, with the intention of making an incursion into Catch. A force of English troops is despatched to Mandavie, for the purpose of being prepared for such an event.

Report that the Soomrees had massacred about 120 pilgrims, at a city called Kerbella, and that they plundered and levelled it to the ground.

22. Letters from Scinde to the 1st March mention, that captain Jones, of the 21st N. I., had been captured by the Scindians and barbarously murdered. His murderers were afterwards captured and executed.

Report that the Ameers had escaped, and collected about 3,000 followers, and that Sir Charles Napier had entrenched himself in the Residency.

23. Annexation of Scinde to the British Empire, by an order from the Governor General.

Sir Charles Napier appointed Governor of the province of Scinde.

Ceremony of the investiture of Generals Pollock and Sal, with the Grand Crosses of the Bath, on the 13th March, at Agra.

April 15. News reaches Calcutta, of the engagement on the 24th March near Hyderabad,—the enemy's force 20,000 strong, after a severe action were broken and completely dispersed by the force under the command of Sir C. Napier. The whole of their guns, eleven in number, were captured and four thousand men and upwards were killed and wounded. Our loss amounted to 39 killed and 223 wounded.

20. Accounts received of the wreck of the *Lady Clifford* on the 2d April, on a rock about three miles below Mouthmen.

June 7. Total wreck of the *Pink* near Banjermassing—crew saved.

An account of the destruction of the Island of Nias by earthquake, reaches Calcutta.

17. Loss of the *Hero of Malown* near Cochin, all on board except one man was saved.

The *Amelia Thompson* foundered at Sea, about eighty miles E. by S. of Madras, on the 23d May; seven of her crew met with a watery grave.

19. Report that all the Danish settlements in this country had been sold to the British Government for twelve lakhs of rupees.

20. Loss of the ship *Christopher Rawson*, on a reef 15 miles off Palo Sapatu—crew saved.

Five junks attacked by pirates in the neighbourhood of Singapore, six men were killed and thirteen wounded.

July 1. Wreck of the brig *Thomas Rickinson*, on the reefs off Poundre-d'Or—crew saved.

Wreck of the *Queen Victoria*, on the reefs of the S. W. coast of Rodrigues, on the 7th April; the chief officer, a passenger, and three of the crew met a watery grave, in attempting to swim on shore.

14. The official announcement of the session of the Sandwich Islands to the British Government, by King Kamehameha the III., on the 25th February, 1843, reaches Calcutta.

Lord Ellenborough arrives in Calcutta from the Upper Provinces,—resumes his seat in council, and appoints, under the 63rd section of the charter, W. W. Bird, Esq., Deputy Governor of Bengal.

Mr. Blundell is removed a second time by Lord Ellenborough, who appoints

- Colonel Butterworth to fill his situation in the government of the Straits Settlements.
- Aug. 4. Reported murder of Shah Kauran, of Herat, by his Vizier Yar Mahomed.
5. Report that the Peninsular and oriental company's steamers were to be despatched from Suez to Bombay, before proceeding along the proper route to Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, which caused great agitation amongst the public of the presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.
8. Sir Hugh Gough assumed the office of Commander-in-Chief of the East India Company's forces in India.
10. Intelligence of the brig *Vigilant* being dashed to pieces on the coast of Madagascar.
12. The marine board abolished, by an order of the Government.
14. Major Irvine appointed superintendent of marine.
23. A letter from Nowgong to the 4th August mentions, that fifteen relations of Sipahcees were attacked by a gang of dacoits, in the jungles between the cantonments of that place and Ajmeer, who killed four of the party and wounded one severely.
26. From Borneo, the intelligence is, that Her Majesty's ship *Samarang*, employed in surveying the China seas in dropping down the Sarawak river, struck on a rock at the very top, at high water, fell over and filled.
- Sept. 6. Government issue an order, warning their servants against making documents public except by their special order. —
11. Orders passed by Government, directing the formation of a body of troops (to be designated the "Army of Exercise," upon the banks of the Jumna, under the personal command of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
- Landour and Mussoorie visited by the heaviest fall of rain ever experienced — enormous masses of earth fell on the roads, and swept away the edges in some parts—several lives were lost, occasioned by an earthship at Landour.
19. News that the *Victoria*, steamer, with all the August mails, had been obliged by stress of weather to put back to Bombay, after having been ten days out.
20. Death of Mann Singh, Rajah of Jodpore, announced.
- Loss of the *Memon*, steam frigate, off Cape Guardafui, on the night of the 1st August, about 450 miles from Aden. Crew and passengers all saved, but the whole of the July mails were lost.
- The *Captain Cook*, a 750 ton ship, with coals for Aden, was wrecked on Burnt Island—crew saved.
28. Important intelligence reached Calcutta, of the murder of Shere Singh and his son Purab Singh, by Sirdar Ajeet Singh, on the morning of the 13th September.
- The royal palace taken by a powerful body of troops,—every child and all of Shere Singh's and Pertab Singh's wives brought out and murdered; amongst the rest, one of Shere Singh's sons only born the previous evening.
- Duldeep Singh, the only remaining son of Runjeet Singh, a lad only ten years old, proclaimed to the throne.
30. Intelligence from Lahore to the 21st September mentions, that Ajeet Singh had slain Dhyani Singh, and that Heera Singh, the son of the latter, had with a large force broken open the gates of the fort, seized Ajeet Singh, Lena Singh and others, put them to death, exposed their heads in the plain, and threw their bodies in the bazar. Six hundred men were slaughtered on both sides.
- The city of Lahore looted of every thing of any value.
- A strong Sikh guard was placed on the banks of the Sutlej, opposite Ferozepore, to prevent any one from crossing, and all the boats on our side of the river ordered to be sunk.
- Oct. 10. A letter from Chandernagore mentions, that four boats laden heavily with men, women, and children, (amounting at upwards of 100 persons) were upset, and all met a watery grave.
- Mr. Thomason appointed to the Governorship of the North Western Provinces.
11. Death of Sir John Norton, the Madras Judge, announced,

- Oct. 16. The news from Lahore is, that the families of Sirdars Lena Singh and Ajeet Singh had been seized, and all put to death, except a son of the former, nine years old, and their villages mercilessly plundered, by order of Rajah Heerah Singh.
23. Mr. Paymaster Routh, of H. M. 15th Hussars, sentenced by a court martial to seven years' transportation, for embezzlement of large sums of money.
27. The loss of the *Lord Lowther* announced on one of the Pyramids of the South Sands off Parcelar Hill, Penang—crew and cargo saved.
31. The *Government Gazette* extraordinary announced the intended despatch of the Governor-General to the Upper Provinces.
- Nov. 1. The Cape papers bring the welcome intelligence of an accommodation with the Port Natal Boars.
3. An accident at the *Sans-Souci*. Mrs. Leach's dress caught fire—and great alarm was excited, as it was imagined the building was on fire also.
7. The Marwar succession question settled in favor of Ahmednugger,—the choice falling not on the young heir of that house, but on his father Tukht Singh, who has been unanimously elected, and whose son accompanies him as Prince Royal. Tukht Singh, is a descendant of the "Herori Jesswant."
- Wholesale system of tyranny of the planters in the Mofussil brought to public notice by a native paper called the *Probakar*.
9. From Lahore the news to 19th October is that Rajah Heera Singh had cruelly murdered, Messrs B. Lee Ram and Bhaee Goormuckh Singh, and ordered their bodies to be thrown into the river, and appropriated all their property, jewels, &c. to himself.
- The whole of the Punjab is in a very disturbed state.
- The detachment of the Shikawuttee brigade under Major Forster attacked the insurgents, who had taken possession of Kotepootlee and took the fort, unassisted by a corps of Jeypore troops who accompanied them, and remained passive.
- The *Cerneen* states, that 19,631 Indian coolies, men, women and children, arrived in the Mauritius since the raising of the prohibitions.
10. The Penang papers to the 14th October bring intelligence of the murder of the captain of the ship *Harriet Scott* by a party of Malay convicts who were being carried to Bombay.
11. Murderous assault on the late Mr Taylor in Messrs Cook and Co.'s H—very stables, brought to public notice by Mr. W. Trevor Law.
- Death of Rajah Hurree Roy Holkar on the 24th October.
14. Dreadful hurricane at Vizagapatam, which nearly destroyed that station.
15. Sukkur letters to the 25th October give most deplorable accounts of the sickness among the troops there. Upwards of 600 patients in each of the native hospitals, and a large number of the officers were laid up.
16. Report that a detachment of 50 sepoy's belonging to the 5th N I commanded by Captain Leader attacked a band of about 200 insurgent Moplas in the neighbourhood of Calicut, and killed every one of them. Captain Leader was severely wounded, having been stabbed in the neck and stomach.
23. Intelligence received from Jeypore to the effect, that Major Forster had taken with a small force the strong fort of Khetree occupied by an enemy full 3,000 in number, and that the loss of the enemy amounted to sixty killed and 150 wounded, and that of the British to 35 men wounded.
24. Arrival of the *Bentinch*, steam vessel, announced.
- A letter from China, to the 14th October states, that the "supplementary Treaty" was signed by Sir H Pottinger and the Imperial Commissioner Keying, on the 9th October, and had been despatched to England.
25. Departure of Lord Ellenborough for the Upper Provinces.
29. Government refused to entertain the propositions of Messrs Paton and Robinson, for an increase of the house tax.
30. Draft act published for the establishment of a new court for the hearing of petty civil cases, in lieu of the present Court of Requests.
- Dec. 1. In consequence of an announcement by the Peninsula and Oriental Company, the shareholders have called upon the Sheriff to convene a meeting to consider the subject of steam communication between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and Aden.

- Dec. 1. A Meeting held at the Bombay Hall of Commerce to memorialize the Government at Home, upon the acceleration of Steam Communication between England and India.
- The launch of the 24-gun frigate built for His Highness the Imam of Muscat, from the new Mazagon Dock-yard, took place on the 23d November last, it is to be named after our Gracious Queen Victoria.
4. The intelligence from Gwalior is, that the Khasgceewalla and his family were prisoners, and on their way to Agra, under the charge of a battalion of Colonel Jacob's troops.
5. Letters from the Punjab mention, that the British Government had proposed terms to the Lahore Government, and that these involved the reception of a Resident there, and a free right to march our troops to Peshawar.
6. Preliminary steam meeting at the Town Hall.
7. News from Gwalior report the return of the Khasgceewalla.
8. The Khasgceewalla it appears, was made over to Colonel Jacob, with a view to send him to Agra, to give him up to the British authorities; but a portion of the troops and sirdars having objected to it, his departure was postponed, and a deputation has gone to Agra to wait upon the Resident, to obtain sanction of his being kept as a state prisoner within the territories of Gwalior. Raj Secundur has already received his discharge from Seetoolen, and the troops are being paid off.
- Ratification of the Supplementary Treaty between their Majesties, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of China.
- Destructive fire at Canton destroyed the Danish and Spanish houses, and a portion of the French; but there was sufficient time for the inmates to save their treasure and most valuable effects. The ancient Temple of Pak-tai-ween was burnt down, as well as about 1,200 houses.
9. News from Rangoon of the death of the King's second illegitimate son the Prince of Pakhan, by cholera.
11. Great steam meeting held at the Town Hall.
14. Report that all the European Officers are to be dismissed from the Lahore service, and steps are taken for putting Jowahir Singh to death.
15. News from Gwalior, that several of the Khasgce's people have been apprehended and sent into Colonel Jacob's camp as prisoners.
- Sickness among the troops at Sukkur.
16. At Akyab, the cholera and small-pox were making great ravages.
18. Sir George Pollock has been appointed to officiate as Resident of Lucknow, during the absence of Sir W. Nott.
- Rajah Golab Singh and Rajah Heerah Singh have agreed to dismiss all foreigners from the service of the Maharajah.
20. Abercromby Dick, Esq., has returned to the presidency and resumed his seat in the Sudder Dewanny Court.
- Arrival of the Governor General at Agra.
- The Steamer *Windor Castle* is to ply between Garden Reach and Hooghly.
- Annual Meeting of the Seamen's Friend Society.
21. On the 25th ultimo an order was issued at Lahore confiscating all the jagheers of Jowahir Singh.
- The Rajah Goolab Singh made a present to the Maharajah, on the 26th ultimo, of two boxes with golden saddles and trappings, 101 pieces of gold, 500 rupees in silver, for alms; 5 swords, 5 daggers, 5 spears, matchlocks, and one lakh of rupees.
22. A rumour is prevalent that a declaration of war has been issued against the Gwalior Government, though on what particular ground is not announced.
25. Extract of a letter from Gwalior mentions, that a second attempt was made to send Khasgee to Agra, but the troops of Colonel Jacob's camp mutinied and refused to allow Seetolen's sepoys to convey him away.
26. *On dit*, that the furiously are to be stopped.
27. Extract of a letter from the Lt. Wing of the Army of Exercise, dated 16th December mentions, that that force was to break ground on the 18th instant and move upon Gwalior.
28. Draft of an Act for the suppression of minor lotteries appeared in yesterday's Gazette.
- Extract of a letter dated 19th December mentions, that the march of the

Left Wing of the Army of Exercise has been countermanded, and only a portion of that force will proceed to Gwalior, the Khasee has after all been delivered up to the British authorities, and the young Prince has joined his Lordship's camp.

Dec. 30. Calcutta Races commence, 1844.

Jan. 1. Intelligence from Bundelcund of a skirmish near Simmereah between a detachment of the 61st N. I., and a party of insurgents on the 3d December 1843.

3 The news from Gwalior is that matters are amicably settled.

A report that a regulation is about being passed by the Court of Directors with a view to promote the study of "Hindustani" amongst the European Officers attached to the Native Army.

Donation to the Free Church of Scotland of 5,000 Rs. by an unknown person.

4. Meeting held at Madras to memorialize the Home Authorities against any interruption of the direct line of Steam Communication between Calcutta, Madras, and Suze.

5 News of the sickness at Hong-Kong—Death of Major Eldred Pottinger, C. B.

6. News of an engagement and victory gained by our forces near Gwalior, and death of Colonel Sanders Deputy Military Secretary with the Governor General.

8. Lord Dalhousie. The 61th N. I. sent a round-robin to Genl. Lumley expressive of their disinclination to go to Scinde.

9. *On dit*, that Colonel Ontram has been nominated to succeed Sir Henry Pottinger as Governor of Victoria and Plenipotentiary in China.

10 Sir P. regina Maitland has been appointed Governor of the Cape.

13 Expulsion of the Sikhs from Peshawar.

Sickness at Sukkur.

16. The latest news from Gwalior states that matters are amicably settled there.

17 The Governor General has ordered a public letter to be addressed to Mr J. Michle thanking him for the valuable assistance rendered by him to the wounded British soldiers at the late engagement near Gwalior.

18. The appointment of Deputy Surveyor General of India has been given to Captain Wroughton.

19 Col. Stubbbs has been appointed Governor of Gwalior and Commander in Chief of all the forces in the country belonging to the Scindia.

20. News of the 9th instant from Gwalior mentions that a treaty had been signed by Lord Ellenborough. The 19th instant had been fixed for seating the young Prince on the throne.

The Quarter Master Generalship of the Queen's troops in India has been given to Major General Valiant, C. B., vice Major General Churchill, C. B., killed in battle.

23 The Sikh gatherings on the other side of the Sutledge are said to be only defensive measures.

Nothing more has been heard of the reported expulsion of the Sikhs from Peshawar.

Considerable apprehension is entertained that an insurrection will break out amongst the Beloochees in Scinde.

It is said that Sir Geo. Pollock or Sir William Nott is likely to succeed Sir William Casement as member of the Supreme Council.

24. Sir Charles Napier has been appointed to the Colonelcy of the 22d Regt. H. M. foot.

The Court of Directors have declined to sanction the extravagant scale of charges, made by the Bombay Government for freight by the Government steamers between Bombay and Suze.

26 News of the 14th instant from Gwalior is that Lord Ellenborough intended to start for Calcutta, on the 23d or 24th instant.

27. China. Victory of the Imperial Arms over the Mountaineers of Kokoron.

A new Tariff for the trade of Macao was brought into operation on 1st December 1843.

On dit, that Major General Wagh (Auditor General of Madras) is to be appointed a member of the Supreme Council.

- Jan. 2. Report that there is to be an Express Steamer to carry home the Gwalior despatches.
29. Loodhnaah. The Seikhs are still gathering in great numbers on the other side of the river, but apparently not with hostile intentions.
30. It is said that a new institution is to be raised on the ruins of the Mechanics' Institution and to be called the "Calcutta Lyceum."
- A resident has been appointed at Gwahor.
- Lt. Col Banson 1st N. I. has been appointed Secretary to the Military department in the room of the late Lieutenant Colonel E. Sanders.
- Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers of the Civil Fund.
31. The Governor of the Straits Settlement, has been proposing to impose a duty on the Penang trade.
- Feb. 1. It is said that Yar Mahomed, Khan of Herat, has allied himself with the Russians.
2. News from Gwalior of the Installation of his Highness Jyajeo Rao Scindia, which took place on the 20th ultimo; and of Lord Ellenborough's visit to the fort.
3. The Furloughs are opened and all officers proposing to apply for leave to Europe on private affairs are to forward their applications to the Adjutant General's office.
- The army of Gwalior is dissolved and the corps which formed it are on their way to their several assigned destinations.
5. News from Lahore of the 17th January mentions that that place is in rather an unsettled state.
- News from Peshawar of the 20th January mentions that Dost Mahomed and Akbar Khan are at Jullahabad with 5,000 horse and openly avow their intention to attack Peshawar.
6. A Prospectus brought forward at the Meeting of the Steam Tug Association to form a new company having for its object the navigation of the Ganges by Steam, and ultimately of the other Indian Rivers and the Indian seas.
7. News from Ferozepore that there has been a fight at Cabul between the Dost and his nephew, Nawab Zoman Khan.
10. James Calder Stewart, Esq. has been confirmed in the Secretaryship of the Union Bank at a salary of 2,000 Rs a month.
- The Delhi Gazette of the 31st inst. gives a report that the young Maharajah Dhuleep Singh had fallen a victim to intrigue.
12. Reports of disturbances in Bexur.
14. *On dit*, that the whole of the Madras troops at Jabulpore, Hussingabad, and Nursingpore are forthwith to be relieved by regiments from Bengal.
15. A report prevails that the Body Guards are to be formed into a 12th regiment of Cavalry.
16. The *Hindoostan* Steamer struck on the James and Mary Sand. Semaphore announces she is afloat again and gone out to sea.
- The *Khasgeewallah*, it is said, is to be sent forthwith to Calcutta.
17. The largest flight of locusts ever known passed over Subagur, in Upper Assam, on the 27th, 28th and 29th January last.
- News from Oude of the 7th inst. mentions that the King has given his sanction to the dismissal of the Oude army, in lieu of which there is to be a large British contingent. Not a rupee of the revenue has been realized on account of incompetent hands being employed.
19. Mussorie and Landour. Severe snow storms, attended with strong winds, which have much damaged the houses.
- Sir Robert Sale has been obliged to leave Sukkur on account of an attack of the fever.
20. The only news from Lahore is of the formal installation of Dhuleep Singh which took place on the 2d inst.
23. *Gwalior*. News of the celebration of the nuptials of His Highness Jiahjee Rao Scindia.
24. News from Singapore of the 18th ultimo, mentions that the Chinese inhabitants have sent an address, accompanied with a handsome umbrella, by a person proceeding to England, to be presented to Mr. Bonham late Governor of the Straits Settlements.
25. The 34th and 64th regiments N. I. have refused to proceed to Scinde without service batta.

Feb. 20. Arrival of the Governor General in Calcutta.

March 1. The Government has ordered that the troops which served in Scinde last year are to receive six month's batta, and those which served in the late Gwalior campaign are to receive an additional six month's batta.

The removal of Mr. Staniforth from the chief commissionership of Cuttack.

2. It is mentioned that Colonel Stacy is to fill the post of Resident at Gwalior.

Bombay Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and his lady have given £40,000 sterling at once in charities.

It is said that Government is about to abolish the regulation permitting officers, on sick certificates, at the Cape and New South Wales, to retain their appointments.

8. The building of the barracks was put a stop to, on the 25th February, at Loodiana, on account of some 3,000 Seikhs making their appearance immediately opposite.

9. Shock of an earthquake felt at Gowhattee 23th February.

11. Two shocks of earthquakes felt at Monghyr on the 5th March.

Prospectus of the New General Steam Navigation Company.

A proposition to set on foot a subscription for a testimonial to be presented to the Rev. Mr. LeBas, late Principal of Haileybury.

12. Proposition for building a new church at Kidderpore.

A severe gale at the Mauritius which injured several vessels.

April 1. Lahore news letters mention that Akhbar Khan had taken Bajour but met with stout resistance, many persons on both sides being taken prisoners; and that Akhbar Khan had levied contributions from the residents of Larmeer and the surrounding country.

2. A deputation from the new Steam Company waited upon the Governor General for the purpose of getting a charter, his Lordship willingly promised them one.

Meeting of the Members of the Mechanics' Institute, to establish a new Institution to be called the "Calcutta Lyceum."

3. Letters from Ferozepore mention that Tej Singh had deserted to Akhbar Khan, and that Peshawar was actually in the possession of the Sirdar.

Rumour that the Governor General had determined on separating the functions of Magistracy and Police as vested in the civil servants of the Company.

The 34th regiment N. I. disbanded at Meerut, with ignominy, for mutinous disobedience of orders.

5. Letters from Ferozepore mention that the whole of the mutinous corps had given in, and that they had consented to march to Scinde.

6. The intelligence from the Punjab is that Suchet Singh, who had joined the rebels, had been attacked by Heera Singh, near Lahore, his force dispersed and himself killed.

From the Mauritius the news is that the American whaling vessel *Macon*, laden with 2,100 barrels of oil, the Schooner *Ann* from Table Bay, and the *Surat Merchant* from Calcutta, with 147 coolies on board, had all got aground on the reefs of Fort St. George.

9. Letters from the banks of the Sutlej mention that Heera Singh had bought over the troops at Lahore, sallied out with a large force against Suchet Singh and Rae Singh (who came by invitation of the soldiery to take possession of the Town with only 500 followers) and completely defeated them, slew both Suchet Singh and the associate chief. The number of dead and wounded is reported great on both sides.

A ball and supper given at the Town Hall, to Vice Admiral Sir W. Parker, less numerously attended than was expected.

10. A young Brahmin, 19 years of age, baptized by the Reverend John Anderson, in the Free Church Mission House, Madras.

11. The Hong Kong Register brings intelligence of the opening of a Criminal and Admiralty Court at Hong Kong.

12. Letters from Lahore to the 31st March mention that Seelcot had fallen before the troops of Heera Singh, after 24 hours hard fighting, and that the Seikhs had lost about 200 killed and wounded.

A meeting at the Town Hall, for the purpose of consolidating the arrangements for the proposed Calcutta Lyceum.

- April 16. Death of Sir W. Casement, carried off by cholera, announced.
17. The army determine not to delegate to the Directors of the Military Fund the right of appointing their Home Agent.
 18. A letter from Lahore mentions that no less than 95 females of the family of Rajah Suchet Singh sacrificed themselves at Lamba on hearing of the death of the Chief.
 23. First number of a new weekly journal entitled the "*Hindusthan*," published.
 24. The Ameers of Scinde arrive in Calcutta, on the *Tenasserim*, from Bombay.
 26. The sons of the late Furdoonjee Soorubjee Paruck, of Bombay, undertake the charitable and exemplary act of building a Dhurrumsalla to accommodate the halt, the lame and the blind of the Zoroastrian community.
 27. The Delhi Gazette of the 20th April, mentions that a sanguinary conflict took place in Lahore, between Goolah Singh and Heera Singh, in which many hundreds are said to have fallen on both sides, and that a rumor prevailed that Pundit Julla was amongst the killed.
- Letters from Scinde to the 10th April mention that serious disturbances had taken place in advance of Shikarpore, that the Beloochees had carried off some 1,100 head of cattle, and subsequently advanced within a few miles of the town and burnt a large village.
30. The screws of W. A. DaCosta & Co., 12, Clive Street, destroyed by fire.
- May 3. Rumor that Heera Singh had enlisted nearly all the seceders from the ranks of the 4th and 60th regiments N. I.
6. Annual Meeting of the Bengal British India Society.
 7. The great Bazar at Simlah destroyed by fire.
- The news from Cabul is that Golaum Khan with Newab Jambher Khan and Newab Khan, in conjunction, had raised a rebellion to dethrone Dost Mahomed.
9. The news from the Bundelcund is that scarcely a week passes without villages being plundered and burnt.
 10. A letter from Kurachee to the 23d April mentions that captain Tait, with his horse, and captain Fitzgerald, with the camel corps, attacked Poolajee, and were beaten off by Bejee Khan and his followers, with a loss of ten killed and twenty wounded.
- At Shikarpore all was not quiet as Shere Mahomed was there stirring up the people and plundering several of the villages.
- The 64th regiment N. I. had again mutinied on their arrival at Sukkur.
11. Letters from Batavia of the 8th February mention, that there had been a serious disturbance at Balli Badlong and that all the gentlemen belonging to the Maals Chappys establishment had been murdered by the natives. The Dutch Government despatched a force to quell and punish the insurgents.
 13. The news from Lahore is, that the country was on the eve of another great and bloody revolution. Golaub Singh had collected about 14,000 troops for the purpose of demanding satisfaction from the murderers of his brother, and that he openly declared he had no confidence in the sovereign and his minister.
 14. Appearance of the first number of the Calcutta Quarterly Review.
- The *Union Steam Tug Company* announced by Messrs. Apar and Co. Report that Shere Mahomed had put six of his wives, whom he most loved, to death, on his flight from Meerpore, and that he had sworn to avenge their blood on his enemies the British.
18. The Overland April mail brings the intelligence that the Court of Directors had decided on an increase of European Officers to the Indian Army.
 20. Lahore news-letters mention, that the Court of Lahore were in great consternation on hearing of the approach of Attur and Bawir-Wair Singhs' forces, and a strong opinion prevailed at Court that the British were at the bottom of their movements.
- The Lord Bishop of Calcutta laid the foundation stone of a new church, to be called Trinity Church, at Mussoorie.
21. Accounts from Lahore state that a bloody battle had been fought between the troops of the Maharajah and those of Attur Singh and that it ended in a great slaughter of the latter and the death of their leader.

- May 22.** From Landour the news is that the Depôt Hospital was reduced to ashes by fire, and that Dr. Murray had actually carried most of the patients on his back to his house for shelter.
- The Delhi Gazette of the 14th May, reports that the Supreme Government is positively to be removed to Allahabad.
- 24.** Lord Ellenborough ordered twelve hundred rupees worth of sweet-meats to be distributed amongst the native troops to enable them to celebrate the Queen's Birth day.
- 25.** The Governor General held a Durbar, when all the native Gentlemen of rank and dignity attended, in honor of Her Majesty's Birth day.
- 27.** The news from Lahore is that the head of Attur Singh had been presented to the Rajah Heera Singh on the 10th May.
- 28.** A New Steam Tug Company announced by Messrs. Allan, Duffell & Co. in connexion with Mr. Richard Green of London.
- 29.** Fireworks on a large scale in honour of the Queen's Birth Day.
- June 1.** The admirers of the late David Hare celebrate the anniversary of his death.
- 5.** The *Eastern Steam Company*, for traffic with the Straits and China, formed this day.
- The *Calcutta Star* announces that Lord Ellenborough has taken a house at Garden Reach; many surmises as to the reason.
- 7.** The *Hurkaru* comments on certain reported duels at Mussoorie & Simlah.
- 8.** The *Agra Ukhbar*'s declaration that he had been hoaxed into publishing a fictitious account of a "Simlah Tragedy," republished in Calcutta.
- 10.** Slight shock of an earthquake felt at Monghyr.
- 11.** Mr. Ross of the Botanic Gardens publishes some excellent details of the best mode of Propagating Plants in India.
- Extensive Robbery at the Mint.
- 15.** Calcutta startled from its propriety by the announcement, per Overland Express, that Lord Ellenborough had been recalled and Sir Henry Hardinge appointed to succeed him.
- Mr. W. W. Bird** takes his seat as Acting Governor General under the usual salute.
- The Overland Mail further reports that Sir George Pollock has been appointed Member of the Supreme Council; and that Mr. T. H. Maddock has been knighted.
- Mr. C. B. Greenlaw**, the great apostle of Steam Communication, dies on this eventful day, just as news comes that a bi-monthly Mail is to run between England and India.
- 20.** News arrives via Lahore that the Persians are besieging Herat in aid of the sons of Shah Kamran.
- The *Hurkaru's* News writer at Lahore states that the Seikhs, on the representation of their Vakeel at Ferozepore, are preparing for war with the English.
- Messrs. Holmes and Allan, Secretaries Union Insurance Company, expose through the Friend of India, an extensive system of river dacoity.
- 22.** An attempted highway robbery by European soldiers from the Fort.
- 25.** Correspondence showing the share which Dr. J. R. Martin had in procuring the medical service boon published, with list of Calcutta subscribers for a testimonial to him.
- 26.** The newspaper discussion on Lord Ellenborough's recall, which was becoming languid, revived by "a valuable communication" to the *Englishman* from a writer signing himself J. R. L.
- Action for libel, "*Waller vs. Clarke*," decided in Supreme Court; verdict for Plaintiff—damages Rs. 500.
- 28.** An important commercial case, "*Seumberreum vs. Hope River Insurance Company*," tried in the Supreme Court before a full Bench; a verdict for Plaintiff.
- 29.** A Meeting of Military men at the Town Hall, to carry out the proposal of an entertainment to the Ex-Governor General as Friend of the Army.
- 30.** Accounts reach Calcutta of the great meeting between Sir Charles Napier, and the Chiefs of Scinde at Hydrabad, on the Queen's birth day.
- July 1.** First appearance of the *Calcutta Magazine and Daily Treasury*. (P. S. Also its last.)
- 3.** The barque *Camaien* from Liverpool, with a cargo worth £60,000, totally lost while at anchor off Kedgeroe.

July 4. *The Friend of India*, by desire, contradicts the report of a duel at Mussoorie.

The *Aura Akhbar*, received to-day, describes the effect of the news of Lord Ellenborough's recall on the Court of Gwalior.

Another attempt at highway robbery, on the Maidaun, by soldiers.

8. Letters received from Lahore, mention the death of Kushial Sing, and that two of his wives performed Sutte on his funeral pile.

The validity of the will of the late Sir Wm. Casement tried in the Supreme Court; set aside as informally executed.

9. The Madras papers, mention the death of Mr. J. P. Cropley, of the *Examiner*.

The *Hurkaru* quotes a Cabool news-letter, which states that the son of Shah Kurnan had defeated and put to death Yar Mahomed of Herat.

11. One of the Mysore Princes has been sent to gaol for six months for an assault on a female servant.

The *Hurkaru's* Lahore news-letter states that Heera Singh had made a vow to plant his banner on the walls of Fort William after the Dusserah Holidays.

12. News of another mutiny of the 64th N. I. promulgated in Calcutta.

15. Great sale of Government presents, at Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s, commences to day.

16. The Moulmein papers say that Tharawaddie has purchased the Steamer *Windsor Castle*.

The *Hurkaru* publishes an elevation and description of the column to be erected at Dum-Dum, to the Troop of Artillery destroyed in Afghanistan.

18. News from the Punjab that Heera Singh had dismissed all the French and English officers in the Sikh Service.

19. Grand Dinner to the Commander in Chief at Simla.

22. Mr. A. G. Muckenzie, elected Managing Director and Secretary of the India General Steam Navigation Company.

23. The new Governor General of India, Sir Henry Hardinge, arrives at Calcutta, per the Steamer *Hindustan*.

29. The Governor General held his first levee.

Farewell dinner of the Military to Lord Ellenborough at the Town Hall. Lord Ellenborough the sole guest on the occasion.

Aug. 1. Lord Ellenborough, the Ex-Governor General, embarks on the *Tenasserim* Steamer en route to England via Suez.

3. Died Ramcomul Sein, Dewan of the Bank of Bengal, a learned and public spirited man.

5. The Governor General holds his first Durbar.

10. The Parental Academy has received a donation of Rs. 2,000 from Sir Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy of Bombay.

12. News received of the return to port of the Steamer *Semiramis* with the Bombay July mail.

13. Foundation Stone of a Church for the seceders from the Scottish Establishment laid near Wellesley Square.

15. A rumoured extension of the Abkaree system produces a great stir among the candidates for employment in that department.

21. It is announced the literary Rajah Kalikishen Bahadour has received a letter from Queen Victoria, and it is suggested that as a token of gratitude he should present Rs. 3,000 to the Calcutta Lyceum.

A Gale and heavy rain at Calcutta.

24. Correspondence between the Bengal Government and Mr. R. M. Stephenson, on the subject of Railways for India published in the Calcutta Gazette.

26. A meeting of the Laudable Life Assurance Society called for to day to determine on a tribute to the memory of the late C. B. Greenlaw, so very badly attended as to lead to an adjournment.

31. A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* reveals certain misdoings of the Dewan of the Rajah of Mysadul.

Sept. 1. A meeting of Native Gentlemen to vote an address to Mr. W. W. Bird, on his departure from the country. Objections raised to the day of meeting, it being Sunday.

- Sept. 3. It is stated that Government has received from Colonel Sheil, a copy of a letter from Dr. Wolff, at Bokkara, positively declaring that Colonel Stoidart and Captain Conolly had been executed there.
6. It is announced that Mr. Lang, has resigned his situation as Vakeel of the Sulder Dewanny, and Mr. Charles Glas, appointed thereto.
5. Major Wood, principal A. D. C. to the Governor General, fired at by European footpads, while returning from his evening ride across the Esplanade. The ruffians on their capture turned out to be deserters from the Artillery.
11. The Government Gazette announces the offer from Baboo Mutty Loll Seal of a piece of ground for a Fever Hospital.
12. Intelligence received, via Madras, of the wreck of the brig *Sir Archibald Campbell*.
13. The news from Loodiana is that the Suddezye Princes there have determined to march on Cabul!
- The Governor General distributes prizes at the Martiniere. His first public appearance
- Public meeting at the Town Hall to vote in address to Mr. Bird, Deputy Governor of Bengal, on his leaving India.
14. The Governor General, in his carriage, stopped on the road by an unfortunate petitioner from Joudpore.
- 18 The *Hurkaru* announces that the above petitioner has had an audience of the Governor General.
19. Bombay Papers mention that serious riots had occurred at Surat in consequence of an obnoxious impost having been laid upon salt
- The same papers mention the capture of Alloo Paroo a wealthy native implicated in the burning of the *Belvidere*.
- A fire on board the *Isabella Cooper* lying at Jackson's Ghant caused by some of the crew in attempting to steal rum.
20. Major General Sir George Pollock, G. C. B., arrives from Lucknow and takes his seat as 3d ordinary member of the Supreme Council.
- The Jesuits cease to be connected with Seal's College.
- 23 The *Agra Ukhbar* brings intelligence of a conspiracy having been formed at Gwalior against the life of Ram Rao Phulkea the minister. The attempt at assassination had failed.
24. A letter from the *Hurkaru's* Cabool News Writer mentions a great victory obtained by three sons of Dost Mahomed over the Tartars.
24. A Correspondent of the *Hurkaru* charges Rajah Kistmath Roy of Barhamptore with barbarous and revolting cruelty to a dependant.
26. Letters from Lahore mention that an army had been ordered to Jumbhon against Golaub Singh. The troops having been twice before ordered off and recalled, make some difficulty about starting
30. Lahore News still warlike; reinforcements have been despatched to the Army sent against Golaub Singh.
- Oct. 3. The General Order, directing the relief movements of the Army, published in Calcutta.
4. It is announced that the Mullick Family intend to celebrate the Doorga Poojah by releasing all the Petty Court Debtors confined in the gaol. The gaol crowded in consequence.
- Punjab Letters state that a collision had occurred between some of the troops of Golaub Singh and of the Maharajah, in which the former had the advantage.
7. Extracts from Bombay papers announce that an insurrection or a rebellion of the Sebundies, a corps in the service of the Rajah of Kolapore, in Belgium, had called for the despatch of a British force to that quarter.
- A numerously attended meeting held at the Town Hall determines on an address of welcome to Major General Sir George Pollock on his arrival in Calcutta.
9. The Governor General distributes the Prize Medals at the Hindoo College.
11. A discussion raised in the Newspapers on the expulsion of nine students from Hoozhly College; the expelled students having printed a pamphlet containing *their* account of the affair.
- 12 The Gazette of this evening contains a notification from the Governor General that henceforth, in selecting the employees of Govern-

ment, a preference will be given to those who have taken advantage of the opportunities of instruction afforded them by the educational establishments of the country.

14. A flower show at the Town Hall under the auspices of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

Mr. Stoerqueler's Farce of "*Polkamania*" performed at the *Sans Souci* with indifferent success.

17. The Bombay papers mention the appointment of Colonel Outram as Commissioner to settle the affairs of Kolapore.

19. An attempt made by certain Bahoos to revive the attractions of the Doorgah Poojah Nantches by securing the services of European actors.

Lahore Letters mention the death of Devan Sewan Mull of Multan, one of the ablest of the Seikh Chiefs.

25. The News from the Punjab is that the armies of the Maharajah and of Golaub Singh continue to confront each other but do not come to an engagement.

29. A meeting of the members of the *Calcutta Lyceum* to adopt rules and regulations for that institution.

The Bombay Papers bring certain intelligence of the capture of the Fortress of Sumnugurh, in the Kolapore state, after a protracted resistance.

31. Rajah Kistnath Roy of Berhampore, lying under the imputation of atrocious cruelty leading to the death of one of his servants, shoots himself dead on hearing that he was to be apprehended to take his trial. The suicide took place in Calcutta.

Nov. 2. The address of welcome to Sir George Pollock, with about a thousand signatures, presented by a deputation.

4. News received in Calcutta of the murder, near Mynpoorie, of Captain Alcock, of the Quarter Master General's Department, a victim to a gang of dacoits, who mistook him for Mr. Unwin the Magistrate of the district.

6. The coroner's inquest on the late Rajah Kistnath Roy, after an investigation lasting several days, bring in a verdict of *felo de se*.

10. Two new Steam Tugs, the *Lion* and the *Unicorn*, arrive from England.

14. The Chaplain of Midnapore, publishes in the *Englishman* his excommunication of the Church Committee of that station.

16. The Supreme Government of India passes an act for regulating the emigration of native laborers to Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad.

18. The result of the Court Martial on the mutineers of the 6th Madras Cavalry, published in Calcutta. Two men to be shot, eleven transported for life, and three to be imprisoned for two years.

19. Formation of the *Ganges Steam Navigation Company* announced in Calcutta.

22. Lahore letters, received to day, contain accounts of the dreadful ravages of the plague in Afghanistan, 400 or 500 dying daily in Cabul.

25. A meeting of Natives to vote thanks to the Governor General for the Education Order.

27. The *Englishman* publishes intelligence (brought by his own SPECIAL MESSENGER!) of a rebellion in Cashmere.

30. It is announced in Calcutta that Colonel Ovens, Commissioner-elect in the Kolapore district, had been seized by the insurgents there and confined in a strong fort.

Dec. 1. News received in Calcutta, that the people of Sawunt Warree have joined the insurgents of Kolapore.

6. At a meeting of the friends of the proposed *Hooghly Steam Tug Company*, it was resolved to purchase the Steamers *Lion* and *Unicorn* recently arrived from England, and to employ them in the port as Cabs.

11. Further accounts received of the ravages of the plague in Cabool. Among its victims are said to be the wife and a son of Akbar Khan.

12. News arrives of the release of Colonel Ovens, by the Kolapore people; and of the capture of their forts Poonulla and Bomanghur. Lieut. Col. Hicks, killed by a cannon-ball at the storming of the former.

14. An address signed by upwards of 500 natives presented to the Governor General, thanking him for the Educational Notification.



THE
APPENDIX.

THE APPENDIX.

PART I.

Acts of Parliament relating to India.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S NEW CHARTER.

ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO.

GULIELMI IV. REGIS.

CAP. LXXXV.

An Act for effecting an arrangement with the *East India Company*, and for the better Government of his Majesty's *India Territories*, till the thirtieth day of *April*, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

[28th August, 1833.]

WHEREAS, by an act passed in the fifty-third year of the reign of his Majesty King *George the Third* intituled an act for continuing in the *East India Company*, for a further term, the possession of the *British Territories* in *India*, together with certain exclusive privileges, for establishing further regulations for the Government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said company's Charter, the possession and Government of the *British territories* in *India* were continued in the united company of *Merchants of England* trading to the *East Indies*, for a term therein mentioned; and whereas the said company, are entitled to or claim the lordships and island of *St. Helena* and *Bombay*, under grants from the crown, and other property to a large amount in value, and also certain rights and privileges not affected by the determination of the terms granted by the said recited act; and whereas the said company have consented that all their rights and interest to or in the said territories, and all their territorial and commercial, real and personal assets and property whatsoever, shall, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same, be placed at the disposal of Parliament, in consideration of certain provisions hereinafter mentioned; and have also consented, that their right to trade for their own profit, in common with other his majesty's subjects, be suspended during such time as the government of the said territories shall be confided to them; and whereas it is expedient that the said territories now under the government of the said company, be continued under such government, but in trust for the crown of the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and discharged of all claims of the said company to any profit therefrom to their own use, except the dividend hereinafter secured to them, and that the pro-

53 G. 3 c. 134

emperor of China, and of trading in tea, continued to the said company by the said act of the fifty-third year of King George the Third, shall cease.

IV. And be it enacted, that the said company shall, with all convenient speed, after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, close their commercial business, and make sale of all their merchandize, stores, and effects at home and abroad, distinguished in their account books as commercial assets, and all their warehouses, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and property whatsoever, which may not be retained for the purposes of the Government of the said territories, and get in all the debts due to them on account of the commercial branch of their affairs, and reduce their commercial establishments as the same shall become unnecessary, and discontinue and abstain from all commercial business, which shall not be incident to the closing of their actual concerns, and to the conversion into money of the property hereinbefore directed to be sold, or which shall not be carried on for the purposes of the said Government.

Company to close their commercial business, and to sell their property not retained for government.

V. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall prevent the said company from selling, at the sales of their own goods and merchandize by this act directed or authorized to be made, such goods and merchandize, the property of other persons, as they may now lawfully sell at their public sales.

Company not prevented from selling goods, the property of other persons.

VI. And be it enacted, that the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, shall have full power to superintend, direct, and control the sale of the said merchandize, stores, and effects, and other property hereinbefore directed to be sold, and to determine from time to time, until the said property shall be converted into money, what parts of the said commercial establishments shall be continued and reduced respectively, and to control the allowance and payment of all claims upon the said company, connected with the commercial branch of their affairs, and generally to superintend and control all acts and operations whatsoever of the said company, whereby the value of the property of the said company may be effected; and the said Board shall and may appoint such officers as shall be necessary to attend upon the said board during the winding-up of the commercial business of the said company, and that the charge of such salaries or allowances as his Majesty shall by any warrant or warrants under his sign manual, countersigned by any chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, direct to be paid to such officers, shall be defrayed by the said company, as herein-after mentioned, in addition to the ordinary charges of the said board.

Board of Control to superintend the sale of the property, the reduction of the commercial establishments, payment of commercial claims, &c.

Board to appoint officers to attend them during the winding-up of the commercial business.

VII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said company to take into consideration the claims of any persons now or heretofore employed, by or under the said company, or the widows and children of any such persons, whose interests may be effected by the discontinuance of the said company's trade, or who may from time to time be reduced, and, under the control of the said board, to grant such compensations, superannuations, or allowances (the charges thereof to be defrayed by the said company as hereinafter mentioned) as shall appear reasonable; provided always, that no such compensations, superannuations or allowances shall be granted, until the expiration of two calendar months after particulars of the compensation, superannuation or allowance proposed to be so granted shall have been laid before both houses of Parliament.

The company may consider claims of commercial officers reduced, and, under the control of the Board, grant compensations.

The particulars thereof to be laid before Parliament every year.

VIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that within the first fourteen sitting days after the first meeting of Parliament in every year, there be laid before both houses of parliament the particulars of all compensation, superannuations, and allowances so granted, and of the salaries and allowances directed to be paid to such officers as may be appointed by the said board, as aforesaid, during the preceding year.

Company's debts and liabilities charged on India.

IX. And be it enacted, that from and after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, all the bond debt of the said company in Great Britain, and all the territorial debt of the said company in India, and all other debts which shall on that day be owing by the said company, and all sums of money, costs, charges, and expenses, which after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four may become payable by the said company in respect or by reason of any covenants, contracts, or liabilities then existing, and all debts, expenses, and liabilities whatever, which, after the same day, shall be lawfully contracted and incurred on account of the Government of the said territories, and all payments by this act directed to be made, shall be charged upon the revenues of the said territories; and that neither any stock or effect which the said company may hereafter have to their own use, nor the dividend by this act secured to them, nor the directors or proprietors of the said company, shall be liable to or chargeable with any of the said debts, payments, or liabilities.

While India is under the government for the company, their property to continue subject to execution.

X. Provided always, and be it enacted, that so long as the possession and government of the said territories shall be continued to the said company, all persons and bodies politic, shall and may have and take the same suits, remedies, and proceedings, legal and equitable, against the said company in respect of such debts and liabilities as aforesaid, and the property vested in the said company in trust as aforesaid, shall be subject and liable to the same judgments and executions, in the same manner and from respectively, as if the said property were hereby continued to the said company to their own use.

A dividend of 10% per cent. per annum, to be paid on the company's stock, by half yearly payments in Great Britain.

XI. And be it enacted, that out of the revenues of the said territories, there shall be paid to or retained by the said company, to their own use, a yearly dividend at the rate of ten pounds ten shillings *per centum per annum*, on the present amount of their capital stock; the said dividend to be payable in Great Britain, by equal half-yearly payments, on the sixth day of January and the sixth day of July in every year; the half-yearly payment to be made on the sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Dividend to be subject to redemption by Parliament after April 1854, on payment of 250% for 100% stock.

XII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the said dividend shall be subject to redemption by parliament upon and at any time after the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, on payment to the company of two hundred pounds sterling for every one hundred pounds of the said capital stock, together with a proportionate part of the same dividend, if the redemption shall take place on any other day than one of the said half yearly days of payment; provided also, that twelve months notice in writing, signified by the speaker of the house of commons, by the order of the house, shall be given to the said company, of the intention of parliament to redeem the said dividend.

Notice of redemption.

If the company be deprived of the government of India.

XIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if on or at any time after the said thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hun

dred and fifty-four, the said company shall, by the expiration of the term hereby granted, cease to retain, or shall by the authority of parliament be deprived of the possession and government of the said territories; it shall be lawful for the said company, within one year thereafter, to demand the redemption of the said dividend, and provision shall be made for redeeming the said dividend, after the rate aforesaid, within three years after such demand.

XIV. And be it enacted, that there shall be paid by the said company into the bank of England, to the account of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, such sums of money as shall in the whole amount to the sum of two millions sterling, with compound interest after the rate of three pounds, ten shillings *per centum per annum*, computed half-yearly from the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, on so much of the said sums as shall from time to time remain unpaid; and the cashiers of the said bank, shall receive all such sums of money, and place the same to a separate account with the said commissioners, to be intitled "The account of the security fund of the India company;" and that as well the monies so paid into the said bank as the dividend or interest which shall arise therefrom, shall from time to time be laid out, under the direction of the said commissioners in the purchase of capital stock in any of the redeemable public annuities transferable at the bank of England; which capital stock so purchased, shall be invested in the names of the said commissioners on account of the said security fund, and the dividends payable thereon, shall be received by the said cashiers and placed to the said account, until the whole of the sums so received on such account shall have amounted to the sum of twelve millions sterling; and the said monies, stock, and dividends, or interests, shall be a security fund for better securing to the said company the redemption of their said dividend, after the rate hereinbefore appointed for such redemption.

XV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said commissioners for the reduction of the national debt from time to time, and they are hereby required, upon requisition made for that purpose by the court of directors of the said company, to raise and pay to the said company such sums of money, as may be necessary for the payment of the said company's dividend by reason of any failure or delay of the remittances of the proper funds for such payments; such sums of money to be raised by sale or transfer or deposit by way of mortgage of a competent part of the said Security Fund, according as the said directors, with the approbation of the said board, shall direct; to be repaid into the bank of England to the account of the security fund, with interest after such rate as the court of directors, with the approbation of the said court, shall fix out of the remittances which shall be made for answering such dividend, as and when such remittances shall be received in England.

XVI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that all dividends on the capital stock forming the said security fund, accruing after the monies received by the said bank to the account of such fund shall have amounted to the sum of twelve millions sterling, until the said fund shall be applied to the redemption of the said company's dividend, and also all the said security fund, or so much thereof as shall remain after the said dividend shall be wholly redeemed after the rate aforesaid, shall be applied in aid of the revenues of the said territories.

dia, they may demand redemption of the dividend.

Company to pay to commissioners for reduction of the national debt 2,000,000/.

to be placed to account of the Security fund of the company.

Monies and dividends to be laid out in securities, and all funds placed to the same account, until the whole amounts to twelve millions.

Commissioners for reduction of national debt, upon requisition of court, may raise money for paying the dividend in case of failure or delay of remittance of proper funds.

Application of dividends of security fund and that fund itself in aid of revenues.

Company's dividends, to be paid out of the revenues in preference to other charges and 2,000,000, to be paid out of debts due from the public and by sale of stock.

Subject to such provision, revenues and monies, to be applied to service of India and purposes of this act under control.

Not to prejudice persons claiming under a covenant between the company and the creditors of the Nabobs of Arcot, &c.

His majesty may appoint commissioners for the affairs of India.

Ex officio commissioner.

XVII. And be it enacted, that the said dividend on the company's capital stock, shall be paid or retained as aforesaid, out of such part of the revenues of the said territories, as shall be remitted to Great Britain, in preference to all other charges payable thereout; in Great Britain; and that the said sum of two millions sterling shall be paid in manner aforesaid, out of any sums which shall, on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, be due to the said company from the public as and when the same shall be received, and out of any monies which shall arise from the sale of any government stock on that day belonging to the said company, in preference to all other payments thereout; and that subject to such provisions for priority of charge, the revenues of the said territories, and all monies which shall belong to the said company on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and all monies which shall be thereafter received by the said company, from and in respect of the property and rights vested in them in trust as aforesaid, shall be applied to the service of the government of the said territories, and in defraying all charges and payments by this act created, or confirmed and directed to be made respectively, in such order as the said court of directors, under the control of the said board, shall from time to time direct; any thing any other act or acts contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XVIII. Provided also, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed or operate to the prejudice of any persons claiming or to claim under a deed of covenants, dated the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, and made between the said company on the one part, and the several persons whose hands should be thereto set and affixed, and who respectively were or claimed to be creditors of his highness the nabob *Wallah Jah*, formerly nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his highness the nabob *Omdul-ul-Omrah*, late nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, and now also deceased, and of his highness the *Amee-ul-Omrah*, on the other part.

XIX. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, by any letters patent, or by any commission or commissions to be issued under the great seal of Great Britain from time to time, to nominate, constitute, and appoint, during pleasure, such persons as his majesty shall think fit to be, and who shall accordingly be and be styled, commissioners for the affairs of India: and every enactment, provision, matter, and thing relating to the commissioners for the affairs of India in any other act or acts contained, so far as the same are in force and not repealed by or repugnant to this act, shall be deemed and taken to be applicable to the Commissioners to be nominated as aforesaid.

XX. And be it enacted, that the lord president of the council, the lord privy seal, the first lord of the treasury, the principal secretaries of state, and the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, shall, by virtue of their respective offices, be and they are hereby declared to be, commissioners for the affairs of India, in conjunction with the persons to be nominated in any such commission as aforesaid, and they shall have the same powers respectively as if they had been expressly nominated in such commission, in the order in which they are herein mentioned, next after the commissioners first named therein.

so to do, provided that such letter of attorney shall in every case express the name, or names of the candidate or candidates for whom such proprietor shall be so desirous of voting, and shall be executed within ten days next before such election; and the attorney constituted for such purpose shall, in every case, deliver the vote he is so directed to give, openly to the person who shall be authorized by the said company to receive the same, and every such vote shall be accompanied by an affidavit or affirmation to be made before a justice of the peace by the proprietor, directing the same so to be given, to the same or the like effect as the oath or affirmation now taken by proprietors voting upon ballots at general courts of the said company, and in which such proprietors shall also state the day of the execution of such letter of attorney; and any person making a false oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be held to have thereby committed wilful perjury; and if any person do unlawfully or corruptly procure or suborn any other person to take the said oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace as aforesaid, whereby he or she shall commit such wilful perjury, and shall thereof be convicted, he, she or they, for every such offence, shall incur such pains and penalties as are provided by law against subornation of perjury.

Repeal of restriction in 13 G. 3 c. 63, with respect to any person employed in the East India being chosen director.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, that so much of the act of the thirteenth year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled *an act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India company, as well in India as in Europe*, as enacts that no person employed in any civil or military station in the East Indies, or claiming or exercising any power, authority, or jurisdiction therein, shall be capable of being appointed or chosen into the office of director until such person shall have returned to and been resident in England for the space of two years, shall be and is hereby repealed; provided that if the said court of directors, with the consent of the said board, shall declare such person to an accountant with the said company, and that his accounts are unsettled, or that a charge against such person is under the consideration of the said court, such person shall not be capable of being chosen into the office of director for the term of two years after his return to England, unless such accounts shall be settled, or such charge be decided on, before the expiration of the said term.

If such persons has unsettled accounts, he shall be ineligible for two years unless they are sooner settled.

Court to deliver to board copies of minutes, &c. of courts of proprietors and directors, and of all material letters and dispatch.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, that the said court of directors shall, from time to time deliver to the said board, copies of all minutes, orders, resolutions, and proceedings of all courts of proprietors, general or special, and of all courts or directors, within eight days, after the holding of such courts respectively, and also copies of all letters, advices and dispatches whatever, which shall at any time or times be received by the said court of directors or any committee of directors, and which shall be material to be communicated to the said board, or which the said board shall from time to time require.

No official communications to be sent by the court until approved of by the board;

XXX. And be it enacted, that no orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications whatever, relating to the said territories or the government thereof or to the property or rights vested in the said company in trust, as aforesaid, or to any public matters whatever, shall be at any time sent or given by the said court of directors, or any committee of the said directors, until the same shall have been submitted for the consideration of and approved by the said board: and for that purpose that copies of

all such orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, which the said court of directors, or any committee of the said directors, shall purpose to be sent or given, shall be by them previously laid before the said board, and that within the space of two months after the receipt of such proposed orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, the said board shall either return the same to the said court of directors or committee of directors, with their approbation thereof, signified under the hand of one of the secretaries of the said board, by the order of the said board; or, if the said board shall disapprove, alter, or vary in substance any of such proposed orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, in every such case the said board shall give to the said directors, in writing, under the hand of one of the secretaries of the said board, by order of the said board, their reason in respect thereof, together with their directions to the said directors in relation thereto; and the said directors shall, and they are hereby required, forthwith to send the said orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, in the form approved by the said board, to their proper destinations. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the said board, by minutes from time to time to be made for that purpose and entered on the records of the said board, and to be communicated to the said court, to allow such classes of orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications as shall in such minutes be described to be sent or given by the said court without having been previously laid before the said board.

Except such classes of communications as the board may allow.

XXXI. And be it enacted, that whenever the said court of directors shall omit to prepare and submit for the consideration of the said board any orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters or communications, beyond the space of fourteen days after requisition made to them by order of the said board, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said board, to prepare and send to the said directors any orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, together with their directions relating thereto; and the said directors shall, and they are hereby required, forthwith to transmit the same to their proper destinations.

If the court omit to frame official communications for consideration of the board, they may prepare them.

Court to send them.

XXXII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall extend, or be construed, to extend, to restrict or prohibit the said directors from expressing, within fourteen days, by representation in writing, to the said board, such remarks, observations or explanations as they shall think fit, touching or concerning any directions which they shall receive from the said board; and that the said board shall, and they are hereby required to take every such representation, and the several matters therein contained or alleged, into their consideration, and to give such further directions thereupon, as they shall think fit and expedient, which shall be final and conclusive upon the said directors.

Representations may be made by the court as to official communications; and board to consider such representations, and give final orders.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, that if it shall appear to the said court of directors, that any orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters or communications, except such as shall pass through the said board as aforesaid, are contrary to law, it shall be in the power of the said board and the said court of directors, to send a special case, to be agreed upon by and between them, and to be signed, by the president of the said board and the chairman of the said company, to three or more of the judges of his majesty's court of king's bench, for the opinion of the said judges; and the said judges are hereby required to certify their opinion upon any case

If the court think the orders of the board contrary to law, the court of king's bench may certify their opinion on any case which may be agreed upon, such opinion to be conclusive.

so submitted to them, and to send a certificate thereof to the said president and chairman, which opinion shall be final and conclusive.

Board not empowered to appoint officers of the company, or to interfere with home officers.

XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, that the said board shall not have the power of appointing any of the servants of the said company, or of directing or interfering with the officers and servants of the said company, employed in the home establishment, nor shall it be necessary for the said court of directors to submit for the consideration of the said board, their communications with the officers or servants employed in their said home establishment, or with legal advisers of the company.

Directors to appoint a secret committee, who shall take the following oaths.

XXXV. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall, from time to time, appoint a secret committee, to consist of any number not exceeding three of the said directors, for the particular purposes in this act specified; which said directors so appointed, shall, before they or any of them shall act in the execution of the powers and trusts hereby reposed in them, take an oath of the tenor following: (that is to say,)

"I, (A. B.) do swear, that I will, according to the best of my skill and judgment, faithfully execute the several trusts and powers reposed in me as a member of the secret committee appointed by the court of directors of the India company; I will not disclose or make known any of the secret orders, instructions, dispatches official letters, or communications which shall be sent or given to me by the commissioners for the affairs of India, save only to the other members of the said secret committee, or to the person or persons who shall be duly nominated and employed in transcribing or preparing the same respectively, unless I shall be authorized by the said commissioners to disclose and make known the same.

So help me God."

Which said oath shall and may be administered by the several and respective members of the said secret committee to each other; and being so by them taken and subscribed, shall be recorded by the secretary or deputy-secretary of the said court of directors for the time being, amongst the acts of the said court.

If the board are of opinion that any matters wherein India or other states are concerned, require secrecy, the board may send official communications through the secret committee.

XXXVI. Provided also, and be it enacted, that if the said board shall be of opinion, that the subject matter of any of their deliberations concerning the levying war or making peace, or treating or negotiating with any of the native princes or states in India, or with any other princes or states, or touching the policy to be observed with respect to such princes or states, intended to be communicated in orders, dispatches, official letters, or communications, to any of the governments, presidencies in India, or to any officers or servants of the said company, shall be of a nature to require secrecy, it shall and may be lawful for the said board to send their orders, dispatches, official letters or communications to the secret committee of the said court of directors, to be appointed as is by this act directed, who shall thereupon, without disclosing the same transmit the same according to the tenor thereof, or pursuant to the directions of the said board, to the respective governments and presidencies, of officers and servants, shall be bound to pay a faithful obedience, hereby in like manner as if such orders, dispatches, official letters or communications had been sent to them by the said court of directors.

The court to submit to the board an estimate

XXXVII. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall, before the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight

hundred and thirty-four, and afterwards, from time to time, so often as reduction of the establishment of the said court or other circumstances may require, frame and submit to the said board an estimate of the gross sum, which will be annually required for the salaries of the chairman, deputy-chairman, and members of the said court, and the officers and secretaries thereof, and all other proper expences fixed and contingent thereof, and of general courts of proprietors; and such estimate shall be subject to reduction by the said board, so that the reasons of such reduction to be given to the said court of directors; and any sum, not exceeding the sum mentioned in such estimate, or (if the same shall be reduced) in such reduced estimate, shall be annually applicable, at the discretion of the court of directors, to the payment of the said salaries and expences; and it shall not be lawfull for the said board to interfere with or control the particular application thereof, or to direct what particular salaries or expences shall from time to time be increased or reduced; provided always, that such and the same accounts shall be kept and rendered of the sums to be applied in defraying the salaries and expences aforesaid as of the other branches of the expenditure of the said company.

of salaries of directors and other expences of the India house, which shall be subject to reduction.

The sum allowed to be applicable to such purposes, at the discretion of the court of directors.

Accounts of application to be rendered.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, that the territories now subject to the government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall be divided into two distinct presidencies, one of such presidencies, in which shall be included Fort William aforesaid, to be styled the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and the other of such presidencies to be styled the presidency of Agia; and that it shall be lawful for the said court of directors, under the control by this act provided, and they are hereby required, to declare and appoint what parts or parts of any of the territories under the government of the said company shall from time to time be subject to the government of each of the several presidencies now subsisting or to be established as aforesaid, and from time to time, as occasion may require; to revoke and alter, in the whole or in part, such appointed, and such new distribution of the same, as shall be deemed expedient.

Presidency of Fort William in Bengal to be divided into two presidencies.

The court to declare the limits from time to time of the several presidencies.

XXXIX. And be it enacted, that the superintendence, direction, and control of the whole civil and military government of all the said territories and revenues in India, shall be, and is hereby vested in a governor-general and counsellors, to be styled "The governor-general of India in council."

Government of India.

XL. And be it enacted, that there shall be four ordinary members of the said council, three of whom shall from time to time be appointed by the said court of directors from amongst such persons as shall be or shall have been servants of the said company, and each of the said ordinary members of council shall there at the time of his appointment have been in the service of the said company for at least ten years; and if he shall be in the military service of the said company, he shall not during his continuance in office as a member of council, hold any military command or be employed in actual military duties; and that the fourth ordinary member of council shall, from time to time, be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be servants of the said company, by the said court of directors, subject to the approbation of his Majesty, to be signed in writing by his royal sign manual, countersigned by the President of the said board; provided that such last mentioned member of council shall not be entitled to side or vote in the said council, except at meetings thereof for making laws and regulations; and

There shall be four ordinary councillors, three of whom shall be servants of the company.

No military officer to hold any command whilst a member.

The fourth member not to be appointed from the company's servants.

it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to appoint the commander-in-chief of the company's forces in India, and if there shall be no such commander-in-chief or the offices of such commander-in-chief and of governor-general of India, shall be vested in the same person, then the commander-in-chief of the forces on the Bengal establishment, to be an extraordinary member of the said council, and such extraordinary member of council shall have rank and precedence at the council board next after the governor-general.

Governor general and the members of council on 23d April 1834, to be so under this act.

XLII. And be it enacted, that the person who shall be governor-general of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, on the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be the first governor-general of India under this act, and such persons as shall be members of council of the same presidency on that day, shall be respectively members of the council constituted by this act.

Filling up vacancies in these offices.

XLIII. And be it enacted, that all vacancies happening in the office of governor-general of India, shall, from time to time, be filled up by the said court of directors, subject to the approbation of his majesty, to be signified in writing by his royal sign manual, countersigned by the president of the said board.

The governor general in council empowered to legislate for India, except as to matters herein mentioned.

XLIV. And be it enacted, that the said governor-general in council, shall have power to make laws or regulation for repealing, amending or altering any laws or regulations whatever, now in force or hereafter to be in force in the said territories, or any part thereof and to make laws and regulations for all persons, whether british or native, foreigners or others, and for all courts of justice, whether established by his majesty's charters or otherwise, and the jurisdictions thereof, and for all places and things whatsoever within and throughout the whole and every part of the said territories, and for all servants of the said company within the dominions of princes and states in alliance with the said company, save and except that the said governor-general in council shall not have the power of making any laws or regulations which shall in any way repeal, vary, suspend, or affect any of the provisions of this act, or any of the provisions of the acts for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers, whether in the service of his majesty or the said company, or any provisions of any act hereafter to be passed in any wise affecting the said company or the said territories or the inhabitants thereof, or any laws or regulations which shall in any way affect any prerogative of the crown, or the authority of parliament, or the constitution or rights of the said company, or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the united kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland, whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the crown of the united kingdom, or the sovereignty or dominion of the said crown over any part of the said territories.

If the court of directors disallow the laws, the governor in council to repeal them.

XLV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that in case if the said court of directors, under such control as by this act is provided, shall signify to the said governor-general in council, their disallowance of any laws or regulations by the said governor-general in council made, then and in every such case, upon receipt by the said governor-general in council of notice of such disallowance, the said governor-general in council shall forthwith repeal all laws and regulations so disallowed.

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All such laws and regulations to be of the same

XLV. Provided also, and be it enacted, that all laws and regulations made as aforesaid, so long as they shall remain unrepealed,

shall be of the same force and effect within and throughout the said territories as any act of parliament would or ought to be within the same territories, and shall be taken notice of by all courts of justice whatsoever within the same territories, in the same manner as any public act of parliament would and ought to be taken notice of; and it shall not be necessary to register or publish in any court of justice, any laws or regulations made by the said governor-general in council.

force as any act of Parliament.

Regulation unnecessary.

XLVI. Provided also, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the said governor-general in council without the previous sanction of the said court of directors, to make any law or regulation whereby power shall be given to any court of justice, other than the courts of justice established by his majesty's charters to sentence to the punishment of death any of his majesty's natural born subjects born in Europe, or the children of such subjects, or which shall abolish any of the courts of justice established by his majesty's charters.

Restricting the power of punishing with death European subjects, &c.

XLVII. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors, shall forthwith submit, for the approbation of the said board, such rules as they shall deem expedient for the procedure of the governor-general in council in the discharge and exercise of all powers, functions, and duties imposed on or vested in him by virtue of this act, or to be imposed or vested in him by any other act or acts; which rules shall prescribe the modes of promulgation of any laws or regulations to be made by the said governor-general in council, and of the authentication of all acts and proceedings whatever of the said governor-general in council; and such rules, when approved by the said board of commissioners shall be of the same force as if they had been inserted in this act; provided always, that such rules shall be laid before both houses of parliament, in the session next after the approval thereof.

The court to submit to the board rules for the procedure of the governor-general in council.

Rules to be laid before Parliament.

XLVIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that all laws and regulations shall be made at some meeting of the council at which the said governor-general and at least three of the ordinary members of council shall be assembled, and that all other functions of the said governor-general in council, may be exercised by the said governor-general and one or more ordinary member or members in council, and that in every case of difference of opinion at meetings of the said council, where there shall be an inquiry of voices, and the said governor-general shall have two votes or the casting vote.

Quorum of governor-general and members in council.

XLIX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so often as any measure shall be proposed before the said governor-general in council, whereby the safety, tranquillity, or interests of the british possessions in India, or any part thereof, are or may be in the judgment of the said governor-general, essentially affected, and the said governor-general shall be of opinion either that the measure so proposed ought to be adopted or carried into execution, or that the same ought to be suspended or wholly rejected; and if the majority in council then present shall differ in and dissent from such opinion, the said governor-general and members of council are hereby directed forthwith, mutually to exchange with and communicate to each other in writing under their respective hands, to be recorded at large in their secret consultations the grounds and reasons of their respective opinions; and if after considering the same the said governor-general and the majority in council shall still differ in opinion, it shall be lawful for the said governor-general, of his own authority, and on his own responsi-

Manner of proceeding when any measure is proposed whereby the safety or peace of India may be essentially affected.

bility, to suspend or reject the measure so proposed, in part or in whole, or to adopt and carry the measure so proposed into execution as the said governor-general shall think fit and expedient.

Council to assemble at any place in India.

L. And be it enacted, that the said council shall, from time to time, assemble at such place or places as shall be appointed by the said governor-general in council within the said territories, and that as often as the said council shall assemble within any of the presidencies of Fort St. George, Bombay or Agra, the governor of such presidency shall act as an extraordinary member of council.

Nothing in this act to affect the right of Parliament to legislate for India.

LI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall extend to affect in any way the right of parliament to make laws for the said territories and for all the inhabitants thereof; and it is expressly declared, that a full, complete, and constantly existing right and power is intended to be reserved to parliament, to control, supersede, or prevent all proceedings and acts whatsoever of the said governor-general in council, and to repeal and alter at any time, any law or regulation whatsoever made by the said governor-general in council, and in all respects to legislate for the said territories and all the inhabitants thereof, in as full and ample a manner as if this act had not been passed; and the better to enable parliament to exercise at all times such right and power, all laws and regulations made by the said governor-general in council, shall be transmitted to England, and laid before both houses of parliament, in the same manner as now by law provided concerning the rules and regulations made by the several governments in India.

Express reservation.

Laws and regulations to be laid before Parliament.

All enactments relating to the supreme government, shall apply to the governor-general of India in council and alone.

LII. And be it enacted, that all enactments, provisions, matters and times relating to the governor-general of Fort William in Bengal alone, respectively, in any other act or acts contained, so far as the same are now in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the provisions of this act, shall continue and be in force, and be applicable to the governor-general of India in council, and to the governor-general of India alone, respectively.

A Law commission to be appointed to inquire into the jurisdiction, &c. of existing courts of justice and Police establishments, & the operation of the laws.

LIII. And whereas it is expedient that, subject to such special arrangements as local circumstances may require, a general system of judicial establishments and police, to which all persons whatsoever, as well Europeans as natives, may be subject, should be established in the said territories at an early period, and that such laws as may be applicable in common to all classes of the inhabitants of the said territories, due regard being had to the rights, feelings, and peculiar usages of the people, should be enacted, and that all laws and customs having the force of law within the same territories, should be ascertained and consolidated and, as occasion may require, amended; be it therefore enacted that the said governor-general of India in council, shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this act, issue a commission, and from time to time commissions, to such persons as the said court of directors, with the approbation of the said board of commissioners shall recommend for that purpose, and to such other persons, if necessary, as the said governor-general in council shall think fit, all such persons not exceeding in the whole at any one time five in number, and to be styled,—The India law commission, with all such powers as shall be necessary for the purposes hereinafter mentioned; and the said commissioners shall fully inquire in to the jurisdiction, powers, and rules of the existing courts of justice and police establishments in the said territories, and all existing forms of judicial procedure, and into the nature and operation of the laws, whether civil or criminal, written or customary, prevailing and in

Commissioners from time to time to report the result of their inquiries.

force in any part of the said territories, and whereto any inhabitant of the said territories, whether European or others, are now subject; and the said commissioners shall, from time to time, make reports, in which they shall fully set forth the result of their enquiries, and shall, from time to time suggest such alterations as may in their opinion be beneficially made in the said courts of justice and police establishments forms of judicial procedure and laws, due regard being had to the distinction of castes, difference of religion and the manners and opinions prevailing among different races and in different parts of the said territories.

LIV. And be it enacted, that the said commissioners shall follow such instructions with regard to the researches and inquiries to be made and the places to be visited by them, and all these transactions with reference to the objects of their commission, as they shall from time to time receive from the said governor-general of India in council; and they are hereby required to make to the said governor-general in council such special reports upon any matters, as by such instructions may from time to time be required; and the said governor-general in council shall take into consideration the reports from time to time made by the said India Law commissioners, and shall transmit the same, together with the opinions or resolutions of the said governor-general in council thereon, to the said court of directors; and which said reports, together with the said opinions, or resolutions, shall be laid before both houses of parliament in the same manner as is now by law provided concerning the rules and regulations made by the several governments in India.

Commissioners to follow instructions of Governor-General in Council, and to make special reports when required.

Governor-General in Council to consider reports, and transmit them with opinions thereupon.

LV. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the governor-general of India in council, to grant salaries to the said India law commissioners and their necessary officers and attendants, and to defray such other expences as may be incident to the said commission, and that the salaries of the said commissioners shall be according to the highest scale of remuneration given to any of the officers or servants of the India company below the rank of members of council.

Salaries to be granted to Law Commissioners.

LVI. And be it enacted, that the executive government of each of the several presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Agra, shall be administered by a governor and three councillors, to be styled "the governor in council of the said presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively," and the said governor and councillors respectively of each such presidency, shall have the same rights and voices in their assemblies, and shall observe the same order and course in their proceedings, as the governors in council of the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay now have and observe, and that the governor-general of India for the time being, shall be governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

The Executive Government of the Presidencies to be administered by a Governor and three Councillors.

LVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said court of directors, under such control as is by this act provided, to revoke and suspend, so often and for such periods as the said court shall in that behalf direct, the appointment of councils in all or any of the said presidencies, or to reduce the number of councillors in all or any of the said councils, and during such time as a council shall not be appointed in any such presidency, the executive government thereof shall be administered by the governor alone.

Directors empowered to revoke the appointment of Councils, or to reduce the number of Councillors.

Governors of
Fort St. George
and Bombay.

Governor of
Agra, and vacan-
cies in presiden-
cies to be filled
up by Court.

The Governors
of the Presiden-
cies to have the
powers and im-
munities of the
present Gover-
nors of Madras
and Bombay, but
not to make laws
or grant money.

If Court of Di-
rectors neglect
for two months to
supply vacancy
in any office, the
King to appoint.

Power for the
Court to make
provisional ap-
pointments to any
offices.

LVIII. And be it enacted, that the several persons who on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be governors of the respective presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay, shall be the first governors of the said presidencies respectively under the act; and that the office of governor of the said presidency of Agra, and all vacancies happening in the offices of the governors of the said presidencies respectively, shall be filled up by the said court of directors, subject to the approbation of his majesty, to be signified under his royal sign manual, countersigned by the said president of the said board of commissioners.

LIX. And be it enacted, that in the presidencies in which the appointment of a council shall be suspended under the provision hereinbefore contained, and during such time as councils shall not be appointed therein respectively, the governors appointed under this act, and the presidencies in which councils shall from time to time be appointed, the said governors in their respective councils, shall have all the rights, powers, duties, functions, and immunities whatsoever, not in anywise repugnant to this act, which the governors of Fort Saint George and Bombay in their respective councils now have within their respective presidencies; and that the governors and members of presidencies appointed by or under this act, shall severally have all the rights, powers, and immunities respectively, not in anywise repugnant to this act, which the governors or members in council of the presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively now have in their respective presidencies; provided that no governor or governor in council, shall have the power of making or suspending any regulations or laws in any case whatever, unless in cases of urgent necessity, the burthen of the proof whereof shall be on such governor or governor in council, and then only until the decision of the governor general of India in council shall be signified thereon; and provided also, that no governor or governors in council shall have the power of creating any new officer, or granting any salary, gratuity, or allowance, without the previous sanction of the governor-general of India in council.

LX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so often as the said court of directors shall neglect for the space of two calendar months, to be computed from the day whereon the notification of the vacancy of any office or employment in India in the appointment of the said court, shall have been received by the said court, to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case it shall be lawful for his majesty, to appoint, by writing under his sign manual, such person as his majesty shall think proper, to supply, such vacancy; and that every person so appointed, shall have the same powers; privileges, and authorities, as if he or they had been appointed by the said court, and shall not be subject to removal or dismissal, without the approbation and consent of his majesty.

LXI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said court of directors, to appoint any person or persons provisionally to succeed to any of the offices aforesaid, for supplying any vacancy or vacancies therein, when the same shall happen by the death or resignation of the person or persons holding the same office or office respectively, or on his or their departure from India with intent to return to Europe, or any event or contingency expressed in any such provisional appointment or appointments to the same respectively, and such appointments again to revoke; provided, that every provisional appointment to the several offices of governor-gene-

ral of India, governor of a presidency, and the member of council of India, by this act directed to be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be servants of the said company, shall be subject to the approbation of his majesty, to be signified as a'oresaid, but that no person so appointed to succeed provisionally to any of the said offices, shall be entitled to any authority, salary, or emolument appertaining thereto, until he shall be in the actual possession of such office.

Provisional appointments of certain officers to be approved by his Majesty.

LXII. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of governor-general of India, when no provisional or other successor shall be upon the spot to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case the ordinary member of council next in rank to the said governor-general, shall hold and execute the said office of governor-general of India and governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, until a successor shall arrive, or until some other person on the spot shall be duly appointed thereto; and that every such acting governor shall, during the time of his continuing to act as such, have and exercise all the rights and powers of governor general of India, and shall be entitled to receive the emoluments and advantages appertaining to the office by him supplied, such acting governor-general foregoing his salary and allowances of a member of council for the same period.

In case of vacancy in the office of Governor General and no successor upon the spot, the ordinary member of council next in rank to act as Governor-General.

LXIII. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of governor of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra, when no provisional or other successor shall be upon the spot to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case, if there shall be a council in the presidency in which such vacancy shall happen, the member of such council, who shall be next in rank to the governor, or other than the commander-in chief or officer commanding the forces of such presidency; and if there shall be no council, then the secretaries of government of the said presidency who shall be senior in the said office of secretary, that hold and execute the said office of governor until a successor shall arrive, or until some other person on the spot shall be duly appointed thereto, and that every such acting governor shall, during the time of his continuing to act as such, receive and be entitled to the emoluments and advantages appertaining to the office by him supplied, such acting governor foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being called to supply such office.

In case of vacancy in the office of Governor of any of the subordinate presidencies, and no provisional or other successor on the spot.

LXIV. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of any ordinary member of council of India when no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then, and on every such occasion, such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the governor-general in council; and if any vacancy shall happen in the office of a member of council of any presidency when no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then, and on every such occasion, such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the governor in council of the presidency in which such vacancy shall happen; and until a successor shall arrive, the person so nominated shall execute the office by him supplied, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall have and be entitled to the salary and other emoluments and advantages appertaining to the said office during his continuance therein, every such temporary member of council foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being appointed to such office; provided always, that no person shall be appointed a temporary member of council, who might not

In case of a vacancy in the office of a Member of Council when no provisional or other successor is on the spot.

have been appointed by the said court of directors to fill the vacancy supplied by such temporary appointment.

The Governor General in Council to have the control over the presidencies.

LXV. And be it further enacted, that the said governor-general in council, shall have and be invested by virtue of this act with full power and authority to superintend and control the governors and governors in council of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay and Agra, in all points relating to the civil or military administration of the said presidencies respectively, and the said governor and governor in council shall be bound to obey such orders and instructions of the said governor-general in council in all cases whatsoever.

Drafts of laws proposed by Governors to be taken into consideration by Governor General in Council.

LXVI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the governors or governors in council of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively, to propose to the said Governor-general in council drafts of projects of any laws or regulations which the said governor or governor in council respectively may think expedient, together with their reasons for proposing the same; and the said governor-general in council is hereby required to take the same and such reasons into consideration, and to communicate the resolutions of the said governor-general in council thereon, to the governor or governor in council by whom the same shall have been proposed.

Powers of Governors of presidencies not to be suspended.

LXVII. And be it enacted, that when the said governor-general shall visit any of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra, the powers of the governors of those presidencies respectively shall not, by reason of such visit, be suspended.

Communications be transmitted by Governors to Governor General in Council.

LXVIII. And be it enacted, that the said governors and governors in council of the said presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively, shall, and they are hereby respectively required, regularly to transmit to the said governor-general in council, true and exact copies of all such orders and acts of their respective governments, and also advice and intelligence of all transactions and matters which shall have come to their knowledge, and which they shall deem material to be communicated to the said governor-general in council as aforesaid, and as the said governor general in council shall from time to time require.

The Governor-General in Council may appoint a Deputy Governor of Bengal as exigencies may require.

LXIX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, as often as the exigencies of the public service may appear to him to require, to appoint such one of the ordinary members of the said council of India as he may think fit, to be deputy-governor of the said presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and such deputy-governor shall be invested with all the powers and perform all the duties of the said governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, but shall receive no additional salary by reason of such appointment.

Provision in case the Governor-General in Council shall declare it expedient for the Governor General to visit any part of India without his Council.

LXX. And be it enacted, that whenever the said governor-general in council shall declare that it is expedient that the said governor-general should visit any part of India unaccompanied, by any member or members of the council of India, it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, previously to the departure of the said governor-general, to nominate some member of the council of India to be president of the said council, in whom, during the absence of the said governor-general from the said presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the powers of the said governor-general in assemblies of the said council, shall be reposed; and it shall be lawful in every such case for the said governor-general in council,

by a law or regulation for that purpose to be made, to authorize the governor-general alone to exercise all or any of the powers which might be exercised by the said governor-general in council, except the power of making laws or regulations; provided always, that during the absence of the governor-general no law or regulation shall be made by the said president and council, without the assent in writing of the governor-general.

LXXI. And be it enacted, that there shall not, by reason of the division of the territories not subject to the government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal into two presidencies, as aforesaid, be any separation between the establishments and forces thereof respectively, or any alteration in the course and order of promotion and succession of the company's servants in the same two presidencies respectively, but that all the servants, civil and military, of the Bengal establishments and forces, shall and may succeed and be appointed to all commands and offices within either of the said presidencies respectively, as of this act had not been passed.

The new presidency of Agra not to affect the succession to commands and offices in Bengal and Agra.

LXXII. And be it enacted, that for the purposes of an act passed in the fourth year of his reign of his late majesty King George the Fourth, intitled *an act to consolidate and amend the laws for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the East India company, and to authorize soldiers and sailors in the East Indies to send receive letters at a reduced rate of postage*, and of any articles of war made or to be made under the same, the presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall be taken and deemed to comprise under and within it, all the territories which by or in virtue of this act shall be divided between the presidencies of Fort William in Bengal and Agra respectively, and shall, for all the purposes aforesaid, be taken to be the presidency of Fort William in Bengal in the said act mentioned.

Presidency of Fort William to be entire for the purposes of the mutiny act.

LXXIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, from time to time, to make articles of war for the government of the native officers and soldiers in the military service of the company, and for the administration of justice by courts-martial to be holden on such officers and soldiers and such articles of war from time to time to repeal or vary and amend; and such articles of war shall be made and taken notice of in the same manner as all other laws and regulations to be made by the said governor-general in council, under this act, and shall prevail and be in force, and shall be of exclusive authority over all the native officers and soldiers in the said military service, to whatever presidency such officers and soldiers may belong, or whatsoever they may be serving; provided, nevertheless, that until such articles of war shall be made by the said governor-general in council, any articles of war for relating to the government of the company's native force which at the time of this act coming into operation, shall be in force and use in any part or parts of the said territories, shall remain in force.

Articles of war to be made by Governor-General in Council.

LXXIV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for his majesty, by any writing under his sign-manual, countersigned by the President of the said board of commissioners, to remove or dismiss any person holding any office, employment, or commission, civil or military, under the said company in India, and to vacate any appointment or commission of any person to any such office or employment; provided, that a copy of every such writing attested by the said President, shall, within eight days after the same shall be signed by his majesty, be transmitted or delivered to the chairman or deputy-chairman of the said company.

His Majesty may remove any officer of the company in India.

The power of the Directors to remove their servants preserved.

LXXV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall take away the power of the said court of directors to remove or dismiss any of the officers or servants of the said company, but that the said court shall and may at all times have full liberty to remove or dismiss any of such officers or servants at their will and pleasure; provided, that any servant of the said company, appointed by his majesty through the default of appointment of the said court of directors, shall not be dismissed or removed without his majesty's approbation, as hereinbefore is mentioned.

Salaries of Governor-General, &c. fixed to be in lieu of all fees, &c.

LXXVI. And be it enacted, that there shall be paid to the several officers, hereinafter named, the several salaries set against the names of such officers subject to such reduction of the said several salaries respectively, as the said court of directors, with the sanction of the said board, may at any time think fit: (that is to say,)

To the governor general of India, two hundred and forty thousand sicca rupees.

To each ordinary member of the council of India, ninety-six thousand sicca rupees.

To each governor of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay and Agra, one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rupees.

To each member of any council to be appointed in any presidency, sixty thousand sicca rupees.

And the salaries of the said officers respectively, shall commence from their respectively taking upon them the execution of their respective offices, and the said salaries shall be the whole profit or advantage which the said officers shall enjoy during their continuance in such offices respectively; and it shall be, and it is hereby declared to be, a misdemeanor for any such officers to accept for his own use, in the discharge of his office, any present, gift, donation, gratuity, or reward, pecuniary or otherwise whatsoever, or to trade or traffic for his own benefit or for the benefit of any other person or persons whatever; and the said Court of Directors are hereby required to pay to all and singular the officers hereinafter named, who shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the time of their respective appointments, for the purpose of defraying the expences of their equipment and voyage, such sums of money as are set against the names of such officers and persons respectively: (that is to say,)

Acceptance of gratuities a misdemeanor.

Passage-money fixed.

To the governor-general, five thousand pounds.

To each member of the council of India, one thousand two hundred pounds.

To each governor of the presidencies of Fort Saint George Bombay, and Agra, two thousand five hundred pounds.

Provided, also, that any Governor General, governor or member of council appointed by, or by virtue of, this act, who shall at the time of passing this act hold the office of Governor General, governor or member of council respectively, shall receive the same salary and allowances that he would have received if this act had not been passed.

Governor-General and Governors, to forego pension and other salaries from the Crown or Company, while they hold office.

LXXVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if any governor-general, governor, or ordinary member of the council of India, or any member of the council of any presidency, shall hold or enjoy any pension, salary, or any place, office, or employment of profit under the crown, or any public office of the said company, or any annuity payable out of the civil or military fund of the said

company, the salary of his office of Governor General of India, governor or member of council, shall be reduced by the amount of the pension, salary, annuity, or profits of office so respectively held or enjoyed by him.

LXXVIII. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors, with the approbation of the said board of commissioners, shall and may, from time to time, make regulations for the division and distribution of the patronage and power of nomination of and to the offices, commands, and employments in the said territories, and in all or any of the presidencies thereof, among the said governor-general in council, governors, in council, governors, commander-in-chief, and other commanding officers respectively appointed or to be appointed under this act.

Directors to make regulations for the distribution of patronage in India.

LXXIX. And be it enacted, that the return to Europe, or the departure from India with intent to return to Europe, of any governor-general of India, governor, member of council or commander-in-chief, shall be deemed in law a regulation and avoidance of his office or employment, and that no act or declaration of any governor-general, or governor, or member of council, other than as aforesaid, excepting a declaration in writing under hand and seal, delivered to the secretary for the public department of the presidency wherein he shall be, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a resignation or surrender of the said office; and that the salary and other allowances of any such governor-general or other office respectively, shall cease from the day of such his departure, resignation, or surrender; and that if any such governor-general or member of council of India shall leave the said territories, or if any governor or other officer whatever in the service of the said company, shall leave the presidency to which he belongs on other than the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office, shall not be paid or payable during his absence, to any agent or other person for his use; and in the event of his not returning, as of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased on the day of his leaving the said territories, or the presidency to which he may have belonged; provided that it shall be lawful for the said company to make such payment as is now by law permitted to be made, to the representatives of their officers or servants, who having left their stations intending to return there or shall die during their absence.

Departure of Governor General &c. for Europe to be a resignation.

Resignation in India to be, by deed

Salary to cease on departure or resignation.

As to representatives of officers dying during absence.

LXXX. And be it enacted, that every wilful disobeying, and every wilful omitting, forbearing, or neglecting to execute the orders or instruction of the said court of directors, by any governor-general of India, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, or any other of the officers or servants of the said company, unless cases of necessity; (the burthen of the proof of which necessity shall be on the person so disobeying or omitting, forbearing or neglecting, to execute, such orders or instructions as aforesaid;) and every wilful breach of the trust and duty of any office or employment by any such governor-general, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, or any of the officers or servants of the said company, shall be deemed and taken to be a misdemeanor at law, and shall or may be proceeded against and punished as such by virtue of this act.

Disobedience of orders and breach of trust by officers or servants of the Company in India, misdemeanors.

LXXXI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any natural born subjects of his majesty, to proceed by sea to any port or place having a custom-house establishment within the said territories, and to reside thereat, or to proceed to and reside in or pass through

Authority for his Majesty's subjects to reside in certain parts of India without licence.

any part of such of the said territories as were under the government of the said company on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred, and in any part of the countries ceded by the Nabob of the Carnatic, of the province of Cuttack and of the settlement of Singapore and Malacca, without any licence whatever, provided that all subjects of his majesty not natives of the said territories, shall on their arrival in any part of the said territories from any port or place not within the said territories, make known in writing their names, places of destination, and object of pursuit in India, to the chief officer of the customs or other officer authorized for that purpose at such port or place as aforesaid.

Subjects of his Majesty not to reside in certain parts of India without licence.

LXXXII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any subject of his majesty, except the servants of the said company and others now lawfully authorized to reside in the said territories, to enter the same by land, or to proceed to or reside in any place or places in such parts of the said territories as are not hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, without licence from said board of commissioners, or the said court of directors, or the said governor-general in council, or governor in council of any of the said presidencies for that purpose first obtained; provided always, that no licence given to any natural-born subject of his majesty, to reside in parts of the territories not open to all such subjects, shall be determined or revoked unless in accordance with the terms of some express clause of revocation or determination in such licence contained.

The Governor-General in Council, with previous consent of Directors, may declare other places open.

LXXXIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, with the previous consent and approbation of the said court of directors for that purpose obtained, to declare any place or places whatever within the said territories, open to all his majesty's natural-born subjects, and it shall be thenceforth lawful for any of his majesty's natural-born subjects, to proceed to, or reside in, or pass through, any place or places declared open, without any licence whatever.

Laws against illicit residence to be made.

LXXXIV. And be it enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall, and he is hereby required, as soon as conveniently may be, to make laws or regulations providing for the prevention, or punishment of the illicit entrance into or residency in the said territories, of persons not authorized to enter or reside therein.

Laws and regulations to be made for the protection of natives.

LXXXV. And whereas the removal of restriction on the intercourse of Europeans with the said territories will render it necessary to provide against any mischiefs or dangers that may arise therefrom, be it therefore enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall, and he is hereby required, by laws or regulations, to provide with all convenient speed for the protection of the natives of the said territories from insult and outrage, in their persons, religions, or opinions.

Lands within the India territories may be purchased.

LXXXVI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any natural-born subjects, of his majesty, authorized to reside in the said territories, to acquire and hold lands, or any right, interest, or profit in or out of lands, for any term of years, in such part or parts of the said territories as he shall be so authorized to reside in; provided always, that nothing herein contained, shall be taken to prevent the said governor-general in council from enabling, by any laws or regulation, or otherwise, any subjects of his majesty to acquire or hold any lands, or rights, interests, or profits in or out of lands, in any part of the said territories, and for any estates or terms whatever.

LXXXVII. And be it enacted, that no native of the said territories, nor any natural-born subject of his majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said company.

No disabilities in respect of religion, colour, or place of birth.

LXXXVIII. And be it further enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall, and he is hereby required, forthwith to take into consideration the means of mitigating the state of slavery and of ameliorating the condition of slaves, and of extinguishing slavery throughout the said territories so soon as such extinction shall be practicable and safe, and from time to time to prepare and transmit to the said court of directors, drafts of laws or regulations for the purpose aforesaid, and that in preparing such drafts due regard shall be had to the laws of marriage and the rights and authorities of fathers and heads of families, and that such drafts shall forthwith, after receipt thereof, be taken into consideration by the said court of directors, who shall, with all convenient speed, communicate to the said governor-general in council, their instructions on the drafts of the said laws and regulations, but no such laws and regulations shall be promulgated or put in force without the previous consent of the said court, and the said court shall, within fourteen days after the first meeting of parliament in every year, lay before both houses of parliament, a report of the drafts of such rules and regulations as shall have been received by them, and of their resolution, or proceedings thereon.

Slavery to be mitigated, and abolished as soon as practicable.

LXXXIX. And, whereas, the present diocese of the Bishoprick of Calcutta is of too great an extent for the incumbent thereof to perform efficiently all the duties of the office, without endangering his health and life, and it is therefore expedient to diminish the labours of the Bishop of the said diocese, and for that purpose to make provision for assigning new limits to the diocese of the said Bishop and for founding and constituting two separate and distinct Bishopricks, but nevertheless the Bishops thereof to be subordinate and subject to the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being, and his successors as their metropolitan; be it therefore enacted, that in case it shall please His Majesty to erect, found, and constitute two Bishopricks, one to be styled the Bishoprick of Madras and the other the Bishoprick of Bombay, and from time to time to nominate and appoint Bishops to such Bishopricks under the style and title of Bishops of Madras and Bombay respectively, there shall be paid from and out of the revenues of the said territories to such Bishops respectively, the sum of twenty-four thousand sicca rupees by the year.

Respecting the inconvenient extent of the diocese of Calcutta.

If the King erects Bishopricks of Madras and Bombay, certain salaries to be paid to the Bishops.

XC. And be it enacted, that the said salaries shall commence from the time at which such persons as shall be appointed to the said office of Bishop shall take upon them the execution of their respective offices; and that such salaries shall be in lieu of all fees of office, perquisites, emoluments, or advantages whatsoever; and that no fees of offices, perquisites, emoluments, or advantages whatsoever, shall be accepted, received, or taken by, such Bishops, or either of them, in any manner or on any account or pretence whatsoever, other than the salaries aforesaid; and that such Bishops respectively, shall be entitled to such salaries so long as they shall respectively exercise the functions of their several offices in the British territories aforesaid.

Such salaries to commence from time of taking office, and to be in lieu of all fees, &c.

XCI. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall, and they are required to pay to the Bishops so from time to time to be appointed to the said Bishopricks of Madras and Bombay, in case they shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the time of

Passage money for each such Bishop.

their respective appointments, the sum of five hundred pounds each, for the purpose of defraying the expences of their equipments and voyage.

As to jurisdiction of such Bishops.

XCII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that such Bishops shall not have or use any jurisdiction, or exercise any episcopal functions whatsoever, either in the said territories or elsewhere, but only such jurisdiction and functions as shall or may from time to time be limited to them respectively by his Majesty, by his Royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom.

The King empowered, by letters patent, to limit jurisdiction and functions.

XCIII. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, from time to time, if he shall think fit, by his Royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, to assign limits to the diocese of the Bishoprick of Calcutta and to the diocese of the said Bishopricks of Madras and Bombay respectively, and from time to time to alter and vary the same limits respectively, as to his Majesty shall seem fit, and to grant to such Bishops respectively, within the limits of their respective dioceses, the exercise of episcopal functions, and of such ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as his Majesty shall think necessary for the superintendence and good government of the ministers of the united church of England and Ireland therein.

The Bishop of Calcutta to be metropolitan in India.

XCIV. Provided always and be it enacted, that the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being, shall be deemed and taken to be the metropolitan Bishop in *India*, and as such shall have, enjoy, and exercise all such ecclesiastical jurisdiction and episcopal functions, for the purposes aforesaid, as his Majesty shall by his royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, think necessary to direct, subject, nevertheless, to the general superintendence and revision of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being; and that the Bishops of Madras and Bombay for the time being respectively, shall be subject to the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being as such metropolitan, and shall at the time of their respective appointments to such Bishopricks, or at the time of their respective consecrations as Bishops, take an oath to obedience to the said Bishop of Calcutta, in such manner as his Majesty by his said royal letters patent shall be pleased to direct.

Warrants for bills on letters patent appointing Bishops, to be countersigned by the President.

XCV. And be it enacted, that when and as often as it shall please his Majesty to issue any letters patent respecting the Bishopricks of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or for the nomination of appointment of any person thereto respectively, the warrant for the bill in every such case, shall be countersigned by the president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of *India*, and by no other person.

The King may grant certain pensions to the Bishops of Madras or Bombay.

XCVI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, by warrant under his royal sign manual, countersigned by the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, to grant to any such Bishops of Madras or Bombay respectively, who shall have exercised in the British territories aforesaid for fifteen years the office of such Bishop, a pension not exceeding eight hundred pounds *per annum*, to be paid quarterly by the said company.

Respecting salary of a Bishop of Madras or Bombay dying within 6 months after arrival;

XCVII. And be it enacted, that in all cases when it shall happen that the said person nominated and appointed to be Bishop to either of the said Bishopricks of Madras or Bombay, shall depart this life within six calendar months next after the day when he shall have arrived in *India*, for the purpose of taking upon himself the office of such Bishop, there shall be payable out of the terri-

torial revenues from which the salary of such Bishop so dying shall be payable, to the legal personal representatives of such Bishop, such sum, or sums of money as shall, together with the sum or sums paid to or drawn by such Bishop in respect of his salary, making up the full amount one year's salary; and when and so often as it shall happen, that any such Bishop shall depart this life while in possession of such office, and after the expiration of six calendar months from the time of his arrival in India, for the purpose of taking upon him such office, then and in every such case there shall be payable out of the territorial revenues from which the salary of the said Bishop so dying be payable, to his legal personal representatives, over and above what may have been due to him at the time of his death, a sum equal to the full amount of the salary of such Bishop for six calendar months.

or after six months holding office in India.

XCVIII. And be it enacted, that if it shall happen that either of the Bishops of Madras or Bombay shall be translated to the Bishoprick of Calcutta, the period of residence of such person as Bishop of Madras or Bombay shall be accounted for and taken as a residence as Bishop of Calcutta; and if any person now as Archdeacon in the said territories, shall be appointed Bishop of Madras or Bombay, the period of his residence in India as such Archdeacon, shall, for the purposes of this act, be accounted for and taken as a residence of such Bishop.

As to residence of Bishop of Madras or Bombay, if translated to Calcutta.

XCIX. Provided also, and be it enacted, that if any person under the degree of a Bishop, shall be appointed to either of the Bishopricks of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, who at the time of such appointment shall be resident in India, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for the Archbishop of Canterbury, when and as often as he shall be required so to do by his majesty, by his royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, to issue a commission under his hand and seal to be directed to the two remaining Bishops, authorizing and charging them to perform all such requisite ceremonies of the consecration for the person so to be appointed to the degree and office of a Bishop.

As to consecration of any person under the degree of a Bishop, resident in India, appointed to a Bishoprick.

C. And be it enacted, that the expences of visitations to be made from time to time by the said Bishops of Madras and Bombay respectively, shall be paid by the said company out of the revenues of the said territories; provided that no greater sum on account of such visitations be at any time issued, than shall from time to time be defined and settled by the court of directors of the said company, with the approbation of the commissioners for the affairs of India.

Provision for expences of visitations.

CI. And be it enacted, that no Archdeacon hereafter to be appointed for the Archdeaconry of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, or the Archdeaconry of the presidency of Fort Saint George, or the Archdeaconry of the presidency and island of Bombay, shall receive in respect of his Archdeaconry, any salary exceeding three thousand sicca rupees *per annum*. Provided always, that the whole expence incurred in respect of the said Bishop and Archdeacons, shall not exceed one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rupees *per annum*.

No Archdeacon in India to have a salary exceeding 3,000 Sa. Rs.

CII. And be it enacted, that of the establishment of chaplains maintained by the said company at each of the presidencies of the said territories, two chaplains shall always be ministers of the church of Scotland, and shall have and enjoy from the said company such salary as shall, from time to time, be allotted to the military chaplains at the several presidencies; provided always, that

Two chaplains of the Church of Scotland to be on the establishment of each presidency.

the ministers of the church of Scotland to be appointed chaplains at the said presidencies as aforesaid, shall be ordained and inducted by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, according to the forms and solemnities used in the church of Scotland, and shall be subject to the spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in all things of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, whose judgments shall be subject to dissent, protest and appeal to the provincial Synod of *Lothian and Tweeddale*, and to the general assembly of the church of Scotland: provided always, that nothing herein contained, shall be so construed as to prevent the governor general in council from granting, from time to time, with the sanction of the court of directors and of the commissioners for the affairs of India, to any sect, persuasion, or community of Christians, not being of the United church of England and Ireland, or of the church of Scotland, such sums of money as may be expedient for the purposes of instruction or for the maintenance of places of worship.

The Governor-General in council, annually, to make a prospective estimate of the number of vacancies in Indian establishments.

CIII. And whereas it is expedient to provide for the due qualification of persons to be employed in the civil service of the said company in the said territories, be it therefore enacted, that the said governor general of India in council shall, as soon as may be after the first day of January, in every year, make and transmit to the said court of directors, a prospective estimate of the number of persons, who, in the opinion of the said governor-general in council, will be necessary, in addition to those already in India, or likely to return from Europe, to supply the expected vacancies in the civil establishments of the respective governments in India, in such one of the subsequent years as shall be fixed in the rules and regulations hereafter mentioned; and it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners, to reduce such estimate, so that the reasons for such reduction be given to the said court of directors; and in the month of June, in every year, if the said estimate shall have been then received by the said board, and if not then within one month after such estimate shall have been received, the said board of commissioners shall certify to the said court of directors, what number of persons shall be nominated as candidates for admission, and what number of student shall be admitted to the college of the said company at Haileybury in the then current year, but so that at least four such candidates, no one of whom shall be under the age of seventeen or above the age of twenty years, be nominated, and no more than one student admitted for every such expected vacancy in the said civil establishments, according to such estimate or reduced estimate as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to nominate such a number of candidates for admission to the said college, as shall be mentioned in the certificate of the said board; and if the said court of directors shall not, within one month after the receipt of such certificate, nominate the whole number mentioned therein, it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners, to nominate so many as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency

Board to certify what number of persons shall be candidates for admission to Haileybury college, and what number shall be admitted students.

Additional students to be admitted to fill up vacancies.

CLIV. And be it enacted, that when and so often as any vacancy shall happen in the number of students in the said college, by death, expulsion, or resignation, it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners to add, in respect of every such vacancy, one to the number of students to be admitted and four to the number of candidates for admission, to be nominated by the said court in the following year.

The candidates for admission to be subjected to an

CV. And be it enacted, that the said candidates for admission to the said college, shall be subjected to an examination in such

branches of knowledge and by such examiners, as the said board shall direct, and shall be classed in a list to be prepared by the examiners; and the candidates whose names shall stand highest in such list, shall be admitted by the said court as students in the said college, until the number to be admitted for that year, according to the certificate of the said board, be supplied.

examination and classed.

CVI. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners, and they are hereby required, forthwith after the passing of this act, to form such rules, regulations, and provisions, for the guidance of the said governor-general in council, in the formation of the estimate hereinbefore mentioned, and for the good government of the said college as in their judgment shall appear best adapted to secure fit candidates for admission into the same, and for the examination and qualifications of such candidates and of the students of the said college, after they shall have completed their residence there, and for the appointment and remuneration of proper examiners; and all such plans, rules, regulations, and provisions respectively, shall be submitted to his majesty in council, for his revision and approbation; and when the same shall have been so revised and approved by his majesty in council, the same shall not afterwards be altered or repealed, except by the said board of commissioners, with the approbation of his majesty in council.

The Board to frame rules for the government of the college and the examination and qualification of candidates.

CVII. And be it enacted, that at the expiration of such time as shall be fixed by such rules, regulations, and provisions, made as aforesaid, so many of the said students as shall have a certificate from the said college, of good conduct during the term of their residence therein, shall be subjected to an examination in the studies prosecuted in the said college, and so many of the said students as shall appear duly qualified, shall be classed according to merit, in a list to be prepared by the examiners, and shall be nominated to supply the vacancies in the civil establishments in India, and have seniority therein according to their priority in the said list; and if there shall be at the same time vacancies in the establishments of more than one of the said presidencies, the students on the said list, shall, according to such priority, have the right of electing to which of the said establishments they will be appointed.

Students to be examined and classed.

The students to supply the vacancies in the service, according to the priority on the list, and to choose their presidencies.

CVIII. And be it enacted, that no appointment of any professor or teacher at the said college, shall be valid or effectual, until the same shall have been approved by the board of commissioners.

Sanction of appointment of professors.

CIX. And be it enacted, that every power, authority and function, by this or any other act given to and vested in the said court of directors, shall be deemed and taken to be subject to such control of the said board of commissioners, as in this act is mentioned, unless there shall be something in the enactment conferring such powers, authorities or functions inconsistent with such construction, and except as to any patronage or right of appointing to office vested in or reserved to the said court.

All powers of the Court of Directors to be subject to the control of the Board, except patronage.

CX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to enable the said board of commissioners to give, or cause to be given, directions, ordering or authorising the payment of any extraordinary allowance or gratuity, or the increase of any established salary, allowance, or emolument, unless in the cases and subject to the provisions in and subject to which such directions may now be given by the said board, or to increase the sum now payable by the said company, on account of the said board, except only by such salaries or allowances as shall be payable to

Board of Control prohibited from directing the grant of allowances.

the officers to be appointed as herein-before is mentioned to attend upon the said board, during the winding up of the commercial business of the said company.

The Company to be called the East India Company.

CXI. And be it enacted, that whenever in this act, or in any act hereafter to be passed, the term East India company is or shall be used, it shall be held to apply to the United company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and that the said United company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, may, in all suits, proceedings, and transactions whatsoever after the passing of this act, be called by the name of the East India company.

St. Helena vested in the Crown.

CXII. And be it enacted, that the island of Saint Helena, and all forts, factories, public edifices, and hereditaments whatsoever, in the said island, and all stores and property thereon, fit to be used for the service of the government thereof, shall be vested in his majesty, his heirs and successor and the said island shall be governed by such order, as his majesty in council shall, from time to time, issue in that behalf.

Servants of the Company in China and St. Helena to be eligible to offices in any presidency.

CXIII. And be it further enacted, that every supercargo and other civil servant of the said company, now employed by the said company, in the factory at Canton or in the Island of Saint Helena, shall be capable of taking and holding any office in any presidency or establishment of the said territories, which he would have been capable of taking and holding, if he had been a civil servant in such presidency, or on such establishment, during the same time as he shall have been in the service of the said company.

Repeal of enactments for keeping a stock of tea.

CXIV. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this act, all enactments and provisions, directing the said company to provide for keeping a stock of tea, shall be repealed.

King's Court authorized to admit advocates and attorneys without the Company's licence.

CXV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any court of justice, established by his majesty's charter in the said territories, to approve, admit, and control persons, as barristers, advocates and attorneys in such court without any licence from the said company, any thing in any such charter contained to the contrary notwithstanding; provided always, that the being entitled to practice as an advocate in the principal court of Scotland, is and shall be deemed and taken to be a qualification for admission as an advocate in any court in India, equal to that of having been called to the bar in England or Ireland.

Accounts to be annually laid before Parliament.

CXVI. And be it further enacted, that the court of directors of the said company shall, within the first fourteen sitting days next after the first day of May, in every year, lay before both houses of parliament, an account made up according to the latest advices, which shall have been received, of the annual produce of the revenues of the said territories in India, distinguishing the same and the respective heads thereof, at each of their several presidencies or settlements and of all their annual receipts and disbursements at home and abroad, distinguishing the same under the respective heads thereof, together with the latest estimate of the same, and also the amount of their debts, with what rates of interest the state respectively carry and the annual amount of such interest, the state of their effects and credits at each presidency or settlement, and in England or elsewhere, according to the latest advices which shall have been received thereof, and also a list of their several establishments, and the salaries and allowances payable by the said court of directors in respect thereof; and the said court of directors, under the direction and control of the said

board of commissioners shall forthwith prepare forms of the said accounts and estimate in such manner, as to exhibit a complete and accurate view of the financial affairs of the said company; and if any new or increased salaries, establishments, or pensions, shall have been granted or created within any year, the particulars thereof shall be especially stated and explained at the foot of the account of the said year.

CXVII. And be it enacted, that this act shall commence and take effect from and after the passing thereof, so far as to authorize the appointment or prospective or provisional appointment of the governor-general of India, governors, members of council, or other officers, under the provisions herein contained, and so far as hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, and as to all other matters and things, from and after the twenty-second day of April *next*.

Commencement
of Act.

AGRA PRESIDENCY ABOLISHING ACT.

5TH & 6TH GULIELMI IV. CAP. LII.

An act to authorize the court of directors of the *East India* company, to suspend the execution of the provisions to the act of the third and fourth *William* the fourth, chapter eighty-five, so far as they relate to the creation of the government of *Agra*.

[31st August, 1821.

Whereas by an act of Parliament, made and passed in the fourth year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled *an act for effecting an arrangement with the East India company and for the better government of his majesty's India territories till the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four*, it is among other things enacted, that the territories then subject to the government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall be divided into two distinct presidencies, one of such presidencies, in which shall be included Fort William aforesaid, to be styled the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and the other of such presidencies to be styled the presidency of *Agra*, and whereas much difficulty has arisen in carrying such enactment into effect, and the same would be attended with a large increase of charge, be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful for the court of directors of the *East India Company*, under the direction and control of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, to suspend the execution of the provisions of the said in part recited act, as far as the same relates to the division of the said territories into two distinct Presidencies, and to the measures consequent thereupon, for such time and from time to time, as the said court of directors, under the direction and control of the said board of commissioners, shall think fit.

3 & 4 W. 4, c. 85

East India Company may suspend provisions of recited Act as to the division of the territories into two presidencies.

II. And be it further enacted, that for and during such time as the execution of such provisions aforesaid shall be suspended, by the authority aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the governor-general of India in council, to appoint, from time to time, any servant of the *East India company*, who shall have been ten years in their service in India, to the office of lieutenant-governor of the North Western Provinces, now under the presidency of Fort William

Governor General, during such suspension, may appoint a Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces.

- in Bengal, and from time to time, to declare and limit the extent of the territories so placed under such lieutenant-governor, and the extent of the authority to be exercised by such lieutenant-governor, as to the said governor-general in council may seem fit.

CHINA TRADE REGULATING ACT.

3 & 4 GULIELMI IV. CAP. XCIII.

An act to regulate the trade to China and India.

[28th August, 1833.]

"WHEREAS the exclusive right of trading with the dominions of the emperor of China, and of trading in tea, now enjoyed by the united company of merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, will cease from and after the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and whereas it is expedient that the trade with China, and the trade in tea, should be open to all his majesty's subjects, and that the restrictions imposed on the trade of his majesty's subject within places beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the *Streights of Magellan*, for the purpose of protecting the exclusive rights of trade heretofore enjoyed by the said company, should be removed;" be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual, and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, an act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late majesty, King George the fourth, intituled *An Act to consolidate and amend the several laws now in force, with respect to trade from and to places within the limits of the charter of the East India company, and to make further provisions with respect to such trade, and to amend an Act of the present session of Parliament, for the registering of vessels, so far as it relates to vessels registered in India*, shall be repealed, except such parts thereof as relate to *Asiatic* sailors, lascars, being natives of the territories under the government of the East India company, but so as not to revive any acts or parts of acts by the said act repealed; and except also as to such voyages and adventures as shall have been actually commenced under the authority of the said act; and except as to any suits and proceedings which may have been commenced, and shall be depending on the said twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four; and from and after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the enactments herein-after contained shall come into operation.

Repeal of the Act 4 G. 4 c. 90. except as herein mentioned.

Repeal of prohibitions upon the importation of tea and goods from China, imposed by 6 G. 4 c. 107 and 6 G. 4 c. 114.

II. And be it further enacted, that so much of an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Fourth, intituled an act for the general regulation of the customs, as prohibits the importation of tea, unless from the place of its growth and by the East India company, and into the port of London; and also so much of the said act as prohibits the importation into the united kingdom of goods from China, unless by the East India company, and into the port of London; and also so much of the said act as requires that the manifests of ships departing from places in China shall be authenticated by the chief supercargo of the East India company, and also that so much of another act passed in the said sixth year of the reign of his said late majesty

King George the Fourth, intituled an act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad, as prohibits the importation of tea into any of the British possessions in America, and into the island of Mauritius, except from the united kingdom, or from some other British possessions in America, and unless by the East India company or with their license, shall be, from and after the twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, repealed; and thenceforth (notwithstanding any provision, enactment, matter, or thing made for the purpose of protecting the exclusive rights of trade heretofore enjoyed by the said company, in any charter of the said company, in the said act, or any other act of parliament continued,) it shall be lawful for any of his majesty's subject to carry on trade with any countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straights of Magellan.

All British subjects may carry on trade beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straights of Magellan.

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the person having the command of any ship or vessel arriving at any place, in the possession of or under the government of the said company, shall make out, sign, and deliver to the principal officer of the customs, or other person thereunto lawfully authorized a true and perfect list, specifying the names, capacities, and description of all persons who shall have been on board such ship or vessel at the time of its arrival; and if any person having the command of such ship or vessel, shall not make out, sign and deliver such list, he shall forfeit one hundred pounds, one half part of such penalty shall belong to such person or persons as shall inform or sue for the same, and the other half part to the said company; and if the said company shall inform or sue for the same, then the whole of the said penalty shall belong to the said company.

List of Persons on board any ship arriving in India to be delivered to officers of customs.

Penalty for neglect, 100*l*.

IV. And be it enacted, that the penalty or forfeiture aforesaid, shall be recoverable by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any of his majesty's courts of record in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in India or elsewhere, or in any courts in India to which jurisdiction may hereafter be given by the governor-general of India in council in that behalf, to be commenced in the country, presidency, colony, or settlement where such offender may happen to be; or by conviction in a summary way before two justices of the peace in the united kingdom, or, in India, of the country or presidency where such offender may happen to be; and upon such conviction, the penalty or forfeiture aforesaid, shall and may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender; and for want of such sufficient distress, every such offender may be committed to the common gaol or house of correction for the space of three calendar months.

Penalties how recoverable.

V. "And whereas it is expedient for the objects of trade and amicable intercourse with the dominions of the emperor of China, that provision be made for the establishment of a British authority in the said dominions;" be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, by any commission or commissions or warrant or warrants under his royal sign manual, to appoint not exceeding three of his majesty's subjects to be superintendents of the trade of his majesty's subjects to and from the said dominions, for the purpose of protecting and promoting such trade, and by any such commission or warrant as aforesaid, to settle such gradation and subordination among the said superintendents (one of whom shall be styled the chief superintendent), and to appoint such officers to assist them in the execution of their duties, and to grant such salaries to such superintendents and officers, as his majesty shall from time to time deem expedient.

Three Superintendents of the China trade to be appointed.

His Majesty in Council may issue orders and commissions to have force in China;

And issue regulations touching the trade, and

create a Court of Justice for trial.

Of offences in that part.

Superintendents, &c. not to accept gifts, or to trade.

A tonnage duty to be imposed, to be appropriated towards defraying the expence of establishments in China.

Limitation of actions.

VI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, by any such order, or orders, commission or commissions, as to his majesty in council shall appear expedient and salutary, to give to the said superintendents, or any of them, powers and authorities over and in respect of the trade and commerce of his majesty's subjects within any part of the said dominions; and to make and issue directions and regulations touching the said trade and commerce, and for the government of his majesty's subjects within the said dominions; and to impose penalties, forfeitures, or imprisonments for the breach of any such directions or regulations, to be enforced in such manner as in the said order or orders shall be specified; and to create a court of justice with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by his majesty's subjects within the said dominions, and the ports and havens thereof, and on the high seas within one hundred miles of the coast of China; and to appoint one of the superintendents hereinbefore mentioned to be the officer to hold such court, and other officers for executing the process thereof; and to grant such salaries to such officers as to his majesty in council shall appear reasonable.

VII. And be it enacted, that no superintendent or commissioner, appointed under the authority of this act, shall accept for or in discharge of his duties any gift, donation, gratuity, or reward, other than the salary which may be granted to him as aforesaid, or be engaged in any trade or traffic for his own benefit, or for the benefit of any other person or persons.

VIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, by any order or orders to be issued from time to time to impose, and to empower such persons as his majesty in council shall think fit to collect and levy from or on account of any ship or vessel belonging to any of the subject of his majesty entering any port or place where the said superintendents or any of them shall be stationed, such duty on tonnage and goods, as shall from time to time be specified in such order or orders, not exceeding in respect of tonnage the sum of five shillings for every ton, and not exceeding in respect of goods the sum of ten shillings for every one hundred pounds of the value of the same, the fund arising from the collection of which duties shall be appropriated, in such manner as his majesty in council shall direct, towards defraying the expences of the establishments by this act, authorized within the said dominions. Provided always, that every order in council, issued by authority of this act, shall be published in the *London Gazette* and that every such order in council, and the amount of expence incurred, and of duties raised under this act, shall be annually laid before both houses of Parliament.

IX. And be it enacted, that if any suit or action shall be brought against any person or persons, for any thing done in pursuance of this act, then and in every such case, such action or suit shall be commenced or prosecuted within six months after the fact committed, and not afterwards, except where the cause of action shall have arisen in any place not within the jurisdiction of any of his majesty's courts having civil jurisdiction, and then within six months after the plaintiff or plaintiffs and defendant or defendants shall have been within the jurisdiction of any such court; and the same and every such action or suit shall be brought in the county or place where the cause of action shall have arisen, and not elsewhere except where the cause of action shall have arisen in any place not within the jurisdiction of any of his majesty's courts

having civil jurisdiction; and the defendant or defendants shall be entitled to the like notice, and shall have the like privilege of tendering amends to the plaintiff or plaintiffs or their agent or attorney, as is provided in actions brought against any justice of the peace for acts done in the execution of his office by an act passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King George the Second, intituled *An Act for the rendering justices of the Peace more safe in the execution of their office, and for indemnifying constables and others acting in obedience to their warrants*; and the defendant or defendants in every such action or suit, may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; and if the matter or thing complained of shall appear to have been done under the authority and in execution of this act, or if any such action or suit shall be brought after the time limited for bringing the same, or be brought and laid in any other county or place than the same ought to have been brought or laid in as aforesaid, then the Jury shall find for the defendant or defendants; and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become nonsuit, or discontinue any action after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if a verdict shall pass against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or if upon demurrer judgment shall be taken against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall and may recover treble costs, and have the like remedy for recovery thereof as any defendant or defendants hath or have any cases of law.

24. G. 2. c. 44.

General issue.

If an action be brought after time limited, &c.

Treble costs.

VIRTUAL RESIGNATION OF GOVERNORS-GENERAL, &c.

EXTRACT FROM THE ACT OF THE 33D OF GEORGE III. CAP. XXV.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, that the departure from India of any governor-general, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, with intent to return to Europe, shall be deemed in law, a resignation and avoidance of his office employment; and that the arrival in any part of Europe of any such governor-general, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, shall be a sufficient indication of such intent; and that no act or declaration of any governor-general, or member of council, during his continuance in the presidency whereof he was so governor-general, governor, or councillor, except by some deed or instrument in writing, under hand and seal, delivered to the secretary for the public department of the same presidency, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a resignation or surrender of his said office; and that the salary and other allowances of any such governor-general, or other officers, respectively, shall cease from the day of such his departure, resignation, surrender; and that if any such governor-general, or any other officer whatever, in the service of the said company, shall quit or leave the presidency or settlement to which he shall belong, on other than in the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office, shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use; and in the event of his not returning back to his station at such presidency or settlement, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased from the day of his quitting such presidency or settlement, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

[This is in part repealed by the following act.]

34
**ABSENTEE SERVANTS OF GOVERNMENT. [APPENDIX,
 PAYMENTS TO ABSENTEE SERVANTS
 OF GOVERNMENT.**

ANNO PRIMO
 VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. XLVII.

An act to repeal the prohibition of the payment of the salaries and allowances of the East India Company's officers during their absence from their respective stations in India.

3 G. 3. c. 52.

12th July, 1837.

4 W. 4.

Whereas, under and by virtue of an act passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of his majesty King George the Third, intituled *An act for continuing to the East India Company for a further term the possession of the British territories in India, together with their exclusive trade under certain limitations; for establishing further regulations for the government of said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same, for appropriating to certain uses the revenues and profits of the said company; and for making provisions for the good order and government of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and of another act passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late majesty King William the Fourth intituled, an act for effecting an arrangement with the East India company and for the better government of his majesty's India territories, till the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four*; it is enacted, that "if any governor, or other officer whatever in the service of said company, shall leave the presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office, shall not be made payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use, and in the event of his not returning, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased on the day of his leaving the said territories or the presidency to which he may have belonged; and whereas, it is further provided, in the said last mentioned act, that it shall be lawful for the said company to make such payment as is now by law permitted to be made to the representatives of their officers or servants, who, having left their stations intending to return thereto, shall die during their absence, and it is expedient, that such provision of the law should be altered in manner hereafter mentioned; be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that so much and such part or parts of the said two acts passed respectively in the thirty-third year of the reign of his majesty King George the Third, and in the third and fourth years of the reign of his said late majesty King William the Fourth, and of any other act or provision of the law, as enact that if any governor, or other officer whatever, in the service of the said company, shall leave the presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use, shall not extend to the case of any office or ser-

So much of the provisions of the recited acts, as prohibit the payment of salaries to officers in the service of the East India Company during their absence, shall not

vant of the company under the rank of governor or member of council who shall quit the presidency to which he shall belong, in consequence of sickness, under such rules as may from time to time be established by the governor-general in India in council, or by the governor in council of such presidency, as the case may be, and who shall proceed to any place within the limits of the East India Company's charter, or the Cape of Good Hope, or to the Mauritius, or to the Island of St. Helena; nor to the case of any officer or servant of the said company, under such rank as aforesaid, who, with the permission of the government of the presidency to which he shall belong, shall quit such presidency in order to proceed to another presidency for the purpose of embarking thence for Europe, until the departure of such officer or servant from the last mentioned presidency with a view to return to Europe, so as that the port of such departure shall not be more distant from the place which he shall have quitted in his own presidency, than any port of embarkation within such presidency.

II. Provided always, and be it enacted, that no such rule so to be established as aforesaid, shall have any force or validity until the same shall have been approved by the court of directors of the said company, subject to the control of the commissioners for the affairs of India, in like manner as is provided by the said act of the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth.

III. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said court of directors, subject to such control as aforesaid, to direct the refunding, by any officer or servant of the said company, or by the representatives of any such officer or servant, of the whole or any part of the salary or allowance which he or they may have received under or by virtue of any such rule so to be established as aforesaid, if it shall appear to the said court, subject such control as aforesaid, that the permission to such officer or servant, to quit the presidency to which he shall belong hath been properly granted or obtained; and such sum as the said court, subject to such control as aforesaid, shall direct such officer or servant, or the representatives of such officer or servant, to refund, shall be a debt due to the said company, and shall be recoverable by them in any court in like manner, as any debt which may now or hereinafter shall be recovered by them.

JURY ACT.

7 GEORGE IV. CAP. XXXVII. A. D.

An act to regulate the appointment of Juries, in the East Indies.

[5th May, 1825.]

WHEREAS, by an act passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of his majesty King George the Third, intituled *an act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India company as well in India as in Europe*, it is, among other things, enacted, that all offences and misdemeanors which shall be laid, tried, and inquired of in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, shall be tried by a jury of British subjects, resident in the town of Calcutta, and not otherwise; and whereas it is expedient, that the right and duty of serving on juries within the

limits of the local jurisdiction of the several supreme courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, should be further extended, be it enacted, by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all good and sufficient persons resident within the limits of the several towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and not being the subject, of any foreign state, shall, according to such rules, and subject to such qualifications as shall be fixed in manner hereinafter mentioned, be deemed capable of serving as jurors on grand and petit juries, and upon all other inquests, and shall be liable to be summoned accordingly; any thing in the said act, or in any other act, charter, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. And be it further enacted, that the respective courts of judicature at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, shall have power, from time to time, to make and establish such rules, with respect to the qualification, appointment, form of summoning, challenging and service of such jurors, and such other regulations relating thereto, as they respectively deem expedient and proper; provided always, that copies of all such rules and regulations, as shall be so made and established, by such courts of judicature, shall be certified under the hands and seals of the judges of such courts to the president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, to be laid before his majesty for his royal approbation, correction, or refusal; and such rules and regulations shall be observed until the same shall be repealed or varied, and in the last case with such variation as shall be made therein.

III. Provided also, and be it further enacted, that the grand juries, in all cases, and all juries for the trial of persons professing the christian religion, shall consist wholly of persons professing the christian religion.

[This third section is repealed by section 2d of the following Act.]

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND JURIES IN INDIA.

2 & 3 GULIELMI IV. CAP. 117.

An act to amend the law relating to the appointment of Justices of the Peace, and of Juries, in the East Indies.

[16th August, 1832.]

WHEREAS it is expedient, that other persons besides the covenanted servants of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, or other British inhabitants of the East Indies, should be capable of being appointed to the office of justice of the peace within and for the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same, that in the manner prescribed by law for the nomination and appointment of persons now eligible, to the office of justice of the peace, in the territories in the possession and under the government of the said company, and subject

Governors in Council empowered to authorize any persons to act as Justices of the Peace.

except as to the taking of any oaths, to the other provisions of the law which relate to the said office, it shall and may be lawful for the governor-general in council of Fort William in Bengal, the governor in council of Fort Saint George, and the governor in council of Bombay, respectively, for the time being, to nominate and appoint, in the name of the King's majesty his heirs and successors any persons resident within the territories aforesaid, and not being the subjects of any foreign state, whom the said governor-general in council and governors in council respectively, shall think properly qualified, and who will bind themselves by such oaths or solemn affirmations, as may from time to time be prescribed in that behalf by the said governor-general in council and governor in council respectively, to act within and for the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, as justices of the peace; and the persons to be nominated and appointed to act as justices of the peace, within and for the towns aforesaid, shall have full power and authority, to act as such justices of the peace, but according only to the tenor of the respective commissions wherein such persons shall be so nominated and appointed.

11. And whereas, by Act passed in the seventh year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled *An act to regulate the appointment of juries in the East Indies*, it is amongst other things provided and enacted, that the grand juries in all cases, and all juries for the trial of persons professing the Christian religion, shall consist wholly of person professing the Christian religion; and whereas it is expedient to repeal such enactment, be it therefore enacted, that from and after the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and said recited provision and enactment shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

7 G. 4 c. 37. S.
3 repealed as to
limitation of ju-
rors to Christians.

REAL ESTATES, AS ASSETS IN THE HANDS OF EXECUTORS.

9 GEORGE IV. CAP. XXXIII. A. D. 1828.

An act to declare and settle the law respecting the liability of the real Estates of British subjects and others, situate within the jurisdiction of his Majesty's Supreme Courts in India, as assets in the hands of Executors and Administrators, to the payment of the debts of their deceased owners.

[27th June, 1821.]

Whereas some doubt has arisen whether, and to what extent, the real estates of British subjects and others, (not being Mahomedans or Gentooes) situate within, or being under the jurisdiction of his majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature in India, are liable, as assets in the hands of executors and administrators, to the payment of the debts of their deceased owners, and whereas it is expedient that such doubts should be removed, be it therefore, and it is hereby, declared and enacted, by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that whenever any British subject shall die seized of or entitled to any real estate, in houses, lands, or hereditaments, situate

within, or being under the general civil jurisdiction of his majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George and Bombay, respectively, or whenever any person (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoo) shall die seized of or entitled to any such real estates situate within the local limits of the civil jurisdiction of the same courts, respectively, such real estate of such British subjects, or other persons, as aforesaid, (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoo,) is and shall be deemed assets, in the hands of his or her Executor or Administrator, for the payment of his or her debts, whether by speciality or simple contract, in the ordinary course of administration.

II. And it is further declared and enacted, that it is and shall be lawful for such Executor or Administrator of such British subject or other person, as aforesaid, (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoo,) to sell and dispose of such real estate, for the payment of such debts as aforesaid, and to convey and assure the same estate to a purchaser, in as full and effectual a manner in law as the testator or intestate of such executor or administrator could or might have done in his life time.

III. And it is further declared and enacted, that in any suit or action to be commenced and prosecuted in any of the said courts, respectively, against such executor or administrator, as aforesaid, for the recovery of any debt or demand due and owing by such testator or intestate, in his life-time, and at the time of his death, such executor or administrator shall and may be charged with the full amount in value of such real estate, as aforesaid, not exceeding the actual net proceeds of such estate, when sold by the sheriff, as assets in the hands of such executor or administrator to be administered.

IV. And it is further declared and enacted, that in any such suit or action against such executor or administrator, as aforesaid, it is and shall be lawful for the said courts, respectively, to award and issue such writs of sequestration and execution against such houses, lands, and real effects of such testator or intestate, in the hands of such executor or administrator, as aforesaid, and to cause the same to be seized, sequestered and sold, or possession thereof delivered under such writs, respectively, in the same manner as such courts could and might have done in the lifetime of such testator or intestate as aforesaid.

V. And it is further declared and enacted, that all conveyances and assurances of such real estate of such British subject and other persons so dying, seized or entitled, as aforesaid, (not being Mahomedans or Gentoos), situate within, or being under the general or local jurisdiction of such courts, respectively, as aforesaid, heretofore made and executed by executors and administrators of such deceased British subjects, and other persons as aforesaid, are hereby confirmed, and shall be deemed, held, and taken to be of the same force, validity, and effect in law, as if the same had been made and executed by such deceased person in their life time.

VI. Provided, nevertheless, and it is hereby declared and enacted, that neither this act, nor any thing herein contained shall be construed to operate as, or have the effect of changing or altering the legal quality, nature, or tenure of any lands, houses, estates, rights, interests, or any other subject of property whatsoever, or of making the same or any of them to be of the nature of real property, if, by law, before the passing of this act, the same or any of them were personal property; but that the law in the respect shall be and continue the same as if this act had not passed.

APPROPRIATION OF UNCLAIMED PRIZE-MONEY.

6TH GEORGE IV. CAP. L.

An Act for regulating the appropriation of certain unclaimed shares of prize-money acquired by soldiers or seamen in the service of the East India Company.

Sec. 1. Prize money (of soldiers) remaining in the hands of agents in India, to be paid over to the East-India company at the settlements where such agents reside, and to be applied to Lord Clive's fund.

Sec. 2. That belonging to officers or men in the company's sea service, to be paid over in like manner, for the use of Poplar hospital.

Sec. 3. States the time when such payments to the company are to be made.

Sec. 5. Required accounts of unclaimed shares to be delivered upon oath.

Sec. 12. Not to bar claims to prize-money made within six years, after the same may have been paid over to the company.

REGISTRATION OF BRITISH VESSELS.

3 & 4 GULIELMI IV. CAP. LV.

An Act for the registering of British vessels.

[28th August, 1833.]

WHEREAS an act was passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Fourth, intituled *an act for the registering of British vessels*, whereby the laws in relation to the registering of British vessels were consolidated and amended; and whereas since the passing of the said act divers acts for the further amendment of the law have been found necessary, and it will be of advantage to the trade and commerce of the country, that the said act should be consolidated into one act; be it therefore enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that this act shall commence upon the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, except where any other commencement is herein particularly directed.

6 G. 4 c. 116.

Commencement of Act.

11. And be it further enacted, that no ship or vessel shall be entitled to any of the privileges or advantages of a British-registered ship, unless the person or persons claiming property therein, shall have caused the same to have been registered in virtue of the said act, or of an act passed in the fourth year of his said late majesty's reign, intituled *an act for the registering of British vessels*, or until such person or persons shall have caused the same to be registered in manner herein-after mentioned, and shall have obtained a certificate of such registry from the person or persons authorized to make such registry and grant such certificate as hereinafter directed, the form of which certificate shall be as follows; *videlicet*.

No vessel to enjoy privileges until registered.

4 G. 4 c. 41.

Form of certificate of Registry.

" THIS is to certify, that in pursuance of an act passed in the fourth year of the reign of King William the Fourth, intituled an Act [here insert the title of this act the names, occupation, and residence of the subscribing owners,] having made and subscribed the declaration required by said Act, and having declared that [he or they] together with [names occupation, and residence of non subscribing owners] [is or are] sole owner or owners, in the proportions specified on the back hereof, of the ship or vessels called the [ship's name] of [place to which the vessel belongs] which is of the burthen of [number of tons], and whereof [master's name] is master, and that the said ship or vessel was [when and where built, or condemned as prize, referring to builder's certificate, judges' certificate or certificates or last registry, then delivered up to be cancelled], and [name and employment of surveying officer] having certified to us that the said ship or vessel has [number] decks and [number] masts, that her length from the fore part of the main stem to the after part of the stern post aloft, is [number of feet and inches], her breadth at the broadest part [stating whether that be above or below the main wales] is [number of feet and inches], her height [between decks if more than one deck, or depth in the hold if only one deck] is [number of feet and inches], that she is [how rigged] rigged, with a [standing or running] bowsprit, is [description of stern] sterned, [carvel or clincher] built, has [whether any or no] gallery, and [kind of head, if any] head and the said subscribing owners having consented and agreed to the above description, and having caused sufficient security to be given, as is required by the said Act, the said ship or vessel called the [name] has been duly registered at the port of [name of port]. Certified under our hands at the custom house in the said port of [name of port] this [date] day of [name of month] in the year [words at length]."

' [Signed] Collector.'

' [Signed] Controller.'

And on the back of such certificate of registry there shall be an account of the parts or shares held by each of the owners mentioned and described in such certificate, in the form and manner following.

Names of the several owners within mentioned.	Number of sixty-fourth shares held by each owner.
' Name.....	..... Thirty-two.
' Name.....	..... Sixteen.
' Name.....	..... Eight.
' Name.....	..... Eight.
	' [Signed.] Collector.'
	' [Signed.] Controller.'

Persons authorized to make registry and grant certificates.

III. And be it further enacted, that the persons authorized and required to make such registry and grant such certificate, shall be the several persons hereinafter mentioned and described; (that is to say.)

In the United Kingdom and Isle of Man.

The collector and controller of his majesty's customs in any port in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and in the Isle of Man respectively, in respect of ships or vessels to be there registered.

Guernsey, &c.

The principal officers of his majesty's customs in the Island of Guernsey or Jersey, together with the governor, lieutenant governor, or commander-in-chief of those Islands respectively, in respect of ships or vessels to be there registered.

The collector and controller of his majesty's customs of any port in the British possessions in Asia, Africa and America, or the collector of any such port at which no appointment of a controller has been made, in respect of ship or vessels to be there registered.

In Colonies in Asia, Africa, and America.

The collector of duties at any port in the territories under the government of the East India company, within the limits of the charter of the said company, or any other person of the rank in the said company's service of senior merchant, or of six years standing in the said service, being respectively appointed to act in the execution of this act by any of the governments of the said company, in respect of ships or vessels to be there registered.

In territories of E. I. Company.

The collector of duties at any British possession within the said limits, and not under the government of the said company and at which a Custom House is not established, together with the governor, lieutenant governor, or commander-in-chief of such possession, in respect of ships or vessels to be there registered:

In other Places within the limits of the Charter.

The governor, lieutenant governor, or commander-in-chief of Malta, Gibraltar, Heligoland, and Cape of Good Hope, respectively, in respect of ships or vessels to be there registered.

In Malta, Gibraltar, &c.

Provided always, that no ship or vessel be registered at Heligoland, except such as is wholly of the build of that place, and that ships or vessels, after having been registered at Malta, Gibraltar, or Heligoland, shall not be registered elsewhere; and that ships or vessels registered at Malta, Gibraltar, or Heligoland, shall not be entitled to the privileges and advantages of British ships in any trade between the said United Kingdom and any of the British possessions in America; provided also that wherever in and by this act it is directed or provided, that an act, matter, or thing shall and may be done or performed by, to, or with any collector and controller of his majesty's customs, the same shall or may be done or performed by, to, or with the several person respectively herein before authorized and required to make registry, and to grant certificates of registry as aforesaid, and according as the same act, matter, or thing is to be done or performed at the said several and respective places, and within the jurisdiction of the said several persons respectively: provided, also that wherever in and by this act it is directed or provided, that any act, matter, or thing shall or may be done or performed by, to, or with the commissioners of his majesty's customs, the same shall or may be done or performed by, to, or with the governor, lieutenant-governor or commander-in-chief of any place where any ship or vessel may be registered under the authority of this act, so far as such act, matter, or thing can be applicable to the registering of any ship or vessel at such place.

Limitations to vessels registered at Malta, Gibraltar, or Heligoland

Certain Powers of Collectors and Controllers, by whom to be exercised in certain cases.

Powers of Commissioners of customs in United Kingdom, given to Governors, &c. abroad.

IV. And be it further enacted, that in case any ship or vessel not being duly registered, and not having obtained such certificate of registry, as aforesaid, shall exercise any of the privileges of a British ship, the same shall be subjected to forfeiture, and also all the guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel to the same ship or vessel belonging, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of his majesty's customs; provided always that nothing in this act shall extend or be construed to extend effect the privileges of any ship or vessel which shall, prior to the commencement of this act, have been registered by virtue of an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Fourth, intitled *an act for the registering of British vessels*.

Ships exercising privileges before registry, to be forfeited.

But not to affect vessels registered under previous Act.

What ships are entitled to be registered.

V. And be it further enacted, that no ship or vessel shall be registered or having been registered, shall be deemed to be duly registered, by virtue of this Act, except such as are wholly of the build of the said United Kingdom, or of the Isle of Man, or of the Islands of Guernsey or Jersey, or of some of the colonies, plantation, islands, or territories in Asia, Africa, or America, or of Malta, Gibraltar, or Heligoland, which belonged to His Majesty, his heirs or successors, at the time of the building of such ships or vessels, or such ships or vessels as shall have been condemned in any Court of Admiralty as prize of war, or such ships or vessels as shall have been condemned in any competent Court as forfeited for the breach of the laws made for the prevention of the Slave Trade, and which shall wholly belong and continue wholly to belong to His Majesty's subjects duly entitled to be owners of ships or vessels registered by virtue of this Act.

Mediterranean pass may be issued at Malta or Gibraltar, for certain ships only.

VI. And be it further enacted, that no Mediterranean pass shall be issued for the use of any ship, or being a ship belonging to Malta, or Gibraltar, except such as be duly registered at those places respectively, or such as, not being entitled to be so registered, shall have wholly belonged, before the tenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and shall have continued wholly to belong, to persons actually residing at those places respectively, as inhabitants thereof, and entitled to be owners of British ships there registered, or who, not being so entitled, shall have so resided upwards of fifteen years prior to the said tenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

Foreign repairs not to exceed 20s. per ton.

VII. And be it further enacted, that no ship or vessel shall continue to enjoy the privileges of a British ship after the same shall have been repaired in a foreign country, if such repairs shall exceed the sum of twenty shillings for every ton of the burthen of the said ship or vessel, unless such repairs shall have been necessary by reason of extraordinary damage sustained by such ship or vessel, during her absence from his majesty's dominions, to enable her to perform the voyage in which she shall have been engaged, and to return to some port or place in the said dominions; and whenever any ship or vessel which has been so repaired in a foreign country, shall arrive at any port in His Majesty's dominions as a British registered ship or vessel, the master or other person having the command or charge of the same, shall, upon the first entry thereof, report to the Collector and Controller of His Majesty's Customs at such port, that such ship or vessel has been so repaired, under penalty of twenty shillings for every ton of the burthen of such ship or vessel, according to the admeasurement thereof, and if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the commissioners of His Majesty's customs, that such ship or vessel was seaworthy at the time when she last departed from any port or place in His Majesty's dominions, and that no greater quantity of such repairs have been done to the said vessel than was necessary as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners, upon a full consideration of all the circumstances to direct the Collector and Controller of the port where such ship or vessel shall have arrived, or where she shall then be, to certify on the certificate of the registry of such ship or vessel, that it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of His Majesty's customs, that the privileges of the said ship or vessel have not been forfeited, notwithstanding the repairs which have been done to the same in a foreign country.

The master, on the arrival to report such repairs.

Necessity of such repairs to be proved to Commissioners of Customs.

VIII. And be it further enacted, that if any ship or vessel registered under the authority of this or any other act, shall be deemed or declared to be stranded or unseaworthy, and incapable of being recovered, or repaired to the advantage of the owners thereof, and, shall for such reasons be sold by order or decree of any competent court, for the benefit of the owners of such ship or vessel or other persons interested therein, the same shall be taken and deemed to be a ship or vessel lost or broken up to all intents and purposes within the meaning of this act, and shall never again be entitled to the privileges of a British-built ship for any purpose of trade or navigation.

Ships declared unseaworthy to be deemed ships lost or broken up.

IX. And be it further enacted, that no British ship or vessel which has been or shall hereafter be captured by and become prize to an enemy or sold to foreigners, shall again be entitled to the privileges of a British ship; provided always, that nothing contained in this Act, shall extend to prevent the registering of any ship or vessel, whatever which shall afterwards be condemned in any court of admiralty as prize of war, or in any competent court, for breach of laws made for the prevention of the Slave Trade.

British ships captured not to be again entitled to registry; but ships condemned in Courts of Admiralty, may be registered.

X. And be it further enacted, that no such registry shall hereafter be made, or certificate thereof granted, by any person or persons herein-before authorized to make such registry and grant such certificate, in any other port or place than the port or place to which such ship or vessel shall properly belong, except so far as relates to such ships or vessels as shall be condemned as prizes in any of the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, which ships or vessels shall be registered in manner herein after directed; but that all and every registry and certificate made and granted in any port or place to which any such ship or vessel does not properly belong, shall be utterly null and void to all intents and purposes, unless the officers aforesaid shall specially be authorized and empowered to make such registry and grant such certificate in any other port, by an order in writing, under the hands of the Commissioners of His Majesty's customs, which order the said Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to issue, if they shall see fit; and at every port where registry shall be made in pursuance of the Act, a book shall be kept by the collector and controller, in which all the particulars contained in the form of the certificate of the registry hereinbefore directed to be used, shall be duly entered; and every registry shall be numbered in progression, beginning such progressive numeration at the commencement of each and every year; and such collector and controller shall forthwith, or within one month at the furthest, transmit to the Commissioners of His Majesty's customs, a true and exact copy, together with the number of every certificate which shall be by them so granted.

Ships shall be registered at the port to which they belong.

Commissioners of Customs may permit registry at other ports.

Book of registers to be kept, and returns to be submitted to Commissioners.

XI. And be it further enacted, that every ship or vessel shall be deemed to belong to some port at or near to which some or one of the owners, who shall make and subscribe the declaration required by this Act, before registry be made, shall reside; and whenever such owner or owners shall have transferred all his or their share or shares in such ship or vessel, the same shall be registered *de novo* before such ship or vessel shall sail or depart from the port to which she shall then belong, or from any other port which shall be in the same part of the United Kingdom, or the same colony, plantation, island, or territory, as the said port shall be in: provided always, that if the owner or owners of such ship or vessel cannot in sufficient time comply with the requisites of this Act, so that registry may be made before it shall be necessary for such ship or vessel to

Port to which vessels shall be deemed to belong.

Change of subscribing owners to require registry de novo.

If registry de novo cannot be made, ship may go one voyage with permission endorsed on certificate of Registry.

sail or depart upon another voyage, it shall be lawful for the collector and controller of the port where such ship or vessel may then be, to certify upon the back of the existing certificate of registry of such ship or vessel, that the same is to remain in force of the voyage upon which the said ship or vessel then about to sail or depart; provided also, that if any ship or vessel shall be built in any of the colonies, plantation, islands, or territories in Asia, Africa, or America, to His Majesty belonging, for owners residing in the United Kingdom, and the master of such ship or vessel, or the agent for the owner or owners thereof, shall have produced to the collector and controller of the port, at or near to which such ship or vessel was built, the certificate of the builder required by this Act, and shall have made and subscribed a declaration before such collector and controller, of the names and descriptions of the principal owners of such ship or vessel, and that she is the identical ship or vessel mentioned in such certificate of the builder, and that no foreigner, to the best of his knowledge and belief, has any interest therein; the collector and controller of such port, shall cause such ship or vessel to be surveyed and measured in like manner as is directed, for the purpose of registering any ship or vessel, and shall give the master of such ship or vessel, a certificate under their hands and seals, purporting to be under the authority of this Act, and stating when and where and by whom such ship or vessel was built, the description, tonnage, and other particulars required on registry of any ship or vessel, and such certificate shall have all the force and virtue of a certificate of registry, under this Act, during the term of two years, unless such ship or vessel arrive at some place in the United Kingdom; and such collector and controller shall transmit a copy of such certificate to the commissioners of His Majesty's customs.

Persons residing in foreign countries, may not be owners, unless members of British factories, or agent, for or partners in British houses, or members of merchants trading to the Levant Seas.

XII. And be it further enacted, that no person who has taken the oath of allegiance to any foreign state, except under the terms of some capitulation, unless he shall afterwards become a denizen or naturalized subject of the United Kingdom, by his majesty's letters patent or by act of parliament, nor any person usually residing in any country not under the dominion of his majesty, his heirs and successors, unless he be a member of some British factory, or agent for or partner in any house or copartnership actually carrying on trade in Great Britain or Ireland, shall be entitled to be owners, in whole or in part, directly, or indirectly, of any ship or vessel required and authorized to be registered by virtue of this act; save and except that it shall be lawful for any person who was a member of the company of merchants trading to the Levant seas at the time of its dissolution, and who was a resident at any of the factories of the said company, to continue to hold any share or shares in any British-registered ship, of which, at the time of such residence, he was an owner or part owner, although such person shall continue to reside at any of the places where such factories had existed, prior to the dissolution of the said company.

Declaration to be made by subscribing owner previous to registry.

XIII. And be it further enacted, that no registry shall henceforth be made, or certificate granted, until the following declaration be made and subscribed, before the person or persons hereinbefore authorized to make such registry and grant such certificate respectively, by the owner of such ship or vessel, if such ship or vessel is owned by or belongs to one person only; or in case there shall be two joint owners, then by both of such joint owners, if both shall be resident within twenty miles of the port or place where such registry is required, or by one of such owners if one or both of them shall be resident at a greater distance from such

port or place; or if the number of such owners or proprietors shall exceed two, then by the greater part of the number of such owners, or proprietors, if the greater number of them shall be resident within twenty miles of such port or place, as aforesaid, not in any case exceeding three of such owners or proprietors, unless a greater number shall be desirous to join in making and subscribing the said declaration, or by one of such owners, if all, or all except one, shall be resident at a greater distance :

Proportion of owners who shall subscribe and make the declaration.

"I, A. B. of [place of residence and occupation] do truly declare, that the ship or vessel [name] of [port or place], whereof [master's name] is at present Master, being [kind of build, burthen, etcætera, as described in the certificate of the surveying officer], was [when and where built, or if prize or forfeited, capture and condemnation as such], and that I, the said A. B., [and the other owners names and occupations, if any, and where they respectively reside, videlicet, town, place, or parish, and county, or if member of and resident in any factory in foreign parts, or in any foreign town or city, being an agent for or partner in any house or copartnership actually carrying on trade in Great Britain or Ireland, the name of such factory, foreign town or city, and the names of such house or co-partnership] am sole owner of the said vessel, and (that no other person or persons whatever doth or have any right, title, interest, shares, or property therein or thereto; and that I, the said A. B., truly am *bonâ fide* a subject of Great Britain; and that I, the said A. B., have not taken the oath of allegiance to any foreign state whatever [except under the terms of some capitulation, describing the particulars thereof,] or that since my taking [or his or their taking] the oath of allegiance to [naming the foreign states respectively, to which he or any of the said owners shall have taken the same] I have [or he or they hath or have] become a denizen [or naturalized subject or subjects as the case may be] of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by His Majesty's letters patent or by an Act of Parliament [naming the times when such letters of denization have been granted respectively, or the year or years in which such Act or Acts for naturalisation have passed respectively;] and that no foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any share or part interest in the said ship or vessel."

Form of declaration.

Provided always, that if it shall become necessary to register any ship or vessel belonging to any corporate body in the united kingdom, the following declaration of in lieu of the declaration hereinbefore directed, shall be taken and subscribed by the secretary or other proper officer of such corporate body; (that is to say,)

"I, A. B., secretary or officer of [name] of company or corporation] do truly declare, that the ship or vessel [name] of [port] whereof [master's name] is at present master, being kind of build, burthen, etcætera, as described in the certificate of the surveying officer], was [when and where built, or, if prize or forfeited, capture and condemnation as such], and that the same doth wholly and truly belong to [name of company or corporation.]"

XIV. And be it further enacted, that in case the required number of joint owners or proprietors of any ship or vessel shall not personally attend to make and subscribe the declaration hereinbefore directed to be made and subscribed, then and in such case such owner or owners, proprietor or proprietors, as shall personally attend and make and subscribe the declaration aforesaid, shall further declare, that the part owner or part owners of such ship or vessel then absent, is or are not resident within twenty miles of such port or place, and hath or have not, to the best of his or their knowledge

Addition to declaration in case the required number of owners do not attend.

or belief, wilfully absented himself or themselves in order to avoid the making the declaration hereinbefore directed to be made and subscribed, or is or are prevented by illness from attending to make and subscribe the said declaration.

Vessels to be surveyed previous to registry.

XV. And in order to enable the collector and controller of his majesty's customs to grant a certificate, truly and accurately describing every ship or vessel to be registered in pursuance of this act, and also to enable all other officers of his majesty's customs on due examination, to discover whether any such ship or vessel is the same with that for which a certificate is alleged to have been granted; be it enacted, that, previous to the registering or granting of any certificate of registry as aforesaid, some one or more person or persons, appointed by the commissioners of his majesty's customs (taking to his or their assistance, if he or they shall judge it necessary, one or more person or persons skilled in the building and admeasurement of ships,) shall go on board of every such ship or vessel as to all and every particular contained in the form of the certificate herein-before directed, in the presence of the master, or of any other person who shall be appointed for that purpose, on the part of the owner or owners, or in his or their absence, by the said master; and shall deliver a true and just account in writing, of all such particulars of the build, description, and admeasurement of every such ship or vessel, as are specified in the form of the certificate above recited, to the collector and controller authorized as aforesaid to make such registry and grant such certificate as registry; and the said master, or other person attending on the part of the owner or owners, is hereby required to sign his name also to the certificate of such surveying or examining office, in testimony of the truth thereof, provided such master or other person, shall consent and agree to the several particulars set forth and described therein.

Certificate of survey to be given by owner or master concurring therein.

Mode of admeasurement to ascertain tonnage.

XVI. And be it further enacted, that for the purpose of ascertaining the tonnage of ships or vessels, the rule for admeasurement shall be as follows; (that is to say,) the length shall be taken on a straight line along the rabbet of the keel, from the back of the main stern-post to a perpendicular line from the fore part of the mainstem under the bowsprit, from which, subtracting three-fifths of the breadth, the remainder shall be esteemed the just length of the keel to find the tonnage; and the breadth shall be taken from the outside of the outside plank in the broadest part of the ship, whether that shall be above or below the main wales, exclusive of all manner of doubling blanks that may be wrought upon the sides of the ship; then multiplying the length of the keel by the breadth so taken, and that product by half the breadth, and dividing the whole by ninety-four, the quotient shall be deemed the true contents of the tonnage.

Mode of ascertaining tonnage when vessels are afloat.

XVII. And whereas it would in some cases endanger ships or vessels to cause them to be laid on shore, be it therefore enacted, that in case, where it may be necessary to ascertain the tonnage of any ship or vessel when afloat, according to the foregoing rule, the following method shall be observed; (that is to say,) drop a plumb line over the stern of the ship, and measure the distance between such line and the after part of the sternpost at the load watermark, then measure from the top of the plumb line, in a parallel direction with the water, to a perpendicular point immediately over the load watermark at the fore part of the main stem, subtracting from such measurement the above distance, the remainder will be the ship's extreme length, from which is to be deducted three inches for every foot of the load draught

of water, for the rake abaft, also three-fifths of the ships breadth for the rake forward, the remainder shall be esteemed the just length for the keel to find the tonnage; and the breadth shall be taken from outside to outside of the plank in the broadest part of the ship, whether that shall be above or below the main wales, exclusive of all manner of sheathing or doubling that may be wrought on the side of the ship; then multiplying the length of the keel for tonnage by the breadth, so taken, and that product by half the breadth, and dividing by ninety-four, the quotient shall be deemed the true contents of the tonnage.

XVIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that in each of the several rules herein-before prescribed, then used for the purpose of ascertaining the tonnage of any ship or vessel propelled by steam, the length of the engine-room shall be deducted from the whole length of such ship or vessel, and the remainder shall, for such purpose, be deemed the whole length of the same.

Engine room in steam vessels to be deducted.

XIX. And be it further enacted, that whenever the tonnage of any ship or vessel shall have been ascertained according to the rule herein prescribed (except in the case of ships or vessels which have been admeasured afloat), such account of tonnage shall, ever after, be deemed the tonnage of such ship or vessel, and shall be repeated in every subsequent registry of such ship or vessel unless it shall happen that any alteration has been made in the form and burthen of such ship or vessel, or it shall be discovered that the tonnage of such ship or vessel had been erroneously taken and computed.

Tonnage when so ascertained to be ever after deemed the tonnage.

XX. And be it further enacted, that at the time of the obtaining of the certificate of registry, as aforesaid, sufficient security by bond shall be given to his majesty, his heirs and successors, by the master and such of the owners, as shall personally attend, as is herein-before required, such security to be approved of and taken by the person or persons herein-before authorized to make such registry and grant such certificate of registry at the port or place in which such certificate shall be granted, in the penalties following; (that is to say) if such ship or vessel shall be a decked vessel, or be above the burthen of fifteen tons and not exceeding fifty tons, then in the penalty of one hundred pounds; if exceeding the burthen of fifty tons and not exceeding one hundred tons, then in the penalty of three hundred pounds; if exceeding the burthen of one hundred tons and not exceeding two hundred tons, then in the penalty of five hundred pounds; if exceeding the burthen of two hundred tons and not exceeding three hundred tons, then in the penalty of eight hundred pounds; and if exceeding the burthen of three hundred tons, then in the penalty of one thousand pounds: and the condition of every such bond shall be, that such certificate shall not be sold, lent, or otherwise disposed of to any person or persons whatever, and that the same shall be solely made use of for the service of the ship or vessel for which it is granted; and that in case such ship or vessel shall be lost, or taken by the enemy, burnt, or broken up, or otherwise prevented from returning to the port to which she belongs, or shall on any account have lost and forfeited the privileges of a British ship, or shall have been seized and legally condemned for illicit trading, or shall have been taken in execution for debt and sold by due process of law, or shall have been sold to the crown, or shall, under any circumstances, have been registered *de novo*, the certificate, if preserved, shall be delivered up, within one month after the arrival

Bond to be given at the time of registry.

Conditions that the certificate shall be solely made use of for the service of the vessel, or given up to be cancelled in certain cases.

of the master in any port or place in his majesty's dominions, to the collector and controller of some port in Great Britain, or of the Isle of Man, or of the British plantations, or to the governor, lieutenant governor, or commander-in-chief for the time being of the Islands of Guernsey or Jersey; and that if any foreigner, or any person or persons for the use and benefit of any foreigner, shall purchase or otherwise become entitled to the whole or to any part or share of or any interest in such ship or vessel, and the same shall be within the limits of any port of Great Britain, or of the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, or of the British colonies, plantations, islands, or territories aforesaid, then and in such case the certificate of registry shall, within seven days after such purchase or transfer of property in such ship or vessel, be delivered up to the person or persons herein before authorized to make registry and grant certificate of registry, at such port or place respectively, as aforesaid; and if such ship or vessel shall be in any foreign port when such purchase or transfer of property shall take place, then that the certificate shall be delivered up to the British Consul or other chief British officer resident at or nearest to such foreign port; or if such ship or vessel shall be at sea when such purchase or transfer of property shall take place, then that the certificate shall be delivered up to the British Consul or other chief British officer at the foreign port or place in or at which the master or other person having taken the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall first arrive after such purchase or transfer of property at sea, immediately after his arrival at such foreign port; but if such master, or other person who had the command thereof at the time of such purchase or transfer of property at sea, shall not arrive at a foreign port, but shall arrive at some port of Great Britain, or of the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey or Man, or of his majesty's said colonies, plantations, islands, or territories, then that the certificate shall be delivered up, in manner aforesaid, within fourteen days after the arrival of such ship or vessel, or of the person who had the command thereof, in any port of Great Britain, or of the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, or of any of his majesty's said colonies, plantations, islands, or territories, provided always that if it shall happen that at the time of registry of any ship or vessel, the same shall be at any other port than the port to which she belongs, so that the master of such ship or vessel cannot attend at the port of registry to join with the owner or owners in such bond, as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for him to give a separate bond to the like effect, at the port where such ship or vessel may then be, and the collector and controller of such other port shall transmit such bond to the collector and controller of the port where such ship or vessel is to be registered, and such bond, and the bond also given by the owner or owners, shall, together, be of the same effect against the master and owner or owners, or either of them, as if they had bound themselves jointly and severally in one bond.

If any ship at the time of registry, be at any other port than that of registry, the master may there give bond.

When master is charged, new master to give similar bond, and his name to be endorsed on certificate of registry.

"XXI. And be it further enacted, that when and so often as the master, or other persons, having or taking the charge or command of any ship or vessel registered in manner herein-before directed, shall be changed, the master or owner of such ship or vessel, shall deliver to the person or persons herein before authorized to make such registry and grant such certificates of registry at the port where such change shall take place, the certificate of registry belonging to such ship or vessel, who shall thereupon indorse and subscribe a memorandum of such change, and shall forthwith give notice of the same to the proper office of the port or place where such ship or vessel was last registered, pursuant to this act, wh

shall likewise make a memorandum of the same in the book of registers which is hereby directed and required to be kept, and shall forthwith give notice thereof to the commissioners of his majesty's customs, provided always, that before the name of such new master shall be indorsed on the certificate of registry, he shall be required to give, and shall give, a bond in the like penalties and under the same condition as are contained in the bond herein-before required to be given at the time of registry of any ship or vessel.

"XXII. And be it further enacted, that all bonds required by this act, shall be liable to the same duties of stamps as bonds given for or in respect of the duties of customs are or shall be liable to under any act for the time being in force for granting duties of stamp.

Bonds liable to same duties of stamps as bonds for customs.

"XXIII. And be it further enacted, that if any persons whatever, shall at any time have possession of and wilfully detain any certificate of registry, granted under this or any other act, which ought to be delivered up to be cancelled according to any of the conditions of the bond herein-before required to be given upon the registry of any ship or vessel, such persons is hereby required and enjoined to deliver up such certificate of registry, in manner directed by the conditions of such bond in the respective cases and under the respective penalties therein provided."

Certificate of registry, to be given up by all persons as directed by the bond.

XXIV. And be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any owner or owners of any ship or vessel to give any name to such ship or vessel other than that by which she was first registered in pursuance of this or any other act; and that the owner or owners of all and every ship or vessel, which shall be so registered, shall before such ship or vessel, after such registry, shall begin to take in any cargo, paint or cause to be painted, in white or yellow letters, of a length of not less than four inches, upon a black ground, on some conspicuous part of the stern, the name by which such ship or vessel shall have been registered, pursuant to this act, and the port to which she belongs, in a distinct and legible manner, as shall so keep and preserve the same; and that if such owner or owners, or master or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall permit such ship or vessel, to begin to take in any cargo before the name of such ship or vessel has been so painted as aforesaid, or shall wilfully alter, erase, obliterate, or in any wise hide or conceal, or cause or procure or permit the same to be done (unless in the case of square-rigged vessels in time of war) or shall in any written or printed paper, or other document, describe such ship or vessel by any name other than that by which she was first registered, pursuant to this act, or shall verbally describe, or cause or procure or permit such ship or vessel to be described, by any other name, to any officer or officers of his majesty's revenue, in the due execution of his or their duty, then and in every such case such owner or owners, or master or other person having or taken the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

Name of vessel which has been registered, never afterwards to be changed, and to be painted on the stern.

Penalty for omission, 100*l*.

XXV. And be it further enacted, that all and every person or persons who shall apply for a certificate of the registry of any ship or vessel, shall and they are hereby required to produce, to the person or persons authorized to grant such certificate, a true and full account, under the hand of the builder of such ship or vessel of the proper denomination, and of the time when, and the place where, such ship or vessel was built, and also an exact account of the tonnage of such ship or vessel, together with the name of the

Builder's certificate of particulars of ship.

Declaration to be made thereon.

Certificate of registry lost or mislaid.

Commissioners may permit registry *de novo*

or grant a licence

Bond respecting lost certificate of registry.

Condition.

Declaration to be made before licence be granted.

Before licence be granted ship to be surveyed as if for registry;

and registry may be made after departure of ship;

And certificate transmitted to be exchanged for licence.

first purchaser or purchasers thereof (which account such builder is hereby directed and required, to give under his hand, on the same being demanded by such person or persons so applying for a certificate as aforesaid), and shall also make and subscribe a declaration before the person or persons herein-before authorized to grant such certificate, that the ship or vessel for which such certificate is required is the same with that which so described by the builder as aforesaid.

XXVI. And be it further enacted, that if the certificate of registry of any ship or vessel shall be lost or mislaid, so that the same cannot be found or obtained for the use of such ship or vessel when needful, and proof thereof shall be made to the satisfaction of the commissioners of his majesty's customs, such commissioners shall and may permit such ship or vessel to be registered *de novo*, and a certificate thereof to be granted; provided always, that if such ship or vessel be absent and far distant from the port to which she belongs, or by reason of the absence of the owner, or owners, or of any other impediment, registry of the same cannot then be made in sufficient time, such commissioners shall and may grant a licence for the present use of such ship or vessel, which licence shall, for the time and to the extent specified therein, and no longer, be of the same force and virtue as a certificate of registry granted under this act; provided always, that before such registry *de novo* be made the owner or owners and masters, shall give bond to the commissioners aforesaid, in such sums as to them shall seem fit, with a condition, that if the certificate of registry shall at any time afterwards be found, the same shall be forthwith delivered to the proper officers of his majesty's customs, to be cancelled, and that no illegal use has been or shall be made thereof, with his or their privity or knowledge; and further, that before any such licence shall be granted, as aforesaid, the master of such ship or vessel, shall also make and subscribe a declaration, that the same has been registered as a British ship, naming the port where and the time when such registry was made, and all the particulars contained in the certificate thereof, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and shall also give such bond, and with the same conditions as is before mentioned; provided also, that before any such licence shall be granted, such ship or vessel shall be surveyed in like manner as if a registry *de novo* were about to be made thereof; and the certificate of such survey shall be preserved by the collector and controller of the port to which such ship or vessel shall belong; and in virtue thereof, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, and they are hereby required, to permit such ship or vessel to be registered after her departure, whenever the owner or owners shall personally attend to take and subscribe the declaration required by this act before registry be made, and shall also comply with all other requisites of this act, except so far as relates to the bond to be given by the master of such ship or vessel; which certificate of registry the said commissioners shall and may transmit to the collector and controller of any other port, to be by them given to the master of such ship or vessel, upon his giving such bond, and delivering up the licence which had been granted for the then present use of such ship or vessel.

XXVII. "And whereas it is not proper that any person, under any pretence whatever, should detain the certificate or register of any ship or vessel, or hold the same for any purpose other than the lawful use and navigation of the ship or vessel for which it was granted," be it therefore enacted, that in case any person who

shall have received or obtained, by any means or for any purpose whatever, the certificate of the registry of any ship or vessel, (whether such person shall claim to be the master or to be the owners or one of the owners of such ship or vessel, or not,) shall wilfully detain and refuse to deliver up the same to the proper officers of his majesty's customs, for the purposes of such ship or vessel, as occasion shall require, or to the person or persons having the actual command, possession, and management of such ship or vessel as the ostensible and reputed master, or as the ostensible and reputed owner or owners thereof, it may and shall be lawful to and for any such last mentioned person to make complaint on oath, of such detainer and refusal, to any Justice of the Peace residing near to the place, where such detainer and refusal shall be in Great Britain or Ireland, or to any member of the Supreme Court of Justice or any Justice of the Peace in the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, or Man, or in any colony, plantation, Island, or territory, to his majesty's belonging, in Asia, Africa, or America, or in Malta, Gibraltar, or Heligoland, where such detainer and refusal shall be in any of the places last mentioned; and on such complaint, the said Justice or other Magistrate, shall and is hereby required, by warrant under his hand and seal, to cause the person so complained against to be brought before him to be examined touching such detainer and refusal; and if it shall appear to the said Justice or other Magistrate, on examination of such person or otherwise, that the said certificate of registry is not lost or mislaid, but is wilfully detained by the said person, such person shall be thereof convicted, and shall forfeit, and pay the sum of one hundred pounds, and in failure of payment thereof, he shall be committed to the common gaol, there to remain without bail or mainprize for such time as the said Justice or other Magistrate shall in his discretion deem proper, not being less than three months nor more than twelve months; and the said Justice or other Magistrate shall, and he is hereby required to certify the aforesaid detainer, refusal, and conviction to the person or persons, who granted such certificate of registry for such ship or vessel, who shall, on the terms and conditions of law being complied with, make registry of such ship or vessel *de novo*, and grant a certificate thereof conformably to law, notifying on the back of such certificate the ground upon which the ship or vessel was so registered *de novo*; and if the person who shall have detained and refused to deliver up such certificate of registry as aforesaid, or shall be verily believed to have detained the same, shall have absconded, so that the said warrant of the justice or other magistrate cannot be executed upon him, and proof thereof shall be made to the satisfaction of the commissioners of his majesty's customs, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners to permit such ship or vessel to be registered *de novo*, or otherwise, in their discretion, to grant a licence for the present use of such ship or vessel in like manner as is herein-before provided in the case wherein the certificate of registry is lost or mislaid."

Persons detaining certificate of registry, to forfeit 100*l*.

Justice to certify detainer, and ship to be registered *de novo*.

If person detaining certificate have absconded, ship may be registered as in cases of loss certificate.

*

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, that if any ship or vessel, after she shall have been registered pursuant to the directions of this act, shall in any manner whatever be altered so as not to correspond with all the particulars contained in the certificate of her registry, such ship or vessel shall be registered, *de novo*, in manner herein-before required, as soon as she returns to the port to which she belongs, or to any other port which shall be in the same part of the United Kingdom or in the same colony, plantation, island, or territory, as the said port shall be in, on failure whereof such

Ship altered in certain manner to be registered *de novo*.

ship or vessel shall, to all intents and purposes, be considered and deemed and taken to be a ship or vessel not duly registered.

Vessels condemned as prize, or for breach of laws against slave trade, certificate of condemnation to be produced.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, that the owner or owners of all such ships and vessels, as shall be taken by any of his majesty's ship or vessel of war, or by any privateer or other ship or vessel, and condemned as lawful prize in any court of admiralty, or if such ships or vessels as shall be condemned in any competent court as forfeited for breach of the laws for the prevention of the slave trade, shall, for the purpose of registering any such ship or vessel, produce to the collector and controller of his majesty's customs, certificate of the condemnation of such ship or vessel, under the hand and seal of the Judge of the court in which such ship or vessel shall have been condemned, (which certificate such Judge is hereby authorized and required to grant) and also a true and exact account in writing, of all the particulars contained in the certificate herein-before set forth, to be made and subscribed by one or more skilful person or persons to be appointed by the court, then and their to survey such ship or vessel, and shall also make and subscribe a declaration before the collector and controller, that such ship or vessel is the same vessel which is mentioned in the certificate of the judge aforesaid.

Prize vessels not to be registered at Guernsey, Jersey, or Man; but at certain ports.

XXX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that no ship or vessel which shall be taken and condemned as prize or forfeiture, aforesaid, as shall be registered in the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, although belonging to his majesty's subjects residing in those islands, or in some one or other of them; but the same shall be registered either at Southampton, Weymouth, Exeter, Plymouth, Falmouth, Liverpool, or Whitehaven, by the collector or controller, and at such ports respectively, who are hereby authorized and required to register such ship or vessel, and to grant a certificate thereof in the form and under the regulations and restrictions in this act contained.

Transfers of interest to be made by bill of sale.

Reciting certificate of registry.

Bill of sale not void by unimportant error of recital, &c.

XXXI. And be it further enacted, that when and so often as the property in any ship or vessel, or any part thereof belonging to any of his majesty's subjects, shall, after registry thereof, be sold to any other or others of his majesty's subjects, the same shall be transferred by bill of sale or other instrument in writing, containing a recital of the certificate of registry of such ship or vessel, or the principal contents thereof, otherwise such transfer shall not be valid or effectual for any purpose whatever, either in law or in equity: provided always, that no bill of sale shall be deemed void by reason of any error in such recital, or by the recital of any former certificate or registry instead of the existing certificate, provided the identity of the ship or vessel intended in the recital be effectually proved thereby.

Property in ships to be divided into sixty-four parts or shares.

Declaration upon first registry to state the number of such shares held by each owner.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, that the property in every ship or vessel of which there are more than one owner, shall be taken and considered to be divided into sixty-four equal parts or shares, and the proportion held by each owner shall be described in the registry as being a certain number of sixty-fourth parts or shares; and that no person shall be entitled to be registered as an owner of any ship or vessel in respect of any proportion of such ship or vessel which shall not be an integral sixty-fourth part or share of the same; and upon the first registry of any ship or vessel the owner or owners who shall take and subscribe the declaration required by this act before registry be made, shall also declare the number of such parts or shares then held by each owner, and the

same shall be so registered accordingly: provided always, that if it shall at any time happen that the property of any owner or owners in any ship or vessel cannot be reduced by division into any number of integral sixty-fourth parts or shares, it shall and may be lawful for the owner or owners of such fractional parts as shall be over and above such number of integral sixty-fourth parts or shares, in to which such property in any ship or vessel can be reduced by division, to transfer the same one to another, or jointly to any new owner, by memorandum upon their respective bills of sale, or by fresh bill of sale, without such transfer being liable to any stamp duty, provided also, that the right of any owner or owners to any such fractional parts, shall not be affected by reason of the same not having been registered; provided also, that it shall be lawful for any number of such owners, named and described in such registry, being partners in any house or copartnership, actually carrying on trade in any part of his majesty's dominions, to hold any ship or vessel, or any share or shares of any ship or vessel, in the name of such house or copartnership, as joint owners thereof, without distinguishing the proportionate interest of each of such owners, and that such ship or vessel, or the share or shares thereof so held in copartnership, shall be deemed and taken to be partnership property to all intents and purposes, and shall be governed by the same rules, both in law and equity, as relate to and govern all other partnership property in any other goods, chattels and effects whatsoever.

Smaller portions may be conveyed without stamp

Partners may hold ships or shares without distinguishing the proportionate interest of each owner.

XXXIII. And be it further enacted, that no greater number than thirty-two persons shall be entitled to be legal owners at one and the same time of any ship or vessel, as tenants in common, or to be registered as such: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall affect the equitable title of minors, heirs, legatees, creditors, or others, excepting that number, duly represented by or holding from any of the persons within the said number, registered as legal owners of any share or shares of such ship or vessel; provided also, that if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the commissioners of his majesty's customs, that any number of persons have associated themselves as a joint stock company, for the purpose of owning any ship or vessel, or any number of ships or vessels, as the joint property of such company, and that such company have duly elected or appointed any number, not less than three, of the members of the same, to be trustees of the property in such ship or vessel or ships or vessels, so owned by such company, it shall be lawful for such trustees, or any three of them, with the permission of such commissioners, to make and subscribe the declaration required by this act before registry be made, except that instead of stating therein the names and descriptions of the other owners, they shall state the name and description of the company to which such ship or vessel or ships or vessels shall in such manner belong.

Only thirty two persons to be owners of any ship at one time. Not to affect the equitable title of heirs, &c.

Joint Stock Companies.

Trustees may apply to have registry made.

XXXIV. And be it further enacted, that on bill of sale or other instrument in writing shall be valid and effectual to pass the property in any ship or vessel, or in any share thereof, or for any other purpose, until such bill of sale or other instrument in writing shall have been produced to the collector and controller of the port at which such ship or vessel is already registered or to the collector and controller of any other port at which she is about to be registered *de novo*, as the case may be, nor until such collector and controller respectively shall have entered in the book of such last registry, in the one case, or in the book of such registry *de novo*, after all the requisites of law for such registry *de novo* shall

Bills of sale of fact until produced to officers of customs, and entered in the book of registry or of intended registry.

have been duly complied with, in the other case, (and which they are respectively hereby required to do upon the production of the bill of sale or other instrument for that purpose,) the name, residence, and description of the vender or mortgager, or of each vender or mortgager, if more than one, the number of shares transferred, the name, residence, and description of the purchaser or mortgagee, or of each purchaser or mortgagee, if more than one, and the date of the bill of sale or other instrument, and of the production of it; and further, if such ship or vessel is not about to be registered *de novo*, the collector and controller of the port where such ship is registered, shall, and they are hereby required to, indorse the aforesaid particulars of such bill of sale or other instrument on the certificate of registry of the said ship or vessel, when the same shall be produced to them for that purpose, in manner and to the effect following; *videlicet*, "custom house [port and date; name, residence, description of vender or mortgager,] has transferred by [bill of sale or other instrument] dated [date, number of shares] to [name, residence and description of purchaser or mortgagee]."

From of indorsement.

A. B. Collector.

C. D. Controller.

Notice of Commission.

And forthwith to give notice thereof to the commissioners of customs; and in case the collector and controller shall be desired so to do, and the bill of sale or other instrument shall be produced to them for that purpose, then the said collector and controller are hereby required, to certify, by indorsement upon the bill of sale or other instrument, that the particulars before mentioned have been so entered in the book of registry, indorsed upon the certificate of registry as aforesaid.

Entry of bill of sale to be valid, except in certain cases.

XXXV. And be it further enacted, that when and so soon as the particulars of any bill of sale or other instrument by which any ship or vessel, or any share or shares thereof, shall be transferred, shall have been so entered in the book of registry as aforesaid, the said bill of sale or other instrument, shall be valid and effectual to pass the property thereby intended to be transferred as against all and every person and persons whatsoever, and to all intent and purposes, except as against such subsequent purchasers and mortgagees who shall first procure the indorsement to be made upon the certificate of registry of such ship or vessel in manner herein-after mentioned.

When a bill of sale has been entered for any shares, thirty days shall be allowed for indorsing the certificate of registry before any other bill of sale for the same shall be entered.

XXXVI. And be it further enacted, that when and after the particulars of any bill of sale or other instrument by which any ship or vessel, or any share or share thereof, shall be transferred, shall have been so entered in the book of registry as aforesaid, the collector and controller shall not enter in the book of registry the particulars of any other bill of sale or instrument purporting to be a transfer by the same vender or mortgager or vendors or mortgagees of the same ship or vessel, share or shares thereof, to any other person or persons, unless thirty days shall elapse from the day on which the particulars of the former bill of sale or other instrument were entered in the book of registry; or in case the ship or vessel was absent from the port to which she belonged at the time when the particulars of such former bill of sale or other instrument were entered in the book of registry, then unless thirty days shall have elapsed from the day on which the ship or vessel arrived at the port to which the same belonged; and in case the particulars of two or more such bills of sale or other instruments as aforesaid, shall at any time have been entered in the book of registry of the

said ship or vessel, the collector and controller shall not enter in the book of registry the particulars of any other bill of sale or other instrument as aforesaid, unless thirty days shall in like manner have elapsed from the day on which the particulars of the last of such bill of sale or other instrument were entered in the books of registry, or from the day on which the ship or vessel arrived at the port to which she belonged, in case of her absence as aforesaid; and in every case where there shall at any time happen to be two or more transfers by the same owner or owners of the same property in any ship or vessel entered in the book of registry as aforesaid, the collector and controller are hereby required to indorse upon the certificate of registry such ship or vessel the particulars of that bill of sale or other instrument under which the person or persons claim or claims property, who shall produce the certificate of registry for that purpose within thirty days next after the entry of his said bill of sale or other instrument in the book of registry as aforesaid, or within thirty days next after the return of the said ship or vessel to the port to which she belongs, in case of her absence at the time of such entry as aforesaid; and in case no person or persons shall produce the certificate of registry within either of the said spaces of thirty days, then it shall be lawful for the collector and controller, and they are hereby required, to indorse upon the certificate of registry the particulars of the bill of sale or other instruments, to such person or persons as shall first produce the certificate of registry for that purpose, it being the true intent and meaning of this act, that the several purchasers and mortgagees of such ship or vessel, share or shares thereof, when more than one appear to claim the same property or to claim security on the same property, in the same rank and degree, shall have priority one over the other, not according to the respective times, when the particulars of the bill of sale or other instrument by which such property was transferred to them were entered in the book of registry as aforesaid, but according to the time when the indorsement is made upon the certificate of registry as aforesaid; provided always, that if the certificate of registry shall be lost or mislaid, or shall be detained by any person whatever, so that the indorsement cannot in due time be made thereon, and proof thereof shall be made by the purchaser or mortgagee, or his known agent, to the satisfaction of the commissioners of his majesty's customs, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners to grant such further time as to them shall appear necessary, for the recovery of the certificate of registry, or for the registry *de novo* of the said ship or vessel under the provisions of this act, and thereupon the collector and controller shall make a memorandum in the book of registers of the further time so granted, and during such time no other bill of sale shall be enacted for the transfer of the same ship or vessel or the same share or shares thereof, or for giving the same security thereon.

Nature of the property intended in this act.

Provision in case certificate be mislaid.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, that if the certificate of registry of such ship or vessel shall be produced to the collector and controller of any port where she may then be, after any such bill of sale shall have been recorded at the port to which she belongs, together with such bill of sale, containing a notification of such records, signed by the collector and controller of such port as before directed, it shall be lawful for the collector and controller of such other port, to indorse on such certificate of registry (being required so to do) the transfer mentioned in such bill of sale, and such collector and controller shall give notice thereof to the collector and controller of the port to which such

Bills of sale may be produced after entry at other ports than those to which vessels belong, and transfers indorsed on certificate of registry.

ship or vessel belongs, who shall record the same in like manner as if they had made such indorsement themselves, but inserting the name of the port at which such indorsement was made: provided always, that the collector and controller of such other port shall first give notice to the collector and controller of the port to which such ship or vessel belongs, of such requisition made to them to indorse the certificate of registry, and the collector or and controller of the port to which such ship or vessel belongs, shall thereupon send information to the collector and controller of such other port, whether any and what other bill or bills of sale have been recorded in the book of the registry of such ship or vessel: and the collector and controller of such other port, having such information, shall proceed in manner directed by this act in all respects, to the indorsing of the certificate of registry as they would do if such port were the port to which such vessel belonged.

Previous notice to be given to officers at the port of registry.

If upon registry *de novo* any bill of sale shall not have been recorded, the same shall then be produced.

Bill of sale previous to registry may be recorded after registry.

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, that if it shall become necessary to register any ship or vessel *de novo*, and any share or shares of such ship or vessel shall have been sold since she was last registered, and the transfer of such share or shares shall not have been recorded and indorsed in manner herein-before directed, the bill of sale thereof shall be produced to the collector and controller of his majesty's customs, who are to make registry of such ship or vessel, otherwise such sale shall not be noticed in such registry *de novo*, except as hereinafter exempted: provided always, that upon the future production of such bill of sale, and of the existing certificate of registry, such transfer shall and may be recorded and indorsed as well after such registry *de novo*, as before.

Upon charge of property only registry *de novo* may be granted if desired although not required by law

XXXIX. And be it further enacted, that if any change of property in any ship or vessel, the owner or owners shall desire to have the same registered *de novo*, although not required by this act, and the owner or proper number of owners shall attend at the custom house at the port to which such ship or vessel belongs for that purpose, it shall be lawful for the collector, and controller of his majesty's customs at such port, to make registry *de novo* of such ship or vessel at the same port, and to grant a certificate thereof, the several requisites herein-before in this act mentioned and directed, being first duly observed and complied with.

Copies of declarations, &c. and of extracts from books of registry, admitted in evidence.

XL. And whereas great inconvenience hath arisen from the registering officers being served with subpoenas, requiring them to bring with them and produce, on trials in courts of law, relative to the ownership of vessels, or otherwise, the oaths or declarations required to be taken by the owners thereof prior to the registering thereof, and the books of registry, or copies or extracts therefrom: and whereas it would tend much to the dispatch of business if the attendance of such registering officers with the same upon such trials were dispensed with; be it therefore enacted, that the collector and controller of his majesty's customs, at any port or place, and the person or persons acting for them respectively, shall, upon every reasonable request by any person or persons whomsoever, produce and exhibit, for his, her, or their inspection and examination, any oath or declaration, sworn or made by any such owner or owners, proprietor or proprietors, and also any register or entry in any book or books of registry require by this act to be made or kept, relative to any ship or vessel, and shall, upon every reasonable request by any person or persons whomsoever, permit him, her,

or them, to take a copy or copies, or an extract or extracts thereof respectively; and that the copy and copies of any such oath or declaration, register or entry, shall, upon being proved to be a true copy or copies thereof respectively, be allowed and received as evidence upon every trial at law, without the production of the original or originals, and without the testimony or attendance of any collector or controller, or other person or persons acting for them respectively, in all cases, as fully and to all intents and purposes such original or originals, if produced by any collector or collectors, and controller or controllers, or other person or persons acting for them, could or might legally be admitted or received in evidence.

XLI. And be it further enacted, if the ship or vessel, or the share or shares of any owner thereof, who may be out of the kingdom, shall be sold in his absence by his known agent or correspondent, under his directions, either expressed or implied; and acting for his interest in that behalf, and such agent or correspondent, who shall have executed a bill of sale to the purchaser of the whole of such ship or vessel, or of any share or shares thereof, shall not have received a legal power to execute the same, it shall be lawful for the commissioners of his majesty's customs, upon application made to them, and proof to their satisfaction of the fair dealings of the parties, to permit such transfer to be registered, if registry *de novo* be necessary, or to be recorded and indorsed, as the case may be in manner directed by this act, as if such legal power had been produced; and also if it shall happen that any bill of sale cannot be produced, or if, by reason of distance of time, or the absence or death of parties concerned, it cannot be proved that a bill of sale or for any share or shares in any ship or vessel had been executed, and registry *de novo* of such ship or vessel shall have become necessary, it shall be lawful for the commissioners of his majesty's customs, upon proof to their satisfaction, of the fair dealing of the parties, to permit such ship or vessel to be registered *de novo*, in like manner as if a bill of sale for the transfer of such share or shares had been produced; provided always, that in any of the cases herein mentioned, good and sufficient security shall be given to produce a legal power or bill of sale within a reasonable time, or to abide the future claims of the absent owner, his heirs and successors, as the case may be; and at the future request of the party whose property has been so transferred, without the production of a bill of sale from him or from his lawful attorney, such bond shall be available for the protection of his interest, in addition to any powers or rights which he may have in law or equity against the ship or vessel, or against the parties concerned, until he shall have received full indemnity for any loss or injury sustained by him.

XLII. And be it further enacted, that when any transfer of any ship or vessel, or of any share or shares thereof, shall be made only as a security for the payment of a debt or debts, either by way of mortgage, or of assignment to a trustee or trustees, for the purpose of selling the same for the payment of any debt or debts, then and in every such case the collector and controller, and controller of the port where the ship or vessel is registered shall, in the entry in the book of registry, and also in the indorsement on the certificate of registry, in manner herein-before directed, state and express that such transfer was made only as a security for the payment of debt or debts, or by way of mortgage, &c. to that effect; and the person or persons to whom such trans-

Vessels or shares sold in the absence of owners without formal powers.

Commissioners may permit record of such sales of registry *de novo* as the case may require: and in other cases where bills of sale cannot be produced:

Security being given to produce legal powers or abide future claims.

Transfer by way of mortgage.

Mortgagee not to be deemed an owner

fer shall be made, or any other person or persons claiming under him, or them as a mortgagee or mortgagees, or a trustee or trustees only, shall not, by reason thereof, be deemed to be the owner or owners of such ship or vessel, share or shares thereof, nor shall the person or persons making such transfer be deemed, by reason thereof, to have ceased to be an owner or owners of such ship or vessel, any more than if no such transfer had been made, except so far as may be necessary for the purpose of rendering the ship or vessel, share or shares so transferred, available, by sale or otherwise, for the payment of the debt or debts for securing the payment of which such transfer shall have been made.

Transfers of ships for security of debts being registered, rights of mortgagee not affected by any act of mortgagee, &c.

XLIII. And be it further enacted, that when any transfer of any ship or vessel, or of any share or shares thereof, shall have been made as a security for the payment of any debt or debts, either by way of mortgage or of assignment as aforesaid, and such transfer shall have been duly registered according to the provisions of this act, the right of interest of the mortgage or other assignee as aforesaid, shall not be in any manner affected by any act or acts of bankruptcy, committed by such mortgager or assigner, mortgagers or assigners, after the time when such mortgage or assignment shall have been so registered as aforesaid, notwithstanding such mortgager or assigner, mortgagers or assigners, at the time he or they shall so become bankrupt as aforesaid, shall have in his or their possession, order and disposition, and shall be the reputed owner or owners of the said ship or vessel, or the share or shares thereof, so by him or them mortgaged or assigned as aforesaid, but that such mortgage or assignment shall take place of and be preferred to any right, claim, or interest which may belong to the assignee or assignees of such bankrupt or bankrupts in such ship or vessel, share or shares thereof; any law or statute to the contrary thereto notwithstanding.

Governor of colonies, &c. may cause proceedings in suits to be stayed

XLIV. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any governor, lieutenant-governor, or commander-in-chief of any of his majesty's colonies, plantations, islands, or territories, and they are hereby respectively authorized and required, if any suit, information, libel, or other prosecution or proceeding of any nature or kind whatever, shall have been commenced or shall hereafter be commenced in any court whatever, in any of the said colonies, plantations, islands, or territories respectively, touching the force and effect of any register granted to any ship or vessel, upon a representation made to any such governor, lieutenant-governor or commander-in-chief, to cause all proceedings therein to be stayed, if he shall see just cause so to do, until his majesty's pleasure shall be known and certified to him by his majesty, by and with the advice of his majesty's privy council; and such governor, lieutenant-governor, or commander-in-chief, is hereby required to transmit to one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, to be laid before his majesty in council, an authenticated copy of the proceedings in every such case, together with his reasons for causing the same to be stayed, and such documents (properly verified) as he may judge necessary for the information of his majesty.

Penalty of 500*l.* on persons making false declaration, or falsifying any document.

XLV. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall falsely make declaration to any of the matters heretofore required to be verified by declaration, or if any person or persons shall counterfeit, erase, alter, or falsify any certificate or other instrument in writing required or directed to be obtained

ed, granted, or produced by this act, or shall knowingly or wilfully make use of any certificate or other instrument so counterfeited, erased, altered, or falsified, or shall wilfully grant such certificate or other instrument in writing, knowing it to be false, such person or persons shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of five hundred pounds.

XLVI. And be it further enacted, that all the penalties and forfeitures inflicted and incurred by this act, shall and may be sued for, prosecuted, recovered, and disposed of in such manner, and by such ways, means, and methods, as any penalties or forfeitures inflicted, or which may be incurred for any offences committed against any law relating to the customs may now legally be sued for, prosecuted, recovered, and disposed of; and that the officer or officers concerned in seizures or prosecutions under this act, shall be entitled to and receive the same share of the produce arising from such seizures, as in the case of seizures for unlawful importation, and to such share of the produce arising from any pecuniary fine or penalty for any offence against this Act, as any officer or officers is or are now, by any law or regulation, entitled to upon prosecutions for pecuniary penalties.

How penalties are to be recovered, and officers shares.

XLVII. And be it further enacted, that this act may be altered, varied, or repealed by any act or acts to be passed in this session of Parliament.

Act may be altered this session.

TONNAGE ACT.

ANNO QUINTO AND SEXTO.

5 & 6 GULIELMI IV. REGIS. CAP. LVI.

An Act to Regulate the Admeasurement of the Tonnage and Burthen of the Merchant Shipping of the United Kingdom.

[6th September, 1835.

Whereas by an Act passed in the third and fourth years of the Regin of his present Majesty, for the registering of British vessels, certain rules are established for ascertaining the tonnage of ships as well on shore as afloat, and of vessels propelled by steam; and the account of such tonnage, whenever the same shall have been ascertained according to the rules therein prescribed (except in the case of ships admeasured afloat,) it is thereby enacted shall be deemed the tonnage of such ships, and shall be repeated at every subsequent registry of such ships, unless any alteration shall have been made in their form and burthen, or unless it be discovered that the tonnage had been erroneously computed. And whereas it is considered that the capacity of a ship is the fairest standard by which to regulate its tonnage, that internal measurements will afford the most accurate, and convenient method of ascertaining that capacity, and that the adoption of such a mode of admeasurement, will tend to the interest of the ship builder and the owner, as well as to the proper collection of the dues which by law are payable on tonnage; and it is expedient to alter and amend the law in this respect; be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the commencement of this Act, so much of the said re-

3 & 4 W. c. 56,

Rules established by recited Act for ascertaining tonnage repealed.

cited Act as establishes rules for ascertaining the tonnage of ships shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as respects the merchant shipping of the United Kingdom to be thereafter registered.

The rule by which tonnage of vessels is to be ascertained.

II. And be it further enacted, that from and after the commencement of this Act, the tonnage of every ship or vessel required by law to be registered shall, previous to her being registered, be measured and ascertained, while her hold is clear, and according to the following rule; (that is to say,) divide the length of the upper deck between the afterpart of the stem and the forepart of the sternpost into six equal parts depths. At the foremost, the middle, and the aftermost of those points of division, measure in feet and decimal parts of a foot the depths from the under side of the upper deck to the ceiling at the timber-strake. In the case of a break in the upper deck, the depths are to be measured from a line stretched in a continuation of the deck. Breadths. Divide each of those three depths into five equal parts, and measure the inside breadths at the following points; *videlicet*, at one-fifth and at four-fifths from the upper deck of the foremost and after most depths, and at two-fifths and four-fifths from the upper deck of the midship depth. Length. At Half the midship depth measure the length of the vessel from the afterpart of the stem to the forepart of the sternpost; then to twice the midship depth add the foremost and the aftermost depths for the sum of the depths; add together the upper and lower breadths at the foremost division, three times the upper breadth, and the lower breadth at the midship division, and the upper breadth, and the lower breadth at the midship division, and the upper and twice the lower breadth at the after division, for the sum of the breadths; then multiply the sum of the depths by the sum of the breadths; and this product by the length, and divide the final product by three thousand five hundred, which will give the number of tons for register. If the vessel have a poop or half deck, or a break in the upper deck, measure the inside mean length, breadth, and height of such part thereof as may be included within the bulk-head; multiply these three measurements together, and dividing the product by 92.4, the quotient will be the number of tons to be added to the result as above found. In order to ascertain the tonnage of open vessels, the depths are to be measured from the upper edge of the upper strake.

Tonnage when ascertained, to be entered on register.

III. And be it further enacted, that the tonnage or burthen of every ship belonging to the United Kingdom, ascertained in the manner hereinbefore directed, shall, in respect of any such ship which shall be registered after the commencement of this Act, (except as hereinafter excepted) be inserted in the certificate of the registry thereof, and be taken and deemed to be the tonnage or burthen thereof for all the purposes of the said recited Act.

Mode of ascertaining tonnage of steam vessels.

IV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that in each of the several rules herein-before prescribed, when applied for the purpose of ascertaining the tonnage of any ship or vessel propelled by steam, the tonnage due to the cubical contents of the engine room shall be deducted from the total tonnage of the vessel as determined by either of the rules aforesaid, and the remainder shall be deemed the true register tonnage of the said ship or vessel. The tonnage due to the cubical contents of the engine room, shall be determined in the following manner, that is to say, measure the inside length of the engine room in feet and decimal parts of a foot from the foremost to the aftermost bulk-head, then multiply the said length by the depth of the ship or vessel at the midship division as aforesaid, and

the product by the inside breadth, at the same division at two-fifths of the depth from the deck taken as aforesaid, and divide the last product by 92.4, and the quotient shall be deemed the tonnage due to the cubical contents of the engine-room.

V. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that the tonnage due to the cubical contents of the engine-room and also the length of the engine-room, shall be set forth in the certificate of registry as part of the description of the ship or vessel, and that any alteration of such tonnage due to the cubical contents of the engine-room or of such length of the engine-room, after registry, shall be deemed to be an alteration requiring registry *de novo* within the meaning of the said Act for the registering of ships or vessels.

Length and cubical contents of engine room to be set forth in the description of steam Vessel.

VI. And it be further enacted, that for the purpose of ascertaining the tonnage of all such ships, whether belonging to the United Kingdom or otherwise, as there shall be occasion to measure while their cargoes are on board, the following rule shall be observed and is hereby established; (that is to say,) measure first, the length on the upper deck between the afterpart of the stem and the forepart of the stern post; secondly, the inside breadth on the underside of the upper deck at the middle point of the length; and, thirdly, the depth from the underside of the upper deck down the pump-well to the keel: multiply these three dimensions together, and divide the product by one hundred and thirty, and the quotient will be the amount of the register tonnage of such ships.

For ascertaining tonnage of Vessels when loaded.

VII. And be it further enacted, that the true amount of the register tonnage of every merchant ship or vessel belonging to the United Kingdom, to be ascertained according to the rule by this Act established, in respect of such ships, shall be deeply carved or cut in figures of at least three inches in length, on the main beam of every such ship or vessel, prior to her being registered.

Amount of register tonnage to be carved on main beam.

VIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend to alter the present measure of tonnage of any ship or vessel which shall have been registered prior to the commencement of this Act, unless in cases where the owners of any such ship or shall require to have their tonnage established according to the rule herein before provided, or unless there shall be occasion to have any such ship admeasured again on account of any alteration which shall have been made in the form or burthen of the same, in which cases only such ship shall be re-admeasured according to the said rule, and their tonnage registered accordingly.

Not to alter tonnage of Vessels already registered.

IX. And be it further enacted, that this Act shall commence and take effect upon and from the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Commencement of Act.

X. And be it further enacted, that this Act may be altered, amended, or repealed, by any Act or Acts to be passed in the present session of Parliament.

Act may be altered this session.

MUTINY ACT EXTENDED TO THE BOMBAY MARINE.

9TH GEORGE IV. CAP. LXXII.

An act to extend the provisions of the East India Mutiny Act to the Bombay Marine.

The provision of the Act 4, George IV., Chap. 81, to consolidate and amend the laws for punishing mutiny and desertion in the company's army, and the articles of war made in virtue thereof, are, by the present act extended to the Bombay Marine, the officers in which service are hereafter to hold commissions, and the seamen to be enlisted to take effect from and after the 5th January 1829.

ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

9TH GEORGE IV. CAP. LXXXIII.

An Act to provide for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies, until the first day of March, 1833.

Sec. 1. From and after the 1st March, 1829, Courts for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, shall be established and held at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. Appointment to be in the Supreme Courts of Judicature at those places, respectively.

Sec. 5. to 7. Relate to the mode of petitioning the Court.

Sec. 9. Assignments to be made on the presentation of the petition.

Sec. 10. What constitutes an act of insolvency on which a creditor may petition.

Sec. 12. The filing of a petition by an insolvent accounted an act of bankruptcy.

Sec. 15. Creditors whose debts shall be allowed in Court to share with those under the commission of bankruptcy.

Sec. 17. Signature to certificate of bankrupt:—its force and effect.

Sec. 20. Notice of the filing of petitions to be inserted in the gazettes of the three presidencies, and in the London Gazette.

Sec. 22. Where no commission of bankruptcy shall issue, the assignees of a petitioning insolvent may take possession of real or personal estates within the United Kingdom.

Sec. 24 & 25. Protection from arrest, or discharge of debtors from prison.

Sec. Petitioners must deliver schedules of their property.

* Sec. 43. Nothing regarding the adjustment of sale or property, shall affect the mortgage or assignment for debts of any share in any ship or vessel, according to the provisions of the registry act—(4 Geo. IV. chap. 110. § 46.)

Sec. 53. No dividend to be made to joint creditors from separate estate, until separate creditors be paid in full, nor a conveyance.

Sec. 54. Part of an insolvent's property may be reserved for, a limited time, to place creditors in India and England on an equal footing.

Sec. 55. Court to direct what is to be done with the money of absent creditors.

Sec. 57 & 58. Periods when the Court may, in certain cases, discharge insolvents.

Sec. — His Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature in India may make rules for facilitating the relief intended to be given by this act.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' ACT CONTINUED.

4 & 5 GULIELMI IV.

An Act to continue until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, an act of the ninth year of his late Majesty for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors of India.

[1st June, 1832.]

Whereas, by an act passed in the ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled an act to provide for the Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three; and whereas it is expedient that the said act should be continued; be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in his present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same "that the said act shall be, and the same is hereby, continued in force, from the said first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six."

II Provided always, and be it enacted, that this act may be amended, altered, or repealed by any act or acts to be passed this present session of Parliament.

AMENDMENT OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS' ACT.

4 & 5 GULIELMI IV. CAP. LXXIX.

An act to amend the law relating to Insolvent Debtors in India.

[14th August, 1837.]

Whereas an Act was passed in the ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled an act to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies, until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three; and by another Act passed in the second year of the reign of his present Majesty King William the Fourth, the said Act was continued in force until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; and, whereas, in and by and said as to

9 G. 4 c. 73.

3 W. 4 c. 43.

provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies, certain provisions were enacted, as to a commission of bankruptcy issuing against any such Insolvent Debtor as therein mentioned, and as to the proceedings consequent thereon; and amongst other things, it was enacted, that a certificate obtained under such commission as therein provided, shall have the same force and effect in all places without the limits of the East India Company's Charter, as if the same had been duly signed in the usual way, after such bankrupt had duly surrendered and passed his last examination; and it was also by the said act amongst other things provided and enacted, that whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of any Court for the Relief of insolvent debtors, upon the application of any insolvent, his assignee, or of his or assigness, or her creditors, that the estate of such insolvent debtor, which shall have come to the hands of the assignee or assignees, shall have produced sufficient to pay and discharge three-fourths of the amount of the debts which shall have been established in such Court, or that creditors to the amount of more than one-half in number and value of the debts which shall have been so established, shall signify their consent in writing the same, it shall be lawful for such Court to inquire into the conduct of the said insolvent; and if it shall appear to such Court that the said insolvent has acted fairly and honestly towards his or her creditors, such Court shall be fully authorized and empowered thereupon to order, that the said insolvent shall be so ever discharged from all liability whatsoever for or in respect of such debts so established as aforesaid, and such Court shall, in the order to be drawn up, specify and set forth the names of such creditors; and after any such order shall have been so made, no further proceedings shall be had in the matter of the petition before the Court, unless upon appeal made to the Supreme Court of Judicature of the presidency where such Court for the relief of insolvent debtors shall be holden as thereby authorized; and it was by the said recited act also provided, that no such order as last aforesaid, shall prevent any creditor, who shall not have been resident within the limits of the charter of the said United Company, at any time between the filing of such petition and the making of such order as last mentioned, and who shall not have taken part in any of the proceedings under the said petition, from the bringing any suit or action in the East Indies, for the purpose of obtaining execution against the goods, estate, or effects of such insolvent, for any unsatisfied claims of such creditor, nor from bringing any suit or action for such claim in any Court of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or elsewhere, without the limits of the said United Company's Charter, against such insolvent, in the same manner and with the like consequences and effects as if such order as last mentioned had not been made; and, whereas, it is expedient to extend and add to the provisions of the said acts, so as to give to insolvent debtors, being traders, who shall have acted fairly and honestly towards their creditors, an additional and more complete discharge, and also to render more effectual the means of obtaining such discharge, and at the same time to preserve to such insolvent debtors such relief as is already afforded by the said recited acts; and, whereas, under the provisions of the acts passed in the first and second years of his present Majesty, King William the Fourth, intituled *an act to establish a Court in Bankruptcy*, a fiat is issued in bankruptcy, in lieu of a commission of bankruptcy; in every case where the Lord Chancellor, by virtue of any former act, had therefore power to issue a commission of bankruptcy; be it therefore enacted, by the

King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that any person who now is, or who shall hereafter become an insolvent debtor, within the intent and meaning of the said act of the ninth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Fourth, either upon petition filed, or by adjudication on an act of insolvency, as the said act provided, and who at the time of such petition being filed, or adjudication made as aforesaid, shall have been or shall be a person who, by an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty, intituled *an act to amend the laws relating to bankrupts*, or by any act hereafter to be passed; would be deemed a trader liable to become bankrupt, shall be at liberty, any time not earlier than three months from the making of such assignment as in the said act, intituled *an act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies*, directed, or from any such adjudication of insolvency as therein mentioned (as the case may be), to apply by petition for his discharge to any one of the said courts in the East Indies for the relief of insolvent debtors, in the said last mentioned Act mentioned, as shall have already jurisdiction over the matter of his insolvency; and the principal officer of such court shall cause a notice of such petition to be forthwith inserted in the Gazette of the presidency within which such court shall be holden; and the chief secretary of the Government of such presidency shall, without delay, transmit to the Court of Directors of the said United Company, by different ships, two at least of every such Gazette which shall contain such notice as aforesaid, who shall, without delay, cause such notice to be inserted in the London Gazette; and all creditors of the said insolvent either alone or as a partner with any other person or persons, and either within the limits of the said charter of the said United Company, or elsewhere, who shall not, within fourteen calendar months from the filing of such petition for a discharge as aforesaid, have given notice to the said court of his dissent from such insolvent having his discharge, shall be taken to have assented thereto; and thereupon, and at the expiration of the said fourteen calendar months from the filing of such petition for discharge, as aforesaid, if it shall appear to such court that the said insolvent has acted fairly and honestly towards his creditors, and unless creditors to the amount of one-sixth in number and value of the debts that shall have been established in such court shall have given notice of their dissent aforesaid, or unless a fiat in bankruptcy (not being a fiat issued under the provisions of the said recited act "to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies,") shall have been sued out in England against such insolvent within the time hereinafter provided, such court shall be authorized and empowered to order the discharge of the said insolvent from liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against such insolvent; and such order shall operate (save as hereinafter provided) as a release and discharge from all debts, claims, and demands for which such insolvent was liable at the time of his petition for relief being filed or of any such act of insolvency committed as aforesaid (as the case may be) and whether, within the limits of the charter of the said United Company, or elsewhere, and whether such debts, claims and demands shall or shall not have been established in such court as aforesaid; provided, nevertheless, that such order shall not operate as a release or discharge of any person who was partner with such insolvent, or jointly bound or liable with him.

Any insolvent within the meaning of the act of 9 G. 4 may petition the court for his discharge after three months.

6 G. 4, c. 18.

6 G. 4, c. 73.

Notice of such petition to be inserted in the Gazette of the presidency, and in the London Gazette.

Creditors who shall not dissent within 14 months, to be deemed to assent.

Court may then order discharge, unless 15th dissent, or a fiat in bankruptcy issue under the general bankrupt acts.

Orders of court to discharge all debts both in India and elsewhere.

But not to discharge partnership.

If any fiat of bankruptcy shall be issued under the acts for Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India, then the discharge to be continued, to India.

II.. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that in case any fiat in bankruptcy shall be issued in England against any such insolvent trader as aforesaid, under the provisions of the said act, intituled an act to provide for the *Relief of Insolvent Debtors* in the East Indies, or under the provisions of any other acts passed or to be hereafter passed respecting Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies, then and in such case such order for discharge as aforesaid; shall not operate as a discharge of the debt, claim, and demand of any creditor who shall not have been the resident within the limits of the charter of the said united company, at any time between the filing of such petition and the making of such order as last mentioned, nor shall any such creditor be debarred from bringing any suit or action for such debts, claim, or demand in any court of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or elsewhere, without the limits of the said united company's charter, against such insolvent, in the same manner and with the like consequences and effects as if such order as last mentioned had not been made.

But on the order for discharge being proved to the Commissioner.

And on his signing the bankrupt's certificate, such certificate is to be a general discharge from all debts.

III. Provided, nevertheless, and be it further enacted, that if such last mentioned case, upon any application made to the Commissioner acting in such fiat as aforesaid, to sign the certificate of such insolvent, and after the same shall have been signed by the requisite number of creditors under the provisions of the said act, intituled an act to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies, or any other act passed or hereafter to be passed respecting Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies, then if it shall be made to appear to such commissioner that such order for a discharge has been made by the court in the East Indies as aforesaid, and if such Commissioners shall sign such certificate, he shall also certify in writing upon such certificate that such insolvent has obtained such order for discharge in the East Indies, as aforesaid, and thereupon such certificate shall have the same force and effect, as well within as without the limits aforesaid, as a certificate duly obtained under the said act of the sixth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled an act to amend the laws relating to bankrupts, or in any other act passed or to be hereafter passed respecting bankrupts.

4 G. 6, c. 16.

In case there is no bankruptcy, the order of discharge to have effect every where.

IV. And be it enacted, that any such insolvent trader, who shall not be made a bankrupt under the provisions of the said act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies, or of any other act, passed or hereafter to be passed respecting insolvent debtors in the East Indies, if he shall, after such orders for his discharge shall have been made, as aforesaid, be arrested, or have any action brought against him for any debt, claim, or demand for which he was so liable as aforesaid, either within the limits of the charter of the said United Company or elsewhere, shall be discharged upon common bail, and may plead in general that the cause of action occurred before he became insolvent, and may give this act and the special matter in evidence; and such order as aforesaid, duly sealed with the seal of the said court, shall be sufficient evidence in all courts and places whatsoever of all the proceedings precedent to such order being made, and of the same being duly obtained; and if any such insolvent trader shall be taken in execution or detained in prison for such debt, claim, or demand, where judgment has been obtained before such order of the court for his discharge as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for any judge of the court wherein such judgment has been obtained, on such insolvent producing such order as aforesaid, to order any officer who shall have such insolvent in custody, by virtue of such execution, to discharge such insolvent

without exacting any fee, and such officer shall be hereby indemnified for so doing; and any such insolvent trader who shall be a bankrupt under the provisions of the said last mentioned act, and who shall be arrested within the limits of the Charter of the said Company, shall be so discharged and may so plead, and shall have otherwise such relief, within the said limits, as hereinbefore mentioned; and if he shall also obtain such certificate as hereinbefore provided, he may be at liberty to avail himself either of such certificate, or of such order of discharge as aforesaid, for the purposes of his discharge within the limits aforesaid.

If there be a bankruptcy, discharge to be continued to India.

If certificate obtained, it may be pleaded in India.

V. And be it further enacted, that in case any fiat in bankruptcy (other than a fiat under the provisions of the said act, intitled an act to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies, or in any other act relating to the Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies) be issued against any such insolvent trader within the period of eight calendar months from the time of such petition for relief being filed, or of such adjudication of insolvency being made, as the case may be, and such insolvent trader shall be duly adjudged a bankrupt under such fiat, then and in such case, such court as aforesaid, shall not be authorized and empowered to make any such order for discharge as aforesaid.

If a fiat under the bankrupt act within eight months after petition for discharge, the Court to make no order.

VI. And be it further enacted, that after the expiration of such eight calendar months as aforesaid, no fiat shall issue against any such insolvent, upon any petitioning creditor's debt, due before the filing of such petition for relief, or such adjudication of insolvent (as the case may be); and in case any fiat shall issue against such insolvent trader as aforesaid upon a petitioning creditor's debt incurred subsequently to such filing of the petition for relief, or to such adjudication of insolvency as aforesaid, such fiat shall not in any manner effect, invalidate, or interfere with the proceedings under the insolvency previously existing in the East Indies, nor shall the assignees under such fiat acquire any right or title to take possession of, demand, sue for, or recover any property or interest, real or personal, wheresoever situated, which belonged to such insolvent at the time of such petition for relief being filed, or of such adjudication of insolvency as aforesaid; but the assignee or assignees appointed by such Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, shall have the sole and exclusive right and title thereto; and all debts, claims, and demands due and payable to such insolvent at the time of such petition for relief being filed, or of such adjudication of insolvency as aforesaid, shall be established under such Insolvency, and shall not be proveable under such last mentioned fiat.

But no fiat to issue against a trader who is already before the Insolvent Court, after eight months from the petition for discharge.

VII. And, whereas, by the said recited act of the ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, it is enacted, that all such insolvent debtors as the herein-mentioned, shall, within the time also therein mentioned, deliver into the court a schedule containing a full and true account of their debts, estates and effects as therein mentioned, and which schedule is thereby directed to be forthwith filed in the said court; and, whereas, it is expedient, that the creditors of such insolvent debtors, residing out of the limits of the said company's charter, should have the means of inspecting such schedule with equal facility with creditors of such insolvent debtors residing within the limits of the said charter, be it therefore further enacted, that the principal officer of the said respective courts for the relief of insolvent debtors, shall, without delay, transmit to the Court of Directors of the said company, by

Schedules of debtors in India to be transmitted to the Court of Directors in England, and to be open to inspection of creditors.

different ships, two or more copies of each such schedule, and the said Court shall retain the same, and permit any person or persons being a creditor or creditors of any such insolvent debtor to inspect and examine at all seasonable times such schedule, and shall, upon the request and at the reasonable costs and charges of any such creditor or creditors (such costs and charges to be regulated by the said court,) provide for him or them a copy or copies of any such schedule.

EXTENSION OF THE INSOLVENT- DEBTORS' ACT.

6 & 7 GULIELMI IV. CAP XLVII.

An Act to continue until the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the several Acts relating to insolvent debtors in India.

[28th July, 1836.]

9 G. 3.

4 W. 4, c. 43.

4 W. 4, c. 79.

Recited Acts
continued.

"WHEREAS an Act was passed, in the ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled *An Act to provide for the Relief of insolvent Debtors in the East Indies, until the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three*; and whereas a certain other Act was passed in the second year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled *An Act to continue until the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, an Act of the ninth year of His late Majesty, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India*, whereby the said first mentioned Act was continued in force until the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; and whereas a certain other Act was passed in the fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An Act to amend the law relating to insolvent Debtors in India*; and where as it is expedient that the said first-mentioned Act, as amended, by the said last as mentioned Act, should be continued," be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said Act shall be, and the same shall be, continued until the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and from hence until the end of the then next session of Parliament.

Acts and deeds
done subsequent
to the expiration
of recited acts to
be deemed valid.

II. AND WHEREAS it may have happened, that divers Act have been done since that first day of March last, pursuant to the provisions in the said recited Acts contained and doubts may be entertained of the validity or efficacy of such Acts, or of some of them, and it is expedient that such doubts should be removed; be it therefore enacted and declared, that all acts, deeds, matters, and things whatsoever, which shall have been made or done, on or subsequent to the said first day of March last, and which would have been valid and effectual if the said several Acts had been then in force, are and shall be held, adjudged, deemed and taken to be, as valid and effectual, to all intents and purposes, as if the said Act had not expired, and this Act had passed on the twenty-ninth day of February last.

III. And be it enacted, that this Act may be amended, altered or repealed by any Act or Acts to be passed in the present session of parliament.

Acts may be altered this Session.

PACKET POSTAGE ACT.

6 & 7 GULIELMI CAP. IV. LXXVI.

An Act to impose rates of packet postage on *East India letters* and to amend certain Acts relating to the Post Office. [17th July, 1837.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the power vested in Her Majesty's Postmaster-General of reducing certain rates of postage by an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that, the Postmaster-General may at any time, with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, reduce a for any of the rates of postage on colonial and inland letters, and any other British postage, to such extent as the Lords of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

Power to reduce Postage on Colonial and Inland letters.

II. And whereas arrangements may be made, between his Majesty's Postmaster-General and the East India Company, for establishing a post communication by packet boats between Suez or Bussora, or some other convenient port of the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf, and the East Indies, be it therefore enacted, that from and after such communication shall have been established, there shall be charged and paid for letters transmitted by such packet boats, between any such port and any port in the East Indies (letters transmitted by Her Majesty's Mediterranean packet boats to or from the United Kingdom only excepted) the following rates of postage; (that is to say,) for every single letter one shilling, for every double letter, two shilling; for every triple letters, three shillings; and for every letter of one ounce weight, whether it be a single or double or triple letter, four shillings; and for every quarter of an ounce beyond that weight, the additional postage of a single letter; which rates the Postmaster-General may, with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, require to be paid on the letters being tendered or delivered, in order to be forwarded between any such ports.

East India packet postage.

ABSENTEES' SALARY ACT.

Fort William, General Department,

3d January, 1837.

The following Act of Parliament, passed in the first year of the reign of her present Majesty, is published for general information :—

VICTORIA I. CAP. XLVII.

An act to repeal the prohibition of the payment of the salaries and allowances of the East India Company's officers during their absence from their respective stations in India.

[12th July, 1837.]

Whereas under and by virtue of an act passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, intitled

33 G. 3. c. 29.

§ 4 W. c. 55.

So much of the provision of the recited Acts as prohibits the payment of salaries to officers in the service of the East India Company, during their absence, shall not extend to cases of sickness.

Nor the cases of officers quitting one presidency for another, in order to embark for Europe.

No rule valid till approved by

An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British territories in India, together with their exclusive trade under certain limitations; for establishing further regulations for the Government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the revenues and profits of the said Company; and for making provisions for the good order and government of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and of another act passed in the third and fourth years, of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled An Act for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company and for the better government of his Majesty's India territories, till the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, it is enacted, that "if any governor or other officer whatever, in the service of the said company, shall leave the presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office, shall not be paid or payable during his absence, to any agent or other person for his use, and in the event of his not returning, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased on the day of his leaving the said territories, or the presidency to which he may have belonged; and whereas, it is further provided, in the said last-mentioned Act, that it shall be lawful for the said company, to make such payment as is now by law permitted to be made to the representatives of their officers or servants, who, having left their stations, intending to return thereto, shall die during their absence; and, it is expedient, that such provision of the law should be altered in manner hereinafter mentioned; be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and Temporal, and commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that so much and such parts of the said two acts passed respectively in the thirty third year of the reign of his majesty King George the Third, and in the third and fourth years of the reign of His said late majesty King William the Fourth, and of any other act or provision of the law, as enacts that if any governor or other officer whatever, in the service of the said company, shall leave the presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office, shall not be paid or payable during his absence, to any agent or other person for his use, shall not extend to the case of any officer or servant of the company under the rank of governor, or member of council, who shall quit the presidency to which he shall belong in consequence of sickness under such rules as may from time to time be established by the governor-general of India in council, or by the Governor in Council of such presidency, as the case may be, and who shall proceed to any place within the limits of the East India Company's charter, or the Cape of Good Hope, or to the Mauritius, or to the Island of St. Helena; nor to the case of any officer or servant of the said company, under such rank as aforesaid, who with the permission of the Government of the presidency to which he shall belong, shall quit such presidency in order to proceed to another presidency, for the purpose of embarking thence for Europe, until the departure of such officer or servant from such last-mentioned presidency, with a view to return to Europe, as that part of such departure to Europe shall not be more distant from the place which he shall have quitted in his own presidency, than any port of embarkation within such presidency.

II. Provided always, and be it enacted, that no such rule so to be established as aforesaid, shall have any force or validity until

the same shall have been approved by the court of directors of the said company, subject to the control of the commissioners for the Affairs of India, in like manner as is provided by the said act of the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty, King William the Fourth.

III. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said court of directors, subject to such control as aforesaid, to direct the re-funding, by any officer or servant of the said company, or by the representatives of any such officer or servant, of the whole or any part of the salary or allowance, which he or they may have received under or by virtue of any such rule so to be established as aforesaid, if it shall appear to the said court, subject to such control as aforesaid, that the permission to such officer or servant to quit the presidency to which he shall belong, hath been improperly granted or obtained; and such sum as the said court, subject to such control as aforesaid, shall direct such officer or servant, or the representatives of such officer or servant, to refund, shall be a debt due to the said company, and shall be recoverable by them in any court in like manner, as any debt may now, or hereafter shall, be recovered by them.

Power for the Court of Directors, subject to aforesaid control, to direct the re-funding of any part of the allowance paid under any of the said rules.

The honorable the president in council having considered the terms of sections I. and II. of the above act, and also of paragraph 3, of a dispatch from the honorable Court of Directors, is of opinion that the exemption ground by that act, from the provision of the Act 33d, George III, which prohibited the payment of any salary to servants of the honorable company after the date of their departure from the presidency to which they might be attached, may be granted to servants of either presidency, the Members of Government excepted, who may have quitted or who may quit the same, in consequence of sickness under the rules established by the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Hon'ble Court, or who may proceed to another presidency not more distant than their own, for the purpose of embarking for Europe. But no new rules on the subject can be established hereafter, to take effect before their approval by the Honorable Court.

Para. 3. The absentee regulations enacted by the Supreme Government and approved by us, with the Board of Commissioners, are those which you will observe giving effect to the provisions of this act.

The president in council deeming it necessary, therefore, to declare the rules that have been passed under such sanction and are still in force, and the modifications made therein by the application to them of the act in question, direct the following rules to be published together with the Act I. Victoria, cap. 47, for general information.

CIVIL SERVANTS.

1. Civil Servants proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius or the Island of St. Helena, or to any place within the limits of the East India Company's charter, with leave granted by the Governments to which they are respectively attached, under medical certificates, countersigned by a Member of the Medical Board at the presidency, shall, from the date of the pilot leaving the vessel in which they embark to date of their return, provided the period of absence do not exceed two years, draw the allowances of their respective offices, subject to the following deductions:

If the salary exceeds 3,000 rupees per mensem, one-sixth for one year, and for the second year one-fourth.

If the salary do not exceed 2,400 rupees per mensem, one-eighth for first year, and one-sixth for the second year.

If the salary of office be not more than 500 rupees per mensem, no deduction shall be made for the first year; and if it be only so much more, that the prescribed deduction at the rate one-eighth would reduce the allowance drawn to less than 500 rupees per mensem, only so much shall be deducted as will reduce the salary drawn to 500 rupees per mensem. After the first year, a deduction of one-eighth shall be made from the salary of the officers referred to in this rule.

3. After the close of the second year, when the salary of office ceases, civil servants who may obtain an extension of leave, will draw the subsistence allowance of their rank only, but no such servant, absent on leave, on account of sickness, shall draw a less allowance as a civil servant out of employ, than that of a junior merchant, viz. Rs. 324 per mensem.

3. The maximum period of which any civil servant shall be allowed to draw the salary of office, or any part thereof, is two years from the date of embarkation, and the offices of servants who may not return within that period, will be vacant and liable to be filled by fresh appointment. Civil servants who may so overstay the period of two years, provided they obtain an extension of leave, and account to the satisfactions of the Government to which they are attached, for the delay of their return, shall, as above provided, receive the subsistence allowance of a servant of their rank, subject to the exception above-specified in favor of junior servants; but if they continue absent in disobedience of an order to return, or without sufficient cause shown, that allowance also will be forfeited.

4. Civil Servants absent on leave, on account of sickness duly certified, if they proceed to England without returning to their presidency, may, as heretofore, apply to be admitted to furlough by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and the furlough will, in such cases, take effect from the date of leaving their presidency, consequently the allowances of office that may have been drawn by themselves or their agents, after their departure, must, in that case, be re-adjusted, and the difference re-funded.

5. Civil Servants desiring to avail themselves of the benefit of the act above referred to, and to draw their allowances while absent on account of sickness under the above rules, will be required to give security in such amount as may be required by the Government for the re-fund of any excess that may be drawn, either by agents at the presidency or by themselves, in case of their proceeding to Europe on Furlough, or otherwise coming under retrenchment.

6. No second leave will be granted to any Civil Servant who has been absent beyond sea for two years, until three years after the date of return from sea; but if a Civil Servant is compelled by sickness to proceed to sea again within this period, after having been absent less than two years, he will be allowed to complete that period, drawing the proportion of salary allowed for the remaining time, as if the leave had been continuous.

MILITARY OFFICERS HOLDING CIVIL SITUATIONS.

7. Military officers employed in the civil department and drawing a civil allowance, are entitled, in common with officers holding civil situations in the military department, to draw the military pay and allowances of their rank while absent at sea, on

leave under medical certificate, and likewise one-half of the difference between such allowances and the civil or staff pay of the offices to which they stand appointed.

8. The above allowances are to be drawn for a total period not exceeding two years from the date when the vessel in which such officers embark may leave the presidency or other port of departure; and the civil situation held by any officer who shall not return within that period, shall be considered vacant.

9. The rules for furnishing medical certificates and for regulating the forms and manner of drawing military allowances during absence on leave, have been laid down in General Orders in the Military Department.

10. The Civil Auditor will pass the bills of officers on leave beyond sea, under medical certificate, for the portion of their civil salary which they are permitted to draw by those rules, in like manner, as is provided for Civil Servants proceeding to sea on medical certificate. But it is hereby provided, that civil allowances shall not be drawn by a military officer under this rule, after the date of departure beyond sea, unless security shall have been previously given in such amount as may be fixed by Government.

• ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

11. Chaplain proceeding to any place beyond sea for the benefit of their health, under the rules prescribed for officers of the Ecclesiastical department, shall, in respect to the proportion of allowances to be drawn during the period of absence, as also in respect to the conditions and period for which such allowances are to be drawn, and likewise in respect to the allowances to be drawn in case of their not returning within two years, be subject to the same precise rules as Civil Servants proceeding to any place beyond sea on sick leave.

PILOTS.

12. The following rules have been established for members of the Pilot Service, under the sanction of the Hon'ble Court of Directors:—

13. Members of the pilot service, whose state of health may require a voyage to sea or who may on that account desire to leave the presidency, shall submit application for the same through the Master Attendant to the Marine Board, forwarding with the application a certificate from the Marine Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon, the Marine Board may grant leave for any period not exceeding three months, and the party availing himself of it, may draw, while absent on such leave, his entire pay and allowances without deduction. If the leave solicited, exceed the period of three months, the medical certificate must be countersigned by a Member of the Medical Board, and the sanction of Government will be required to enable the Pilot to proceed to the Cape or elsewhere, under the following rules:—

14. Branch pilots, Master Pilots, Mates and Volunteers, compelled by sickness, duly certified to proceed to the Cape or elsewhere beyond sea, within the limits of the Hon'ble Court's charter, shall be entitled to draw the reduced allowance, and to receive the passage-money allotted to them in the following table:—

Monthly Allowance :*		Passage
	Rs.	by
Branch Pilot,	500	500
Master ditto,	250	400
Mate ditto,	120	350
Senior 2d Mate,	80	320
Junior ditto,	70	310
Volunteer,	60	300

15. Pilots authorized to proceed to England for the benefit of their health, will receive passage-money and draw allowances as heretofore, from the date of the vessel in which they embark leaving her pilot for sea as follows :—

PASSAGE ALLOWANCES.

Branch Pilot,	Sa. Rs. 1,437	5
Master ditto,	958	14
Mate ditto,	765	8
Senior 2d Mate,	680	13
Junior ditto,	574	2
Volunteer,	478	7

ALLOWANCES PAYABLE DURING SICK LEAVE IN EUROPE.

Branch Pilot,	200	Sa. Rs. per month
Master,	90	ditto
First Mate,	50	ditto
Second ditto,	40	ditto
Volunteers,	40	ditto

16. Members of the pilot service absent at Cape or elsewhere, under the rule for such absence above stated, will be required to return to India at the end of six months from the date of their leaving Calcutta, unless they forward to the Marine Board a renewed certificate from the Colonial Surgeon or other principal medical officer of the place where they may be residing, stating that prolonged residence is necessary for complete recovery.

17. A Member of the pilot service, absent under the above rules, may, provided he forwards renewed medical certificates every six months, as required in the preceding rule, continue absent from India, for a total period not exceeding two years, drawing during absence the allowances stated, either through his agents at Calcutta, or by bill signed in the presence of a Magistrate at the place where he may be residing, and certified to be so signed on the date specified. The bills may be drawn in duplicate, and will be payable to the order of the pilot, provided, however, that no pilot shall be allowed to benefit by this provision, unless he shall give security to such amount as may be prescribed by government to cover any re-funds to which he may become liable in case of proceeding to Europe or of over-receipt by agents.

18. Any member of the pilot service who shall be absent beyond sea for a period exceeding two years, shall, from the date of the expiration of the two years, be considered as suspended from the service. It will remain to be decided upon his return at any

* These allowances are to be subject to the subscriptions to the Pension Funds.

subsequent date, whether he shall be restored or not, accordingly as he shall be able to satisfy the marine board and government, that he used all possible exertions to return within the time fixed, but failed to do so from causes beyond his control.

19. Under the authority of the provisions contained in the latter part of clause I, Act I. Victoria, cap. 47, it is further provided, in respect to all the above classes of officers, that if they embark with the permission of Government, at any other presidency than their own, or at any other place or port in India, provided, that it be not more distant from their station than the ports of their own presidency, the date for the commencement of the operation of the above rules for sick leave beyond sea, shall be that of actual embarkation at such place or port, and not that of leaving the frontier of their own respective presidency, and the same privilege in respect to the date of leaving India, will be granted to officers of the several services referred to embarking at other presidencies or places in India, not more distant from their station than the ports of their own presidency, with the leave of Government previously obtained for the purpose of proceeding to Europe on furlough, or of retiring from the service altogether.

20. In the above rules no provision is made for cases of servants of the classes mentioned resigning the service after leaving their presidency with the permission of the Government in consequence of sickness. The case of such persons has been considered by the President in Council, to require a new rule, which, under the terms of the act, requires to be submitted for the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, before it can take effect. It is accordingly declared, that the security to be given by servants as the condition of their drawing allowances while absent from their presidency, must provide for the case of such retirement, and the servants must bind themselves to re-fund the whole of the allowances so drawn, in case of their resignation and departure for Europe without previous return to their presidency, provided, that the new rules to be established, should require such re-fund.

By order of the Hon'ble the president in council,

H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy to the Govt. of India.*

AMENDED MUTINY AND REGIMENTAL DEBTS ACT.

ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ, CAP. XXXVII.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the *East India Company*, and for providing for the Observance of Discipline in the *India Navy*, and to amend the Laws for regulating the Payment of Regimental Debts, and the Distribution of the Effects of Officers and Soldiers dying in Service.

[4th August 1840.]

4 G 4 c 81.

Punishment for
Mutiny, Deserti-
on, and divers
other Military
Crimes.

Whereas an act was passed in the fourth year of the Reign of his late majesty King George the Fourth, intituled *an act to consolidate and amend the laws for punishing mutiny and Desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the East India company, and to authorize soldiers and sailors in the East Indies to send and receive letters at a reduced rate of postage*, and it being requisite, for the retaining of such forces in their Duty, that an exact discipline be observed, and that soldiers who shall mutiny or stir up sedition, or shall desert the said company's service, be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow; be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that if any person who is or shall be commissioned or in pay as an officer, or who is or shall be listed or in pay as a non-commissioned officer or soldier in the service of the said company, shall, at any time during the continuance of this act, beguile, excite, cause, or join in any mutiny or sedition in the Land or marine forces of her majesty or of the said company, or shall not use his utmost endeavours to suppress the same, or coming to the knowledge of any mutiny or intended mutiny shall not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding officer; or shall cast away his arms or ammunition, or otherwise misbehave himself before the enemy; or shall shamefully abandon or deliver up any garrison, fortress, post, or guard committed to his charge, or which he shall be commanded to defend; or shall compel the governor or commanding officer of any garrison, fortress, or post to deliver up to the enemy or to abandon the same; or shall speak words or use any other means to induce such governor or commanding officer, or others, to misbehave towards the enemy, or shamefully to abandon or deliver up any garrison, fortress, post, or guard committed to their respective charge, which he or they shall be commanded to defend; or shall treacherously make known the watchword; or shall intentionally occasion false alarms in action, camp, garrison, or quarters; or shall leave his post, for plunder or otherwise, before relieved, or shall be found sleeping on his post; or shall hold correspondence with or give advice or intelligence to any rebel or enemy of her majesty or the said company, either by letters, messages, signs, or tokens, in any manner or way whatsoever; or shall knowingly harbour or protect such rebel or enemy, or shall treat or enter into any terms with such rebel or enemy, without the licence of the said company or of the said company's governor general in council, or governor in council at any of their presidencies, or without the licence of the general or chief commander; or who shall do violence to any person bringing provisions or other necessaries to the quarters of the forces; or shall force a safeguard; or shall strike or shall use or offer any violence against his superior officer, being in the execution of his office, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer; or shall desert the said company's service; all and every person and persons so offending in any of the matters before mentioned, whether such offence shall be committed within the dominions of her majesty or the possessions or territories which are or may be under the government of the said company, or in foreign ports upon Land or upon the Sea, within or without the limits of the charter of the said united company, shall suffer death, transportation, or such other punishment as by a court-martial shall be awarded.

II. And be it enacted, that the general or other officers commanding in chief the forces of or belonging to the presidencies of *Fort William, Fort Saint George and Bombay* respectively for the time being may appoint general court-martial, and issue his warrant to any general or other officer not below the degree of a field officer, the having the command of a body of troops of her majesty, or of the said company, empowering them respectively to appoint general courts martial, as occasion may require, to be holden within the territories of any foreign state, or in any country under the protection of her majesty or the said company, or at any place (other than *Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca*,) in the territories under the government of the said company, and situated above one hundred and twenty miles from the said presidencies respectively, for the trial of any person under his command, accused of having committed wilful murder or any other capital crime, or of having used violence or committed any offence against the person or property of any subject of her majesty, or any other person entitled to her majesty's protection, to the protection of the respective governments of the *East India* company, or of any state in alliance with the said company, within the territories of any foreign state, or in any country under the protection of her majesty on the said company, or at any place, other than *Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, or Malacca*, in the territories under the government of the said company, situated above one hundred and twenty miles from the said presidencies respectively; and the persons accused, if found guilty, shall suffer death, or be liable to transportation for life or for a term of years, or to such other punishment, according to the nature and degree of the respective offences, as by such sentence of any such general court-martial shall be awarded; provided always, that any person so tried shall not be liable to be tried for the same offence by any other court whatsoever.

III. And be it enacted, that in every case wherein a sentence of death or transportation shall be pronounced, or a sentence of death shall be commuted to transportation, for any such capital offence committed at any place situated above one hundred and twenty miles from the presidencies of *Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay* respectively and being within the territories under the government of the said company, such sentence, whether original, revised, or commuted, shall not be carried into execution until confirmed by the general or other officer commanding in chief at the presidency, with the concurrence of the governor general in council, or governor in council of the presidency in the territories subordinate to which the offender shall have been tried, although such offender may belong to the forces of another presidency: provided always, that such sentence shall have been regularly reported to and approved and confirmed by the general or other officer commanding in chief the forces of the presidency to which such offender shall belong, and by whom or under whose authority the court-martial by which such offender shall have been tried was appointed.

IV. And be it enacted, that if any person liable to be tried by a court-martial for any such offence alleged to have been committed within the territories of any Foreign State, or in any country under the protection of her majesty or the said company, or at any place (other than *Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, or Malacca*,) in the territories under the government of the said company situate above one hundred and twenty miles from the said presidencies of *Fort William, Fort Saint*

Power to appoint General Courts Martial any where beyond miles from the Presidencies of *Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay*, except *Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore and Malacca*, for the trial of capital offenders.

Sentences of Death or transportation not to be carried into execution till confirmed by the officer commanding in chief, with the concurrence of the Governor of the Presidency.

Such offenders if apprehended by the Civil authorities, to be delivered over for trial by Court martial.

George, and Bombay respectively, and for which no proceeding shall have been commenced in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be apprehended by the authority of or brought before any magistrate for any such offence, such magistrate shall deliver over such accused person to the commanding officer of the regiment, corps, or detachment to which such accused person shall belong, or to the commanding officer of the nearest military station, for the purpose of his being tried by a court-martial for such offence as herein before is provided in that behalf.

The ordinary course of law not to be interfered with.

V. And be it enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to exempt any officer or soldier from being proceeded against by the ordinary course of law; and any commanding officer who shall wilfully neglect or refuse, when application is made to him for that purpose, to deliver over to the civil magistrate any officer or soldier accused of any capital crime, or of any violence or offence against the person, estate, or property of any of her majesty's subjects, or any other person entitled to her majesty's protection, or to the protection of the respective governments of the *East India* company, or of any state in alliance with the said company, which is punishable by the ordinary course of law, or shall wilfully neglect or refuse to assist the officers of justice in apprehending such offender, shall, upon conviction thereof in any prosecution in any of her majesty's courts of record in *India*, be deemed to be *ipso facto* cashiered, and shall be utterly disabled to have or hold any civil or military office or employment in the said company's service in the *East Indies*, and a copy of the record of such conviction, subscribed and attested by the clerk of the crown, or other proper officer of the court in which such conviction shall take place, shall, within two months from the time of such conviction, be transmitted to the judge advocate general of the army to which such offender shall belong; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to require the delivery over to the civil magistrate of any such person accused of any offence who shall have been tried for such offence by any court martial in manner herein-before provided in respect of offences committed within the territories of any foreign state, or in any country under the protection of her majesty or the said company, or at any place in or out of the territories of the said company situate above one hundred and twenty miles from the said presidencies of *Fort William*, *Fort Saint George*, and *Bombay* respectively, or against whom any effectual proceeding shall have been taken or ordered to be taken, for the purpose of bringing such person to trial by such court-martial as aforesaid; provided also, that no person or persons, being acquitted or convicted of any capital crime, violence, or offence by the civil magistrate or the verdict of a jury, shall be liable to be punished by a court-martial for the same otherwise than by cashiering.

After trial by the Civil power, no other punishment than cashiering.

No soldier liable to arrest for debt, unless amounting to 300 company's rupees

VI. And be it enacted, that no person whatever enlisted into the company's service as a soldier shall be liable to be arrested or taken therefrom, by any process or execution whatever, other than for some criminal matter, unless an affidavit (for which no fee shall be taken) shall be made by the plaintiff or some one on his behalf, before a judge of the court out of which such process or execution shall issue, or before some person authorized to take affidavits, in such courts of which affidavit a memorandum shall, without fee be endorsed upon the back of such process, that the original debt for which the action has been brought or execution sued out amounts to the value of three hundred company's rupees at the least, over and above all costs of suit in the

action or actions on which the same shall be grounded ; and any judge of such court may examine into any complaint thereof made by a soldier or by his superior officer, and by warrant under his hand discharge such soldier without fee, he being shown to be duly enlisted, and to have been arrested contrary to the intent of this act, and shall award reasonable costs to such complainant, who shall have for the recovery thereof the like remedy that the person who takes out the said execution might have had for his costs, or the plaintiff in the like action might have had for the recovery of his costs, in case judgment had been given for him with costs, against the defendant in the said action ; provided that any plaintiff, upon notice of the cause of action first given in writing or left at such soldier's last quarters, may file a common appearance, in any action to be brought for or upon account of any debt whatsoever, and proceed therein to judgment according to the course of the court, and have execution other than against the body.

Plaintiff may enter a common appearance, &c.

VII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for her majesty to make articles of war for the better government of the said company's forces, which articles of war shall be judicially taken notice of by all judges and in all courts whatsoever ; and copies of the same, printed by the queen's printer, shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the same shall have been made and established by her majesty, be transmitted by her majesty's secretary at war, signed with his own hand and name, to the judges of her majesty's superior courts at *Westminster, Dublin, Edinburgh*, and in *India* respectively, and also to the governors of her majesty's dominions abroad, and the territories within the limits of the charter of the said company ; provided that no person shall by such articles of war be subject to any punishment extending to life or limb or transportation within the dominions of her majesty, or the possessions or territories which are or may be under the government of the said company, for any crime committed within one hundred and twenty miles distance from either of the presidencies of *Fort William, Fort Saint George, or Bombay*, which is not expressed to be so punishable by this act ; provided also, that nothing in this act contained shall in any manner impeach or affect any articles of war, or any matters enacted or in force, or which hereafter may be enacted by the government of *India*, respecting officers or soldiers being natives of the *East Indies* or other place within the limits of the said company's charter, and to whom the present act is declared not to be applicable.

The Queen may make articles of war, of which all Courts shall take judicial notice ; and copies to be transmitted to Judges and Governors.

VIII. And be it enacted, that on the trial of all offences committed by any native officer or soldier or follower, reference shall be had to the articles of war framed by the government of *India* for such native officers, soldiers, or followers, and to the established usages of the service.

Trial of Native Officer or Soldier.

IX. And be it enacted, that her Majesty may from time to time grant a commission or warrant under her royal sign manual unto the court of directors of the said company, who by virtue of such commission or warrant shall have power under the seal of the said company to authorize and empower their governor general in council and governor in council for the time being at the presidencies of *Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay* respectively, from time to time to appoint courts-martial, and to authorize and empower the general or other officer commanding any body of the forces employed in the said company's service to appoint general courts martial, as well as to authorize any officer under their respective commands, not below

The Queen may authorize the Court of Directors of the East India Company to empower the India Governments and their Commanding Field Officers to appoint Courts Martial.

the degree of a field officer, to convene general courts-martial, as occasion may require, for the trial of offences committed by any of their forces under their several commands, whether the same shall have been so committed before or after such officer shall have taken upon himself such command, all which court-martial shall be constituted and shall regulate their proceedings according to the several provisions herein-after specified; provided that, whenever any of her majesty's forces shall be employed to act under the authority of any of the said company's presidencies in the *East Indies*, the power of appointing court-martial or authorizing the appointment of court-martial for the trial of any officer or soldier of the said company of or belonging to such presidencies, shall be in the officer for the time being commanding in chief at such presidency.

The Queen may authorize the convening of Courts-martial for trying Offences against Articles of War.

X. And be it enacted, that, for bringing to Justice offenders against such articles of war as may be framed by her majesty as herein-before provided, it shall be lawful for her majesty to grant her commission or warrant to the persons and in the manner herein mentioned and expressed for convening, and authorizing any officer under their respective commands not below the degree of a field officer to convene courts-martial, as well in the possessions or territories which are or may be under the government of the company as elsewhere where the troops of the company are or may be employed, as occasion may require, for the trial of offences committed by any of the forces under their several commands, whether the same shall have been committed before or after such officer shall have taken upon himself such command.

Offenders may be tried and punished in Places other than where the Offences have been committed.

XI. And be it enacted, that any person subject to the provisions of this act who shall, in any part of her majesty's dominions or the possessions or territories under the government of the *East India* company, or elsewhere, commit any offence for which he may be liable to be tried by court-martial by virtue of this act, may be tried and punished for the same in any part of her majesty's dominions or the possessions or territories which are or may be under the government of the said company, or elsewhere where he may have come after the commission of the offence, in the same manner as if the offence had been committed where such trial shall take place.

Composition and constitution of General Courts-martial.

XII. And be it enacted, that all general courts-martial held under the authority of this act shall consist of not less than thirteen commissioned officers, except the same shall be holden in any place out of her majesty's dominions, or of the possessions or territories which are or may be under the government of the said company; or at *Prince of Wales Island, Singapore* or *Malacca*, at which places such general court-martial may consist of any number not less than five; and no judgment of death shall pass without the concurrence of two-thirds at least of the officers present; and the president shall in no case be the officer commanding in chief, or governor of the garrison where the offender shall be tried, nor under the degree of a field officer, unless where a field officer cannot be had, nor in any case whatsoever under the degree of a captain.

Powers of General Court-martial.

XIII. And be it enacted, that a general court-martial may sentence any soldiers to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, in any public prison or other place which the court or the officer commanding the regiment or corps to which the offender belongs or is attached shall appoint, and may also direct that such offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for any

portion or portions of such imprisonment, not exceeding one month at a time, or three months at different times with intervals of not less than one month between such times in one year, of such imprisonment with hard labor, or may sentence any soldier to corporal punishment, not extending to life or limb, for immorality, misbehaviour, or neglect of duty; and a general court-martial may, in addition to any such punishment as aforesaid, sentence any offender to forfeiture of all advantage as to additional pay and pension on discharge; and whensoever any court-martial by which any soldier shall have been tried and convicted of any offence punishable with death shall not think the offence deserving of capital punishment, such court-martial may instead of awarding a corporal punishment or imprisonment, adjudge the offender, according to the degree of the offence, to be transported as a felon for life or for a certain term of years, or may sentence him to general service as a soldier in any corps of the said company's forces, and in any country or place, (such country or place being within the limits of the said company's charter, and under the said company's government,) which the officer commanding in chief at the presidency to which the offender belongs shall there-upon direct, or may, if such offender shall have enlisted for a limited number of years, sentence him to serve for life as a soldier in any corps of the said company's forces which such officer commanding in chief shall direct; and the court may, in addition to any other punishment, sentence such offender to forfeit all advantage as to increase of pay or as to pension on discharge which might otherwise have accrued to such offender; provided in all cases where a capital punishment shall have been awarded by a general court-martial it shall be lawful for the officer commanding in chief the forces of the presidency to which the offender shall belong, instead of causing such sentence to be carried into execution to order the offender to be transported as a felon, either for life or for a certain term of years, as shall seem meet to the officer commanding as aforesaid.

XIV. And be it enacted, that her majesty may, by any order or orders, to be by her from time to time made with the advice of her privy council, appoint, or by any such order or orders in council authorize the governor general of *India* in council, and the governor in council of *Port Saint George* and *Bombay* respectively, to appoint, any place or places beyond the seas within her majesty's dominions to which felons and other offenders may be conveyed; and that when such offenders shall be about to be transported from any of the said presidencies to such place of transportation the governor of such presidency shall give orders for his intermediate custody and removal to the ship to be employed for his transportation, and shall empower some person to make a contract for the effectual transportation of the offender to the place so appointed, and shall direct security to be given for such transportation.

XV. And be it enacted, that so soon as such offender shall be delivered to the governor of the colony, or other person or persons to whom the contractor or other person appointed for that purpose as aforesaid shall be so directed to deliver him, every such person shall, within the place or places to which under or in pursuance of any such order or orders in council they shall be sent or transported, be subject and liable to all such and the same laws, rules and regulations as are or shall be in force in any such place or places with respect to convicts transported from *Great Britain*.

The Queen empowered to appoint or to authorize the Indian Government to appoint Places of Transportation.

Indian Governments to execute Sentences of Transportation.

Transported to be subject to the Convict Laws of the Place of Transportation.

Trial and Punishment for Embezzlement and similar Offences.

XVI. And be it enacted, that every commissioned officer, or any person employed in the ordnance or commissariat department or in any manner in the care or distribution of any money provisions, forage, or stores who shall embezzle or fraudulently misapply, or be concerned in or connive at the embezzlement, fraudulent misapplication, or damage of any money, provisions, forage, clothing, ammunition, or other military stores belonging to her majesty's forces, or for her use, or belonging to the *East India* company or for their use, may be tried for the same by a general court-martial, which may adjudge any such offender to be transported as a felon for life or for any certain term of years, or to suffer such punishment, of fine, imprisonment, dismissal from the said company's service, and in capacity of serving the *East India* company in any office, civil or military, such court shall think fit, according to the nature and degree of the offence; and every such offender shall, in addition to any other punishment, make good at his own expence the loss and damage sustained, which shall have been ascertained by such court-martial; and the loss and damage, so ascertained as aforesaid, shall be a debt to her majesty or the *East India* company, as the case may be, and may be recovered accordingly.

Composition and Powers of district or Garrison Courts martial.

XVII. And be it enacted, that a district or garrison court-martial shall consist of not less than five commissioned officers, and may sentence any soldier to any imprisonment, with or without hard labour, in any public prison or other place which such court or the officer commanding the regiment or corps to which the offender belongs or is attached shall appoint, and may also direct that such offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for any portion or portions of such imprisonment, not exceeding one month at a time, or three months and different times with intervals of not less than one month between such times in year, of such imprisonment with hard labour, or may sentence any soldier to corporal punishment, not extending to life or limb, for immorality, misbehaviour, or neglect of duty; and such court may, in addition to either of the said punishments, sentence a soldier to forfeiture of all advantage as to additional pay, and to pension on discharge, for disgraceful conduct.

In wilfully maiming or injuring himself, or any other soldier at the instance of such soldier, with intent to render himself or such soldier unfit for service:

In tampering with his eyes:

In malingering, feigning disease, absenting himself from hospital whilst under medical care, or other gross violation of the rules of any hospital, thereby wilfully producing or aggravating disease or infirmity, or wilfully delaying his cure:

In purloining or selling stores, the property of the crown or of the *East India* company:

In stealing any money or goods, the property of a comrade, or of any military or regimental mess:

In producing false or accounts or returns:

In embezzling or fraudulently misapplying money intrusted to him, belonging either to the crown or the *East India* company:

Or in committing any petty offence of a felonious or fraudulent nature, to the injury of or with intent to injure any person, civil or military:

Or for any other disgraceful conduct, being of a cruel, indecent, or unnatural kind:

And such offender may be further put under stoppages, not exceeding two-thirds of his dally pay, until the amount be made good of any loss or damage arising out of his misconduct; and if any soldier shall be convicted of any such disgraceful conduct, and shall be sentenced to forfeiture of his claim to pension, the court may further recommend him to be discharged with ignominy from the service; and any such court shall deprive a soldier, if convicted of a charge of habitual drunkenness, of his liquor when issued in kind, or of his allowance in lieu of beer or liquor, or of such proportion thereof, or of such portion of his additional or regular pay, for such period, not exceeding two years, as may accord with her majesty's articles of war for the company's troops, subject to restoration on subsequent good conduct; and in addition to any such punishment, the court may, if it shall think fit, sentence such offender to imprisonment or to corporal punishment; provided that in all the foregoing cases the sentences of a district or garrison court-martial shall be confirmed by the general officer, governor, or senior officer in command of the district, garrison, or island; and the president of every court-martial, other than a general court-martial, not being under the rank of captain, shall be appointed by the officer convening such court-martial; provided that such court-martial shall not have power to pass any sentence of death or transportation.

Sentences to be confirmed.

President.

XVIII. And be it enacted, that in cases of mutiny and gross insubordination, or any offences committed on the line of march, the offence may be tried by a regimental court-martial, and the sentence confirmed and carried into execution on the spot by the officer in the immediate command of the troops, provided that the sentence shall not exceed that which a regimental court-martial is competent to award; and a regimental court-martial may try any soldier for habitual drunkenness, and may sentence any soldier to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding forty days, and to solitary confinement for any period not exceeding twenty days; and whenever any such court-martial shall sentence any soldier to imprisonment as aforesaid it may (if it shall think fit) direct that he be kept in solitary confinement for a certain portion or portions of the period of such imprisonment: provided always, that when such court shall direct the imprisonment to be part solitary and part otherwise, the whole period of such imprisonment, including the solitary part thereof, shall not exceed twenty days, and shall be divided into periods not exceeding ten days each; and a regimental court-martial may sentence any soldier for being drunk when on or for duty or parade, or on the line of March, to be deprived of a penny a day of his pay for any period not exceeding thirty days, in addition to any other punishment which such court may award; and any such court shall deprive a soldier, if convicted of a charge of habitual drunkenness, of his liquor, when issued in kind, or of his allowance in lieu of beer or liquor, or of such proportion thereof, or of such portion of his additional or regular pay for such period, not exceeding six months, as may accord with her majesty's articles of war for the company's troops, subject to restoration on subsequent good conduct.

Certain offences may be tried and punished by Regimental Courts martial.

Regulations as to imprisonment and other Punishment awarded by Regtl. Courts martial.

XIX. And be it enacted, that every soldier who shall be found guilty of desertion by a general or district or garrison court-martial, where such findings shall be duly approved, or of felony in any court of civil judicature, shall thereupon forfeit all advantage as to additional pay, and to pension on discharge, in addition to any punishment which such court may

Additional Punishments.

award; and it shall be lawful for any court-martial empowered to try the crime of desertion, in addition to any other punishment, to direct that the offender be marked on the left side, two inches below the arm-pit, with the letter D. such letter not to be less than an inch long, and to be marked upon the skin with some ink or gunpowder, or other preparation, so as to be visible and conspicuous, and not liable to be obliterated.

Officers in command of Troops serving in foreign Countries, not in Alliance with the East India Company, may assemble Courts martial.

XX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any officer commanding any district, or any portion of the said company's troops which may at any time be serving in any place out of her majesty's dominions, or of the possessions or territories which are or may be under the government of the said company, or of the territories of those states in alliance with the said company in which the said company's forces are permanently stationed, upon complaint made to him of any offence committed against the property or person of any inhabitant of or resident in any such countries, by any person serving with or belonging to the company's army, being under the immediate command of any such officer, to summon and cause to assemble a court-martial, which shall consist of not less than three officers at the least, for the purpose of trying any such person, notwithstanding any such officer shall not have received any warrant empowering him to assemble courts-martial; and every such court-martial shall have the same powers in regard to summoning and examining witnesses, trial of and sentence upon any such offenders, as are granted by this act to general court-martial; provided that no sentence of any such court-martial shall be executed until the general commanding in chief of the army to which the division, brigade, detachment, or party to which any person so tried, convicted, and adjudged to suffer punishment shall belong, shall have approved and confirmed the same.

Sentence of such Courts to be confirmed

How Proceedings shall be regulated in cases of Conjunction of Queen's and Company's Officers on Courts martial.

XXI. And be it enacted, that officers of her majesty's land forces, and of the forces in the service of the *East India* company, may, whenever it shall be necessary, sit in conjunction on courts martial which shall be regulated in like manner as if consisting wholly of officers of her majesty's land forces, or wholly of officers in the service of the said company; except that upon the trial of any person in her majesty's land forces, the provisions of the act which shall exist at the time for the punishment of mutiny and desertion in her majesty's forces shall be applicable; and on the trial of any officer or soldier in the service of the said *East India* company, the provisions of this act shall be applicable, notwithstanding any officer in the actual service of the said company may have a commission from her majesty or any of her royal predecessors.

Courts martial may be wholly composed of Queen's Officers.

XXII. And whereas it may sometimes happen that officers in the service of the said company cannot conveniently be had to compose the whole or part of a court-martial; be it enacted, that any officers or soldier, or person subject to the provisions of this act, may be tried by a general court-martial composed of officers in her majesty's service alone; provided always, that the officer convening such court-martial shall specify in his warrant that no officer in the service of the said company could conveniently be had.

Oaths or solemn Declarations to be administered.

XXIII. And be it enacted, that all general and other courts-martial shall administer an oath, or, in case of natives of *India*, an oath or solemn declaration, as circumstances may require, to

every person who shall be examined before such court in any matter relating to any proceedings before the same.

XXIV. And be it enacted, that in all trials by general court-martial to be held by virtue of this act the president and every member assisting at such trial, before any proceedings be had thereon, shall take the oaths in the schedule to this act annexed, before the judge advocate or his deputy, or person officiating as such, and on trials by other courts-martial before the president of such court, who are hereby respectively authorized to administer the same, and any sworn member may administer the oath to the president; and as soon as the said oaths shall have been administered to the respective members, the president of the court shall administer to the judge advocate, or the person officiating as such, the oath in the schedule to this act annexed; and no proceeding or trial shall be had but between the hours appointed by the officer commanding where the court-martial is held, except in cases which require an immediate example: provided also, that every witness duly summoned or warned to attend any court-martial shall during his necessary attendance on such court, and in going to and returning from the same, be privileged from arrest, and shall, if arrested in breach of such privilege, be discharged by such court-martial or any court of law, or judge of any such court, according as the case shall require upon its being made appear to such court-martial, court of law, or judge, by affidavit in a summary way, that such witness was arrested in going to or returning from or attending upon such court-martial; and that every witness so duly summoned or warned to attend as aforesaid who shall not attend on such court, or who attending shall refuse to give evidence, on oath or solemn declaration, or to answer all such questions as the court may legally demand, shall be liable to be attached in the courts of law, upon complaint made, in like manner as if such witness had neglected to attend on any trial in any such court.

XXV. And be it enacted, that no officer or soldier, being acquitted or convicted of any offence, shall be liable to be tried a second time by the same or any other court-martial for the same offence, unless in the case of an appeal from a regimental to a general court-martial; and that no finding, opinion, or sentence given by any court-martial, and signed by the president thereof, shall be liable to be revised more than once; and no witness shall be examined nor shall any additional evidence be received by the court on such revision.

XXVI. And be it enacted, that every judge advocate, or person officiating as such at a general court-martial, shall, transmit, with as much expedition as circumstances will admit the original proceedings, and the sentence, finding, or opinion of such court-martial, to the judge advocate general of the army in which such court-martial shall be held, in whose office they are to be carefully preserved; and any person tried by a general court-martial, or any person in his behalf, shall be entitled, on demand, to a copy of such sentence, finding, or opinion, and proceedings, (paying reasonably for the same,) whether such sentence shall be approved or not, at any time not sooner than three months if the trial took place on the continent of India, or six months if beyond seas; provided that such demand as aforesaid shall have been made within the space of three years from the date of the approval or other final decision upon the proceedings before such general court-martial.

Members of General Courts martial and Officiating Judge Advocate to take the Oaths mentioned in the Schedule.

Protection of Witnesses.

Witness not attending or refusing to give Evidence liable to be attached.

A second Trial to be had only on Appeal from a Regimental to a General Court martial, and no Revision more than once.

Original Proceedings, Sentence, &c. to be transmitted to the Judge Advocate General of the Army in which such Court shall be held.

Indian Govern-
ments may sus-
pend Proceedings.

XXVII. And be it enacted, that the government of any of the said presidencies in India may suspend the proceedings of any court-martial which may at any time be holden within such presidencies respectively.

Offences against
forming Mutiny
Act punishable
as if committed
against this Act,
and all existing
Proceedings con-
tinued.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, that all crimes and offences which have been committed against the said act of the fourth year of the reign of his majesty King George the Fourth, or against any of the articles of war made and established by virtue of the same, may, during the continuance of this act, be required of and punished in like manner as if they had been committed against the act; and every warrant for holding any court-martial under the said act of the fourth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth shall remain in full force, notwithstanding the repeal of such act, and all proceedings of any court-martial upon any trial begun under the authority of such former act shall not be discontinued by the repeal of the same: provided always, that no person shall be liable to be tried

Limitation as to
trial of Offences.

and punished for any offence against the said act or this act, or the articles of war made or to be made by virtue of the same acts, or either of them, which shall appear to have been committed more than three years before the issuing of the commission or warrant for such trial, unless the person accused, by reason of his having absented himself, or of some other manifest impediment, shall not have been amenable to Justice within that period, in which case such person shall be liable to be tried under such commission or warrant at any time not exceeding two years after the impediment shall have ceased; or unless the conduct of the person accused shall have been submitted to the consideration of the Court of directors of the *East India* company by the government of the presidency to which such person shall belong, in which case such person shall be liable to be tried under such commission or warrant at any time not exceeding five years after his offence shall have been committed.

Desertion shall
be punishable,
notwithstanding
any Circum-
stances of enlist-
ment.

XXIX. And be it enacted, that every soldier shall be liable to be tried and punished for desertion from any corps into which he may have enlisted, or from Her Majesty's service, notwithstanding that he may of right belong to some corps from which he shall have originally diverted; and if such person shall be claimed as a deserter by the corps to which he originally belonged, and be tried as a deserter therefrom, or shall be tried as a deserter from any other corps into which he may have enlisted, or if he shall be tried while actually serving in some corps for desertion from any other corps, every desertion previous or subsequent to that for which he shall be under trial, as well as every previous conviction for any other offence, may be given in evidence against him; and in like manner in the case of any soldier tried for any offence whatever, any previous convictions may be given in evidence against him; provided that no such evidence shall in any case be received until after the prisoner shall have been found guilty of such offence, and then only for the purpose of affixing punishment; and provided also, that after he shall so have been found guilty, and before such evidence shall be received, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the court that he had previously to his trial received notice of the intention to produce such evidence on the same; and provided further, that the court shall in no case award to him any greater or other punishment or punishments than may by this act, and by the articles of war to be framed by her majesty by virtue of this act, be awarded for the offence of which he shall have been found guilty.

Admissibility of
Evidence of for-
mer Offences.

by the said act of the fourth year of king George the Fourth in respect to the other forces of the said company, it is enacted, that the provisions of the said act of the fourth year of king George the Fourth, and the rules and articles of war made and to be made by virtue thereof, should extend and be applied to the service of "the Bombay marine," and that all persons in the service of the said company belonging to the said Bombay marine who should be commissioned or in pay as officer, or enlisted or in pay as non-commissioned officers or soldiers respectively, in the said company's army, should be, to all intents and purposes, liable to the provisions of the said act of the fourth year of his majesty king George the Fourth, and to the same rules and articles of war, and the same penalties, as the officers and soldiers of the said company's other forces; and whereas it is expedient to provide other means for enforcing discipline in the said marine establishment called "the Indian navy;" he it enacted, that for the retaining the forces of the said establishment in their duty, the governor general of India in council shall have power to make laws and regulations for securing the observance of an exact discipline in the said service called "the Indian navy," and for bringing to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow all officers, engineers, soldiers, marines, seamen, and all others belonging to the said marine establishment who shall mutiny or stir up sedition, or shall desert the said service, or shall commit any other offence which in its nature would be cognizable by court-martial under this act, or which may be against good discipline in naval service, in the same and as full and ample manner, to all intents and purposes, as by virtue of an act passed in the session held in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late majesty king William the Fourth, intitled *An Act for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company and for the better government of his majesty's India Territories till the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty four*, the said governor general in council now has power to make any law and regulation whatsoever; any thing in the said last mentioned act, or any other act or acts, to the contrary notwithstanding.

XLIV. Provided always, and he it enacted, that in case the court of directors of the *East India Company*, under the control of the board of commissioners for the affairs of *India* shall signify to the said governor general in council their disallowance of any laws or regulations by the said governor general in council made by virtue of this act, then and in every such case, upon receipt by the said governor general in council of notice of such disallowance, the said governor general in council shall forthwith disallow such laws and regulations so disallowed.

XLV. Provided also, and he it enacted, that all laws and regulations made as aforesaid, so long as they shall remain unrevoked, shall be of the same force and effect, within and throughout the said territories, as any act of parliament would or ought to be within the same territories, and shall be taken notice of by all courts of justice whatsoever within the same territories in the same manner as any public act of parliament would and ought to be taken notice of; and it shall not be necessary to register or publish in any court of justice any laws or regulations made by the said governor general in council.

XLVI. Provided also, and he it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the said governor general in council, without the previous sanction of the said court of directors, to make any law or regulation whereby power shall be given to any court, other than

Governor General of India in Council empowered to make Laws and Regulations for securing Discipline and punishing Offences in the Indian Navy, as fully as he may make other Lodge under 3 & 4 W. 4. c. 85.

Court of Directors, under Control, may disallow any such Laws and Regulations

But until repealed they shall be in force.

No Law to be made for sentencing to punishment of death European born subjects, &c.

the courts of justice established by the charters of the crown, for sentence to the punishment of death any of her majesty's natural born subjects, born in *Europe*, or the children of such subjects.

Until such Laws and regulations made the provisions of this Act to be applicable to the India Navy.

XLVII. Provided also, and be it enacted, that until the said Governor general in council shall have made laws and regulations for the good government of the said *Indian* navy by virtue of the powers by this act for that purpose given, all the provisions of this act, and the rules and articles of war to be made by virtue thereof, shall extend and be applied to the said marine establishment called "the *Indian* navy;" and that all persons in the service of the said company belonging to the said *Indian* navy, who shall be commissioned or in pay as officers, or in pay as non-commissioned officers or soldiers respectively, in the said company's army, shall be, to all intents and purposes, liable to the provisions of this act, and to the same rules and articles of war, and the same penalties, as the officers and soldiers of the said company's other forces.

G. 4. c. 61.

XLVIII. And whereas by an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his majesty king *George* the Fourth, intituled *an act to amend who acts; of the fifty eighth year of his late majesty, for regulating the payment of regimental debts, and the distribution of the effects of officers and soldiers dying in service, and the receipt of sums due to soldiers; and of the fourth year of his present majesty, for punishing mutiny and desertion, of officers and soldiers in the service of the East India company*, provision is made for the care, application, and distribution of the effects and credits of officers and soldiers in the said company's service; and it is expedient to render such provisions more effectual; be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for all persons who may be employed, or required, by or under the authority of any articles of war in force for the time being for the *European* officers or soldiers in the service of the said company, to take care of, collect, or superintend or direct the collection of the effects of officers or soldiers dying in the service of the said company out of the united kingdom, to ask, demand, and receive any such effects, and to commence, prosecute, and carry on any actions or suits for the recovery thereof, and to sell and dispose of the same, without taking out any letters of administration, either with any will annexed or otherwise, in every respect as if such officer or persons employed or required as aforesaid had been appointed executors or had taken out administration of such effects; and no registrar of any court in the *East Indies*, or any person acting under the appointment or authority of such court, *ad colligendu* or otherwise, shall in any manner interpose in relation to any such effects unless required and authorized so to do by any such officer or persons employed or required as aforesaid, any act, or acts, law, statute, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Persons employed under articles of war to collect Effects of Officers & Soldiers dying in service abroad, may do so without Probate or Letters of Administration.

What Dates to be deemed Regimental Dates, & to have priority accordingly.

XLIX. And be it enacted, that all sums of money due by deceased officers and soldiers in respect of any military clothing, appointments, and equipments, servants wages due, and household expences during the current months or in respect of any quarters, or of any mess or regimental accounts, and all sums of money due to any agent or paymaster or quarter-master or any other officer, upon any such accounts, or on account of any advance made for any such purpose, and also any charges or expences attending or relating to the illness or funeral of any such officer or soldier, shall be deemed and taken to be regimental debts, and shall be paid out of any arrears of pay or

allowances, or out of any prize or bounty money, or the equipage, goods, chattel, and effects of any officer or soldier dying out of the united kingdom while in the service of the said company, in preference to any other debts, claims, or demands whatsoever upon the estate and effects of such officer or soldier; and if any doubt shall arise as to whether any claims, or demand made in relation to any officer or soldier is a regimental debt or not, or whether such charges or expences attending or relating to the illness or funeral of such officer or soldier are proper to be allowed, such question shall be decided and concluded by the order or certificate of the military secretary to the government of the presidency to which such officer or soldier shall have belonged; and all such payments shall be good and valid in law; and every person who shall make any such payment out of any such arrears of pay, effects, or proceeds or aforesaid under the provisions of this act, or in pursuance of any such order or certificate of such military secretary, or into whose hands any such money shall come, shall be and are hereby indemnified for and in respect of such payments, and all other acts, matters, and things done in pursuance of the provisions of this act, or of the order or certificate of the said military secretary, in relation to the distribution of such assets; any thing in any act or acts, or law or laws, to the contrary notwithstanding.

L. And be it enacted, that all such regimental debts shall and may be paid without probate of any will being obtained, or any letters of administration, or any confirmation of testament, or letters testamentary or dative, being taken out of any person; and the surplus only of such arrears of pay or allowances, prize or bounty money equipage, goods, and chattels, or the proceeds thereof, shall be deemed the personal estate of the deceased, for the payment of any duty in respect of any probate, or of any letters of administration or confirmation of testament, or letters testamentary or dative, or for the purpose of distribution as personal estate; and it shall be lawful for the said military secretary to order and direct the payment or distribution of any such surplus in any case in which the same shall not exceed five hundred company's rupees, without any probate or letters of administration or confirmation of testament, or letters testamentary or dative, or payment of any duty of stamps, or upon legacies or otherwise; and it shall also be lawful for any pay-master or other person to issue any sum not exceeding the value of five hundred company's rupees which may be due to any officer deceased, or to the widow of relatives of any officer deceased or to the representative or representatives of any such officer's widow or relative in *India*, in the manner without any probate or letters of administration, or confirmation of testament, or letters testamentary or dative, or payment of any duty of stamps, or upon legacies or otherwise, the same to be paid to the person who shall be notified by the said military secretary as aforesaid as being entitled thereto; and all such payments respectively shall be as valid and effectual, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been made by or to any executor or administrator, or under the authority of any probate or letters of administration, or confirmation of testament, letters testamentary or dative; any thing in any act or acts, or law or laws, to the contrary notwithstanding.

LI. And be it enacted, that such effects, or the proceeds or surplus of such effects, of any officer or soldier so dying, when remitted to any person under any order of the military secretary to the government of any of the said company's presidencies, or to such military secretary, shall not by reason of coming to

Military Secretary to decide doubts as to Regimental Debts.

Regtl. Debts to be paid without Probate or Letters of Administration, and the Surplus only to be deemed the Personal Estate to be Administered.

Military Secretary to Administer such surplus when not exceeding 500 Company's Rupees, without Probate or Administration and duty free.

Effects remitted not deemed Assets in the Place to which remitted, so as to render Administration necessary, &c.

Military Secretary authorized to order remittance of effects to any other place in India.

the hands of such person or military secretary be taken to be assets or effects in the place to which such proceeds or surplus may be remitted so as to render it necessary that administration should be taken out in respect thereof; and it shall be lawful for the military secretary to the government of the presidency to which the deceased officer or soldiers shall have belonged to order that such effects, or the proceeds or surplus of any such effects shall be remitted to any other place in India where the same can more conveniently be paid over to the person or persons entitled thereto; and the obedience to the orders of such military secretary in respect to the payment and disposal of any such effects, proceeds or surplus of such effects, shall be a discharge from all actions, suits, and demands in respect thereof to any person to whose hands any such effects, proceeds, or surplus shall have come, and which shall have been paid and disposed of under the order of which military secretary.

Mode of Administering surplus prescribed.

LII. And be it enacted, that the effects or the proceeds or surplus of such effects, of any such officer or soldier dying as aforesaid which shall remain after satisfying such regimental debts, as aforesaid, shall with all convenient speed be transmitted to such military secretary, by the officer or person employed or required to take care of, collect, and receive the same as aforesaid; and such military and secretary shall cause the same, or the surplus thereof remaining after satisfying such debts, and after such payment and application as is herein-before authorized, to be paid to the executor or legal representative (if in India) of such officer or soldiers; or if such executor or legal representative shall not be in India, or shall not within twelve months from the death of such officer or soldier claim such surplus then and in that case such military secretary shall remit the said surplus to the court of directors of the said company in London, to be by them paid to the executor or legal representative of such officer or soldier so deceased; and such remittance, at the end of twelve months as aforesaid, shall be a discharge to such military secretary from all actions, suits, and demands in respect of such surplus; provided always, that the registrars of her majesty's several supreme courts in India, shall not be required or entitled to take out letters of administration, with the will annexed or otherwise, in respect of such surplus; and in all cases in which the surplus so remitted by the said military secretary to the said court of directors in London shall not exceed fifty pounds it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to order and direct the payment and distribution thereof to the parties entitled thereto, without any probate, letters testamentary or dative, or payment of any duty of stamp upon any legacies or otherwise.

Registrars of Supreme Courts not to take out Administration to surplus. Court of Directors may distribute remitted surplus, if not exceeding 50*l*.

Preceding Provisions as to the Effects of deceased officers and Soldiers extended to the Indian Navy.

LIII. And whereas it is expedient that the benefit of provisions similar in principle and extent of operation to those hereby enacted, respecting the collection and conversion into money of the effects of officers or soldiers dying in the service of the said company out of the united kingdom, and the nature and priorities of debts of such officers or soldiers, and the general administration of the proceeds or surplus of such effects, should be extended to the Indian navy; be it therefore enacted, that the governor general of India in council have power to make laws and regulations in manner aforesaid, to be subject to such disallowance as aforesaid, for providing for the due collection and conversion into money, the priorities and discharge of debts out of the application, remittance, and distribution of the effects and credits of officers, engineers, soldiers, mariners, seamen, and all others belonging to the said navy.

rine establishment called the *Indian navy*, shall have happen to die in the service of the *East India* company out of the united kingdom; provided that such laws and regulations, so far as the nature and circumstance, of the different cases will permit, shall, in principle and substance, be confirmable to and in extent of benefit shall not exceed the provisions herein before containing respecting the administration of the effects of officers and soldiers so dying in service as aforesaid; and for the purpose of distribution of the surplus of the effects of such officers, engineers, soldiers, marines, seamen, and all others belonging to the said *Indian navy*, under any such laws and regulations, in cases in which their legal representatives shall not be in *India*, such surplus shall be remitted to the court of directors of the said company in *London*; and in all cases in which the same shall not exceed fifty pounds it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to order and direct the payment and distribution thereof to the parties entitled thereto without any probate, letters testamentary or dative, or payment of any duty of stamps upon any legacies or otherwise.

LIV. And be it enacted, that in all places where the said company's forces now are or may be employed, are, or where any body of her majesty's forces may be serving with the forces of the said company, situate beyond the jurisdiction of the court of requests established at the cities of *Calcutta*, *Madras*, and *Bombay*, respectively, actions of debt, and all personal actions against officers, all persons licensed to act as sutlers to any corps or detachment or at any station or cantonment, all persons resident within the limits of a military cantonment, or other persons amenable to the provisions of this act, shall be cognizable before a court of requests composed of military officers, and not elsewhere, provided the value in question shall not exceed four hundred company's rupees, and that the defendant was a person of the above description when the cause of action arose, which court the commanding officer of any station or cantonment is hereby authorized and empowered to convene; and the said court shall in all practicable cases consist of five commissioned officers, and in no instance of less than three, and the president thereof shall in all practicable cases be a field officer, and in no case be under the rank of a captain, and every member having served five years as a commissioned officer; and the president and members assisting at any such court, before any proceedings to be had before it, shall take the following oath upon the holy evangelists, which oath shall be administered by the president of the court to the other members thereof, and to the president by any member having first taken the oath; (that is to say,)

'I swear, that I will duly administer Justice according to the evidence in the matters that shall be brought before me. So help me GOD.'

And every witness before any such court shall be examined on oath, which such courts are hereby authorized to administer, or if natives of the *East Indies*, on oath or solemn declaration, as the circumstances of the case may require; and it shall be competent for such courts, upon finding any debt or damage due, either to award execution thereof generally, or to direct that the whole or any part thereof shall be stopped and paid over to the creditor out of any pay or public money which may be coming to the debtor in the current or any future month, or to be paid by instalment on sufficient security; and in case the execution shall be awarded generally, the debt, if not paid forthwith, shall be levied by seizure and public sale of such of the debtor's

Where Troops are serving beyond the Jurisdiction of the Court of Requests, actions of debt, not exceeding 400 Company's Rupees, to be cognizable by a Military Court.

Composition and Constitution of the Court prescribed:

and its power defined.

goods as may be found within the camp, garrison, or cantonment, under a written order of the commanding officer grounded on the judgement, of the court; and the goods of the debtor, if found within the limits of the company's garrison or cantonment to which the debtor shall belong at any subsequent any time, shall be liable to be seized and sold in satisfaction of any remainder of such debt or damages; and if sufficient goods shall not be found within the limits of the camp, garrison, or cantonment, then any public money, or any sum not exceeding the half pay accruing to the debtor, shall be stopped in liquidation of such debt or damage; and if such debtor shall not receive pay as an officer, or from any public department, but be a sutler servant or follower, he shall be arrested by like order of the commanding officer, and imprisoned in some convenient place within the military boundaries for the space of two months, unless the debt be sooner paid.

Punishment for giving false Testimony.

LV. And be it enacted, that any person wilfully and knowingly giving false testimony on oath or solemn declaration, or affirmation, in any case wherein on oath or solemn declaration is required to be made, shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and being thereof duly convicted shall be liable to such pains and penalties as by any law in force in *India*, any person convicted of wilful, and corrupt perjury are subject and liable to; and every commissioned officer convicted before a general court-martial of perjury shall be cashiered; and every soldier or other person amenable to the provisions of this act found guilty thereof shall be punished at the discretion of a general or regimental court-martial.

Limitation of Actions. Modes of Procedure

LVI. And be it enacted, that any action which shall be brought against any person for any thing to be done in pursuance of this act shall be brought within six months, and it shall be lawful for every such person to plead thereunto the general issue of not guilty, and to give all special matter in evidence to the jury which shall try the issue; and if the verdict shall be for the defendant in any such action, or the plaintiff therein become nonsuited, or suffer any discontinuance thereof, the court in which the said matter shall be tried shall allow unto the defendant treble costs, for which the said defendant shall have the like remedy as in other cases where costs by the laws of this realm are given to defendants; and every action against any person for any thing to be done in pursuance of this act, or against any member or minister of a court-martial in respect of any sentence of such court, or of any thing done by virtue or in pursuance of any sentence, shall be brought in some of the courts of record at the presidency under which such person is serving, or in the courts of record at *Westminster* or in *Dublin*, or the court of sessions in *Scotland*, and in no other court whatsoever.

Mode of recovering Penalties for Procuring desertion.

LVII. And be enacted, that all penalties by this act imposed for persuading or procuring any soldier to desert may and shall be sued for and be recoverable in any court of record at the presidency under which such offender shall be resident; provided that no action shall be brought or prosecution carried on by virtue of this act for the penalties aforesaid, unless the same be commenced within six months after the offence is committed.

Note to affect the Royal prerogative.

LVIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall in any manner affect Her Majesty's royal prerogative of mercy.

Commencement of this Act and repeal of former Act.

LIX. And be it enacted, that this act shall commence and take effect from and after the first day of *January* one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, except where any other com-

mencement is particularly directed ; and that from and after such day all powers and provisions contained in the said act of the fourth year of the reign of his late majesty king *George the Fourth* shall cease and determine, and that the said act shall be and his her. by repealed.

SCHEDULE to which this Act refers.

FORM OF OATHS to be taken by the President and Members of court-martial.

You shall well and truly try and determine, according to the evidence in the several cases and matters which shall be brought before you, upon the general court-martial now assembled.

So help you GOD.

I *A. B.* do swear, that I will duly administer justice as a member of the general court-martial now assembled, upon the several cases and matters which shall be brought before the same, according to the rules and articles for the better government of the forces of the East India Company, and according to an act of Parliament now in force for the punishment of mutiny and desertion of the said forces, and other crimes therein mentioned, without partiality, favour, or affection ; and if any doubt shall arise which is not explained by the said articles or act, according to my conscience, the best of my understanding, and the custom of war in the like cases : and I further swear, that I will not divulge any sentence of the court until it shall be duly approved or punished in general orders : and I further swear, that I will not, upon any account, or at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover any vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness by a court of justice or a court-martial in due course of law.

[So help me GOD.

Form of Oath to be taken by the Judge Advocate or person officiating as such.

I do swear, that I will not, upon any account whatsoever, disclose or discover any vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness by a court of justice or court-martial in due course of law.

[So help me GOD.

TRADE OF SHIPS BUILT WITHIN LIMITS OF EAST INDIA CO.'S CHARTER.

ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO.

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ, CAP. LVI,

AN Act further to regulate the trade of Ships built and trading within the Limits of the *East India Company's Charter*. [7th August, 1840.

WHEREAS by an act passed in the fifty-fifth year of the reign of his late majesty King *George the Third*, intituled *an act, to make further regulations for the registry of ships built in India*, it was enacted, that nothing in that or in the therein-recited acts or in any other act contained should subject any ship or vessel built or to be built within the limits of the charter of the *East India company*, which should not be of the burthen of three hundred and fifty tons, or any ship or vessel built within the limits of the charter of the said company, then the property

of any of His said Majesty's subjects within the limits aforesaid, and employed in trade as therefore solely within the said limits including the *Cape of Good Hope*, or any ship or vessel which then was, or at any time before the first day of *January* in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen should be building within the limits aforesaid, on account of any of His said Majesty's subjects within the said limits, and should be employed in trade solely within the said limits, including the *Cape of Good Hope*, to any penalty, forfeiture, disability, or impediment, by reason of such ship or vessel not being registered, and not being *British* built, or to affect the property or any transfer of property in any such ship or vessel as aforesaid which should not be registered: and whereas by an act passed in the fourth year of his late majesty king *George* the Fourth, intituled *an act for the registering of vessels*, and by another act passed in the same session, intituled *an act to consolidate and amend the several laws now in force with respect to trade from and to places within the limits of the charter of the East India company, and to make further provisions with respect to such trade; and to amend an act of the present session of parliament, for the registry of vessels, so far as it relates to vessels registered in India*, the said recited act of the fifty-fifth year of king *George* the Third was repealed: and whereas by an act passed in the session held in the third and fourth years of the reign of king *William* the Fourth, intituled *an act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad*, it was among other things enacted, that all ships built at any place within the limits of the *East India* company's charter prior to the first of *January* one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and which then were and had continued ever since to be solely the property of his majesty's subjects, should be deemed to be *British* ships for all the purposes of trade within the said limits, including the *Cape of Good Hope*: and whereas, under and by virtue of an act passed in the same session, intituled *an act for the registering of British vessels*, ships or vessels built in any ports in the territories under the government of the said company, being owned by *British* subjects, and being registered in manner therein provided for, are entitled to all the privileges and advantages of a *British* registered ship; but it is expedient further to regulate the trade of ships built and trading within the limits of the *East India* company's charter, including the *Cape of Good Hope* and the territories and dependencies thereof, and in the meantime to restore to the ships or vessels so described as aforesaid in the said recited act of the fifty-fifth year of king *George* the Third the enjoyment of the privileges to which they were thereby entitled; and it is fit that indemnity should be afforded in respect of the consequences of the repeal of such privileges by the said acts of the fourth year of king *George* the Fourth, or either of them: be it therefore enacted by the queen's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that in the meantime and until such declaration by proclamation shall be made by the governor general in council as herein-after is authorized, as well all ships mentioned in the said enactment contained in the said first recited act of king *William* the Fourth, as also all other ships or vessels so as aforesaid described in the said act of the fifty-fifth year of the reign of king *George* the Third, shall have and enjoy the same privileges as were thereby given to such ships or vessels,

1. G. 4. c. 41
4. G. 4. c. 80.

B & 4 W. 4. c. 59.

4 W. 4. c. 55.

Until Proclamation, all vessels to be entitled to privileges given by 55 G. 3. c. 110.

II. And be it enacted, that for all purposes of indemnity and discharge from all actions, suits, prosecutions, penalties, forfeitures, disabilities, or impediments, and for all purposes of confirming and giving validity to all sales, assignments, mortgages, contracts, engagements, bonds, policies of assurance, gifts, bequests, rights, titles, interests, matters, and things whatsoever, which but for the said recited repeal of the said privileges would have been valid and effectual in law, and for all other beneficial purposes whatever, this act shall have the same force and effect as if the said act of the fifty-fifth year of the reign of king *George the Third* had never been repealed.

This Act to have the same force as 55 Geo. 3. c. 116.

III. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the governor general of *India* in council, by proclamation to declare that all ships or vessels built or to be built within the limits of the charter of the *East India* company, being owned by his majesty's subjects for whom the said governor general in council has power to legislate, and belonging, under the regulations herein-after provided for, to any ports in the territories under the government of the said company, shall be deemed to be *British* ships for all the purposes of trade within the said limits, including the *Cape of Good Hope* and the territories and dependencies thereof; provided that upon such declaration being made the said governor general in council shall, and the said governor general in council is hereby accordingly empowered to make regulations, to be enforced by suitable penalties, concerning the registering, licensing, and ascertaining the admeasurement of the tonnage and burden, and generally for the trading within the limits aforesaid of such ships or vessels, any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding; which regulations shall be of equal force and effect with any laws and regulations which the said governor general in council is authorized to make, but shall be subject to disallowance and repeal, and shall in the same manner be transmitted to *England*, and be laid before both houses of Parliament, as in the case of any other laws or regulations which the said governor general in council is now by law empowered to make.

Governor General enabled to declare what ships shall be considered as British.

IV. And whereas it may be expedient to admit to similar privileges and advantages any ships or vessels belonging to native princes or states in subordinate alliance which or having subsidiary treaties with the *East India* company, or owned by subjects of any such princes or states; be it therefore enacted, that the governor general of *India* in council may by such regulations as aforesaid, such regulations being subject as aforesaid, admit to the privileges and advantages of *British* ships, for the purposes of trade within the limits of the charter of the said company, including the *Cape of Good Hope* and the territories and dependencies thereof, or to any of such privileges and advantages, any ships or vessels belonging to such princes or states or any of them, or owned by subjects of any such princes or states; but any such regulations shall provide for the granting to such ships or vessels fit and convenient licences or passes, and generally for the trading within the limits aforesaid of such ships or vessels.

Ships belonging to Native powers may be admitted to privileges of British ships.

V. And whereas vessels exceeding the burden of three hundred and fifty tons, built in ports within the limits of the *East India* company's charter since the first day of *January* one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and owned by *British* subjects, and vessels built in ports within the limits aforesaid, owned by native princes or states in subordinate alliance with or having subsidiary treaties with the *East India* company, or by the sub-

Giving legal validity to Acts of Governors of Provinces for regulating Trade.

jects of such princes or states, may have heretofore engaged and may be now engaged in trade within such limits, under some licence, authority, or sanction of the respective governments of the several Presidencies in India; and it is expedient that full legal validity and effect should be given to all acts of the said government respectively in reference to any trading; be it therefore enacted, that all acts and documents whatever, done, given, or issued by any of the said governments in reference to the trading of the two classes of vessels last herein-before mentioned, shall be deemed and construed to have had for all purposes full legal validity and effect from the respective times when such acts and documents may have been done, given, or issued respectively, and shall for all purposes continue to have such validity and effect until the governor general of India in council shall make other provisions in respect of the trading of such classes of vessels respectively under the authority of this act.

Provisions of Act for Registering British vessels to have full force in East Indian Territories.

3 & 4 W. c. 55.

Matters directed to be performed before Governors of any particular place may be performed in presence of Governor General of India, &c.

VI. And whereas doubts have been entertained whether the provisions and remedies enacted and contained in an act passed in the session held in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty king William the Fourth, intitled *An Act for the registering of British Vessels* in cases of the wilful detention and refusal to deliver up the certificate of the registry of any ship or vessel to the proper officer or other persons authorized and entitled in that behalf, as in the said last mentioned act is specified, extend to and are in force in the territories under the government of the *East India* company; and it is expedient that such doubts should be removed; be it therefore declared and enacted, that the said several provisions and remedies in the said last-mentioned act contained touching the wilful detention of such certificate of registry, or the absconding of any person in possession of the same, shall be deemed and taken to extend to, and shall extend to and be in force in the said territories under the government of the *East India* company.

VII. And be it enacted, that wherever in and by the said act it is directed or provided that any act, matter, or thing shall and may be done or performed by, to, or with the governor, lieutenant governor, or commander in chief of any place where any ship or vessel may be registered under the authority of the same act, the same shall or may be done or performed in the territories under the government of the *East India* company by, to, or with the governor general of India in council, or the governor of the presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, or the respective governors in council or governors of the presidencies of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay*, or the governor of *Prince of Wales Island*, *Singapore*, and *Malacca*, or the respective resident councillors at *Singapore* and *Malacca*, according to circumstances, and as the case may be.

For staying Proceedings in certain cases.

VIII. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which by the said last-mentioned act it is made lawful for any governor, lieutenant governor, or commander in chief of any of Her Majesty's colonies, plantations, islands, or territories, and they are thereby authorized and required, if any suit, information, libel, or other prosecution or proceeding, of any nature or kind whatever, shall have been commenced or shall hereafter be commenced in any court whatever in any of the said colonies, plantations, islands, or territories respectively, touching the force and effect of any register granted to any ship or vessel, upon a representation made to any such governor, lieutenant governor, or commander in chief, to cause all proceedings thereon to be stayed, as in the said last-mentioned act is provided, it shall be lawful, in the territories under the govern-

ment of the *East India* company, for the governor general of *India* in council, or the governor of the said presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, or for the respective governors in council or governors of the said presidencies of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay*, or the governor of *Prince of Wales Island*, *Singapore*, and *Malacca*, according to circumstances, and as the case may be, and they are respectively authorized and required, if any such suit, information, libel, or other prosecution or proceeding whatever shall have been commenced or shall hereafter be commenced in any of Her Majesty's courts whatever, in or in any place subordinate to the said several presidencies, or the government of *Prince of Wales Island*, *Singapore*, and *Malacca* respectively, touching the force and effect of any register granted to any ship or vessel, upon a representation made to any such governor general of *India* in council, or governor of the said presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, or governors in council or governors of the said presidencies of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay* respectively, or such governor of *Prince of Wales Island*, *Singapore*, and *Malacca*, according to circumstances, and as the case may be, to cause all proceedings thereon to be stayed, if he shall see just cause so to do, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known and certified to him by Her Majesty, by or with the advice of Her Majesty's privy council; and such governor general of *India* in council, or governor of the said presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, or governor in council or governor of the said presidencies of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay* respectively, or such governor of *Prince of Wales Island*, *Singapore*, and *Malacca* respectively, is hereby required to transmit to the court of directors of the *East India* company, to be by them forthwith forwarded to the president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of *India*, to be laid before Her Majesty in council, an authenticated copy of the proceedings in every such case, together with his reasons for causing the same to be stayed, and such documents properly verified as he may judge necessary for the information of Her Majesty.

IX. And be it enacted, that the term "limits of the *East India* company's charter" shall for all purposes of this act be construed to mean all places and seas eastward of the *Cape of Good Hope* to the straits of *Magellan*.

Construction.
Terms.

CONTINUATION OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS' ACT.

ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO.
VICTORIÆ REGINÆ, CAP. LXXX.

An Act to continue until the First Day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, the several Acts relating to Insolvent Debtors in *India*. [7th August 1840.]

Whereas an act was passed in the ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty king *George* the Fourth, intituled an Act to provide for the relief of Insolvent debtors in the *East Indies* until the first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three: and whereas a certain other act was passed in the second year of the reign of His late Majesty king *William* the Fourth, intituled an act to continue until the first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six an act of

9. G. 4. c. 13

2 & 3 W. 4. c. 46.

the ninth year of His late Majesty, for the relief of Insolvent debtors in India, whereby the said first-mentioned act was continued in force until the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; and whereas a certain other act was passed in the fifth year of the reign of His said late Majesty king William the Fourth, intitled an act to amend the law relating to Insolvent debtors in India: and whereas by an act passed in the session held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His said late Majesty king William the Fourth, the first-mentioned act, as amended by the said last-mentioned act, was continued in force until the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament: and whereas it is expedient that the said first-mentioned act, as amended by the said act of the fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty king William the Fourth, should be further continued; be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this presents parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said acts of the ninth year of the reign of king George the Fourth and the fifth year of the reign of king William the Fourth shall be and the same are hereby continued until the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and from thence until the end of the then next session of parliament.

Acts continued
for a further pe-
riod

NEW POSTAGE ACT.

ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO.

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ, CAP. ICVI.

An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage. [10th August 1840.]

Whereas by an act passed in the last session of parliament intitled *an act for the further regulation of the duties on postage until the fifth day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty*, power was given to the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, or any three of them, by warrant under their hands, to alter, fix, reduce, or remit any of the rates of British or inland or other postage payable by law on the transmission of post letters, and to subject such letters to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such warrant (without reference to the distance or number of miles the same might be conveyed), and to fix and limit the weight of letters to be sent by the post, and, to suspend wholly or in part any parliamentary or official privilege of sending and receiving letters by the post free of postage, or any other franking privilege, and also to direct that letters written on stamped covers, or having a stamp affixed thereto, should (if within the limitation of weight to be fixed under the provisions of the said act, and if the stamp should not have been used before) pass by the post free of postage, and also to require, in case the stamp on which any letter should be written, or the stamp on the cover in which it should be enclosed, or to which it should be affixed, should be of less value or amount than in such warrant should be expressed, or should have been used before, such letter should be charged and chargeable with such rate of postage as such warrant should direct, and to order and direct the commissioners of stamps and taxes from time to time to provide proper and sufficient dies

7 & 3 Vict c 52

or other implements for expressing and denoting the rates of duties which should be directed by any such warrant as aforesaid, and to give any other orders and make any other regulations relative thereto they might deem expedient: and whereas the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland have, by several warrants under their hands, in pursuance of the power or authority given to them by the said act, fixed and limited a scale of weight of letters to be transmitted by the post, and directed the rates of postage to be charged and taken on such letters, and have made regulations for the sending of letters stamped free of postage, and made other regulations relative to the sending of letters by the post: and whereas it is expedient that such rates and regulations should be made permanent by law: be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all letters and newspapers and other printed papers, which shall be posted in any town or place within the united kingdom, or shall be brought from parts beyond the seas to any port or place within the united kingdom, or shall be sent by the post between the united kingdom and places beyond the seas, or between any of the other places herein after mentioned, or shall pass through the united kingdom, shall be subject to the several regulations and rates herein-after contained.

Letters and
Newspapers and
other printed pa-
pers to be subject
to regulations and
rates after men-
tioned

II. And be it enacted, that letters transmitted by the post shall be charged by weight according to the following scale, and that the several numbers of rates of postage herein-after set forth shall be charged by and be paid to her majesty's post-master general for the use of her majesty, on letters transmitted by the post; (that is to say,)

Letters to be
charged by weight.

On every letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, one rate of postage:

On every letter exceeding half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce in weight, two rates of postage:

On every letter exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of postage:

On every letter exceeding two ounces and not exceeding three ounces in weight, six rates of postage:

And on every letter exceeding three ounces and not exceeding four ounces in weight, eight rates of postage:

And for every ounce in weight above the weight of four ounces there shall be charged and taken to additional rates of postage, and every fraction of an ounce above the weight of four ounces shall be charged as one additional ounce.

III. And be it enacted, that no letter exceeding sixteen ounces in weight shall be forwarded by the post between places within the united kingdom, except petitions and addresses to her majesty and petitions to either house of parliament, and except in such other cases and subject to such regulations and restrictions as the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, by warrant under their hands shall from time to time direct.

Limitation of
weight.

IV. And be it enacted, that the following rates of postage shall be charged by and be paid to her majesty's post-master general for the use of her majesty, on letters transmitted by the post; (that is to say,)

Rates of pos-
tage

INLAND LETTERS.

On all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between places within the united kingdom, (not being letters sent to or from parts beyond the

Inland letters.

seas,) or posted in any post town in the united kingdom, addressed to persons or places within such town or the suburbs thereof, there shall be charged and paid one uniform rate of one penny, without reference to the number of sheets or pieces of paper, or enclosures of which the same may be comprised, or to the distance or number of miles the same shall be conveyed; and that on all such letters, if exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and paid progressive and additional rates of postage (each additional letter being estimated at one penny), according to the scale of weight and number of rates herein-before fixed and declared; provided that such postage of one penny and such progressive and additional postage be pre-paid at the time of posting such letters, or that such letters be duly and properly stamped when posted as herein-after provided; but in case such postage on any such letters shall not be pre-paid, and such letters shall not be duly and properly stamped, there shall be charged on such letters the rate of postage herein-after mentioned.

As to Letters
sent by vessels

V. And be it enacted, that the Postmaster General may forward letters between places in the united kingdom by vessels not packet boats, and that all letters forwarded under the authority of the post-master general by private vessels or packet boats, and transmitted between places in the united kingdom, shall be considered as forwarded by the post between such places, and be charged accordingly.

COLONIAL LETTERS BY PACKET BOAT.

Colonial Letters

VI. And be it enacted, that on all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight transmitted by packet boat between the united kingdom and her majesty's colonies, or between any of her majesty's colonies through the united kingdom, (including letters to and from the *East Indies* by any of her majesty's *Mediterranean* packet boats to and from the united kingdom *via Syria or Egypt*, but not including letters sent through *France*), there shall be charged and paid the several rates of *British* postage herein-after mentioned and specified; (that is to say)

Between any place within the united kingdom, wherever situate, and any port in her majesty's colonies one uniform rate of one shilling, and between any of her majesty's colonies through the united kingdom, one uniform rate of two shillings;

And on all such letters, if exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and paid progressive and additional rates of postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates herein-before contained, each additional rate being estimated at one shilling or two shillings, according as such letter shall be chargeable under this enactment, if not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

SHIP LETTERS.

Ship Letters.

VII. And be it enacted, that the post-master general may collect and receive letters to forward by vessels not packet boats to places beyond the seas, and may forward the same accordingly, and may collect and receive letters brought by any such vessels from places beyond the seas.

Rates of postage
on Ship letters.

VIII. And be it enacted, that on all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight transmitted by vessels not packet boats, between the united kingdom and any place beyond the seas including *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, the *Cape of Good Hope*, and the

East Indies or between any places beyond the seas, through the united kingdom there shall be charged and paid for *British* postage the rates following ; (that is to say,)

Between the united kingdom and any place beyond the seas at whatever place within the united kingdom the letters may be posted or delivered, one uniform rate of eight pence, and between any places beyond the seas through the united kingdom, one uniform rate of one shilling and four-pence :

And on all such letters, if exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and paid additional rates of postage according to the scale of weight and number of rates herein-before, contained, estimating and charging each additional rate at eight-pence or one shilling and fourpence according as such letters shall be chargeable under this enactment, if not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

FOREIGN LETTERS.

IX. And be it enacted that on all letters transmitted by the post between the united kingdom and foreign parts, or between any of the places out of the united kingdom mentioned in the schedule to this act annexed, there shall be charged and paid the several rates of *British* postage mentioned and specified in such schedule. Foreign letters.

X. And be it enacted that all letters brought into the united kingdom by packet boats (whether in a Mail bag or not) shall be chargeable with packet postage. Letters by Packet Boats.

XI. And be it enacted, that on all printed votes and proceedings of the imperial parliament forwarded by the post between places in the united kingdom, or posted in any post town of the united kingdom, addressed to persons or place within such town, or the suburbs thereof and on all printed votes and proceedings of the imperial parliament sent to any of her majesty's colonies by packet boat, and on all printed votes and proceedings of the colonial legislatures sent to the united kingdom from the colonies by packet boat (but not through *France* nor to the *East Indies* by her majesty's *Mediterranean* packet boats *via Syria or Egypt*) there shall be charged and paid the rates of *British* postage following ; (that is to say :)

If not exceeding four ounces in weight, a rate of one penny ;

If exceeding four ounces and not exceeding eight ounces in weight, a rate of two-pence :

If exceeding eight ounces and not exceeding twelve ounces in weight, a rate of three-pence :

And if exceeding twelve ounces and not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight, a rate of four-pence :

And for every additional four ounces in weight above the weight of sixteen ounces there shall be charged and paid an additional rate of one penny :

And any lesser weight than four ounces shall be charged as four ounces :

Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the post-master general (if he shall see fit) to delay the transmission of any such printed votes or proceedings for any space not exceeding twenty-four hours from the time at which the same would otherwise have been forwarded.

XII. And be it enacted, that all letters posted in any town or place within the united kingdom shall, if written on stamped paper or enclosed in stamped covers, or having a stamp or stamps affixed thereto, and all printed votes and proceedings of the im- Stamped
Vers. &c.

perial parliament, and all newspapers which shall be liable to postage under this act, shall, if posted in any town or place within the united kingdom and enclosed in stamped covers, or having a stamp or stamps affixed thereto, (the stamp or stamps in every such case being affixed or appearing on the outside, and of the value or amount herein-after expressed and specially provided under the authority of this act or of the said recited act, and if the stamp shall not have been used before,) pass by the post free of postage, as herein-after mentioned; (that is to say,)

In case any such letters shall be posted in and addressed to any place within the united kingdom, the stamp or stamps thereon shall be equal in value or amount to the rates of Postage to which such letters would be liable under this act if pre-paid :

In case any such letters shall be addressed to any other of the *British* dominions or colonies, or to any foreign country, the stamp or stamps thereon shall be equal in value or amount to the rates of *British* postage to which such letters would have been liable under this act :

And on all such printed votes and proceedings of parliament and newspapers the stamp or stamps shall be equal in value or amount to the rates of postage to which such votes or proceedings or newspapers would have been liable under this act :

And that in all cases in which the same shall be necessary, in order to place on any such letters, printed votes or proceedings of parliament, and newspaper the full amount of stamps hereby required as aforesaid, there shall be affixed thereto such a number of adhesive stamps as alone or in combination with the stamp on such letters or packets, or on the envelope or cover thereof, will be equal in amount to the rate of postage to which such letters, printed votes or proceedings of parliament, and newspapers would be liable under this act.

Additional Postage on Letters not stamped or pre-paid.

XIII. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which letters posted in and addressed to places within the united kingdom shall be posted without any stamp thereon, and without the postage being pre-paid, there shall be charged on such letters a postage of double the amount to which such letters would otherwise be liable under this act ; and in all cases in which printed votes or proceedings of parliament, or newspapers liable to postage under this act, shall be posted without any stamp thereon, there shall be charged on such votes and proceedings or newspapers the postage to which the same would be liable under this act.

Letters re-directed.

XIV. And whereas letters and packets sent by the post are chargeable by law on being re-directed and again forwarded, by the post with a new and distinct rate of postage ; be it enacted, that on every post letters re-directed (whether posted with any stamp thereon or not) there shall be charged for the postage of such letter, from the place at which the same shall be re-directed to the place of ultimate delivery (in addition to all other rates of postage payable thereon), such a rate of postage only as the same would be liable to if pre-paid.

Letters with stamps not equal to postage.

XV. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which any letters posted in and addressed to places within the united kingdom shall be posted, having thereon or affixed thereto any stamp or stamps the value or amount of such shall be less than the rate of postage to which such letters would be liable under this act if pre-paid, there shall be charged on such letters a postage of dou-

ble the amount of the difference between the value of such stamp or stamps and the postage to which such letters would be liable, as aforesaid if pre-paid.

XVI. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which any votes or proceedings of parliament, newspaper, addressed to places within the united kingdom, shall be posted, having thereon or affixed thereto any stamp or stamps the value or amount of which shall be less than the rate of postage to which such votes or proceedings or newspapers would be liable under this act, there shall be charged on such votes or proceedings or newspapers a postage equal to the amount of the difference between the value of such stamp or stamps and the postage to which such votes or proceedings or newspapers would be liable as aforesaid.

The same as to Parliamentary proceedings.

XVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall in all cases be optional with the parties sending any letters, printed votes or proceedings of parliament, or newspapers by the post, to forward the same free of postage by means of a proper stamp or stamps thereon or affixed thereto in manner herein-before provided, or to forward the same in like manner as the same might otherwise have been forwarded under this act; but nevertheless, in case any letters, printed votes or proceedings of parliament, or newspapers, addressed to places out of the united kingdom, shall have thereon or affixed thereto any stamp or stamps being less in amount or value than the rates of postage to which such letters, or such votes or proceedings or newspapers, would be liable under this act, such letters printed votes or proceedings of parliament, or newspapers, if the postage thereon be required by the post master general under the provisions of this act to be paid when posted, shall not in any case be forwarded by the post, but shall, so far as may be practicable, be returned to the senders thereof through the dead letter-office: and if the postage on such letters, printed votes or proceedings, or newspapers, be not so required to be paid when posted, the same may be forwarded charged with such postage as if no stamp had been thereon or affixed thereto.

Option to pre-pay or not.

XVIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the post-master general at any time hereafter, with the consent of the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, by writing under his hand, to declare that letters enclosed in stamped covers, or having stamp or stamps affixed thereto, (such stamps being provided under or in pursuance of the said recited act or of this act, and being equal in value or amount to the rates of postage to which such letters would be liable under this act if sent by the post pre-paid,) may be sent, conveyed, and delivered otherwise than by the post, under and subject nevertheless to all such regulations and restrictions as the post-master general, with such consent as aforesaid, may think fit, which declaration shall be inserted in the *London Gazette* before coming into operation; and from thenceforth, so long as the said declaration shall continue in force (but no longer), any such stamped letters may be sent, conveyed, and delivered otherwise than by the post accordingly: provided always, that it shall be lawful for the post-master general, with such consent as aforesaid, at any time, by writing under his hand, inserted in the *London Gazette*, to rescind and annul any such declaration and the authority thereby given, or to alter and vary any of the regulations and restrictions therein contained, and to make and establish any new or other regulations and restrictions respecting the sending, conveying, or delivering of such stamped letters otherwise than by the post, as the post-master general, with such consent as afore-

Post master general may send stamped letters otherwise than by the post.

said, shall deem expedient: provided also, that nothing herein contained shall authorize or be construed to authorize any person to make a collection of stamped letters for the purpose of being sent or conveyed otherwise than by the post.

Stamps to be provided.

XIX. And be it enacted, that the commissioners of stamps and taxes shall from time to time provide proper and sufficient dyes or other implements for expressing and denoting rates or duties of one penny and two-pence, or rates or duties of any other value or amount as may be directed by the commissioners of her Majesty's treasury for the purposes herein mentioned; and it shall be lawful for the said commissioners of stamps and taxes to use for the like purposes any dyes, plates, or other implements which have been provided, made, or used under or in pursuance of the said recited act of the last session of parliament: and all stamps and impressions which have been or shall be made or impressed by or from any such last-mentioned dyes, plates, or other implements shall be valid and available for the purposes of this act.

Separate Ac-
counts to be kept
of the Stamp Du-
ties under this
Act.

XX. And be it enacted, that the commissioners of stamps and taxes shall cause a separate account to be kept of the stamp duties arising under this act; and it shall be lawful for the commissioners of her Majesty's treasury, and they are hereby empowered, from time to time to direct the said commissioners of stamps and taxes to authorize their receiver general to pay over such sum and sums of money arising from the said stamp duties as the commissioners of her Majesty's treasury shall think proper to the account of the receiver general of Her Majesty's post-office at the bank of England: and all such sums of money which shall be so paid over shall be held by the said last-mentioned receiver general subject to all annuities and yearly sum now charged by law on or payable out of the post office revenue, and all other charges, out-goings, and disbursements to which the post office revenues are at present liable.

Duties on dies to
be deemed Stamp
Duties.

XXI. And be it enacted, that the rates or duties which shall be expressed or denoted by any such dies as aforesaid shall be denominated and deemed to be stamp duties, and shall be under the care and management of the commissioners of stamps and taxes for the time being; and all the powers, provisions, clauses, regulations, directions, fines, forfeitures, pains and penalties contained in or imposed by the several acts now in force relating to stamp duties shall (so far as the same may be applicable, and may be consistent with the provisions of this act) in all cases not hereby expressly provided for, be of full force and effect with respect to the stamps to be provided under or by virtue of this pressed, act, and to the paper on which the same shall be impressed, or to which the same shall be affixed and shall be observed applied, enforced, and put in execution for the raising levying, collecting, and securing of the rates or duties denoted thereby, and for preventing, detecting, and punishing, all frauds, forgeries, and other offences relating thereto, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if such powers, provisions, clauses, regulations, and directions, fines, forfeitures, pains and penalties had been herein repeated and specially enacted with reference to the said last-mentioned stamps and rates or duties respectively: provided always, that the commissioners of stamps and taxes shall not make or allow any allowance or discount on the payment to them of any of the said duties arising under this act, or on the purchase from them of any stamps denoting the

said duties, unless they shall be directed to do so by the lords of the treasury.

XXII. And be it enacted, that if any person shall forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, any dye, plate, or other instrument, or any part of any dye, plate, or other instrument, which hath been or shall or may be provided, made, or used by or under the direction of the commissioners of stamps and taxes, or by or under the direction of any other person or persons legally authorized in that behalf, for the purpose of expressing or denoting any of the rates or duties which are or shall be directed to be charged under or by virtue of the authority continued in the said recited act of the last session of parliament, or under or by virtue of this act; or if any person shall forge, counterfeit, or imitate, or cause or procure to be forged, counterfeited, or imitated, the stamp, mark, or impression, or any part of the stamp, mark, or impression, of any such dye, plate, or other instrument which hath been or shall or may be so provided, made, or used as aforesaid, upon any paper or other substance or material whatever, or if any person shall knowingly and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused) have in his possession any false, forged, or counterfeit dye, plate, or other instrument, or part of any such dye, plate, or other instrument, resembling or intended to resemble either wholly or in part any dye, plate, or other instrument which hath been or shall or may be so provided, made, or used as aforesaid; or if any person shall stamp or mark, or cause or procure to be stamped or marked, any paper, or other substance of material whatsoever, with any such false, forged, or counterfeit dye, plate, or other instrument, or part of any such dye, plate, or other instrument as aforesaid; or if any person shall use, utter, sell, or expose for sale, or shall cause or procure to be used, uttered, sold, or exposed to sale, or shall knowingly and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused) have in his possessions any paper, or other substance or material, having thereon the impression or any part of the impression of any such false, forged, or counterfeit dye, plate, or other instrument, or part of any such dye, plate, or other instrument as aforesaid, or having thereon any false, forged, or counterfeit stamp or impression, resembling or representing, either wholly or in part, or intended or liable to pass or be mistaken for the stamp, mark, or impression of any such dye, plate, or other instrument, which hath been or shall or may be so provided, made or used as aforesaid, knowing such false, forged, or counterfeit stamp, mark, or impression to be false, forged, or counterfeit; or if any person shall, with intent to defraud her majesty, her heirs or successors, privately or fraudulently use, or cause or procure to be privately or fraudulently used, any dye, plate, or other instrument so provided, made, or used, or hereafter to be provided, made, or used as aforesaid, or shall with such intent privately or fraudulently stamp or mark, or cause or procure to be stamped or marked any paper or other substance or material whatsoever with any such dye, plate, or other instrument as last aforesaid; or if any person shall knowingly and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused) have in his possession any paper or other substance or material so privately or fraudulently stamped or marked as aforesaid; then and in every such case every person so offending, and every person knowingly and wilfully aiding, abetting, or assisting any person in committing any such offence, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall be liable, at the discretion

Forging or
fraudulently using
Dies or Plates.

of the court, to be transported beyond the seas for life, or for any term not less than seven years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding four years nor less than two years, as the court shall award.

For punishing
Evasion of duties.

XXIII. And be it enacted, that if any person shall fraudulently get off or remove, or cause or procure to be gotten off or removed, from any letter or cover, or any paper or other substance or material, the stamp or impression of any dye, plate or other instrument so provided, made or used, or hereafter to be provided, made or used as aforesaid with intent to use, join, fix or place such stamp or impression for, with or upon any other letter, cover, paper, or other substance or material; or if any person shall fraudulently use, join, fix, or place for, with, or upon any letter or cover, or any paper or other substance or material, any such stamp or impression as aforesaid which shall have been gotten off or removed from any other letter, cover, paper, or other substance or material; or if any person shall fraudulently erase, cut, scrape, discharge, or get out of or from, or shall cause or procure, to be so erased, out, scraped, discharged, or gotten out of or from any letter or cover, or any paper, or other substance or material, any name, date, or other matter or thing thereon written, printed, or expressed with intent to use any stamp or mark then impressed or being upon such letter or cover paper, or other substance or material, or that the same may be used for the purpose of defrauding her majesty, her heirs or successors, of any of the rates or duties aforesaid; or if any person shall make, do, or practice or to be concerned in any other fraudulent act, contrivance, or device whatever, not specially provided for by this or some other act of parliament, with intent or design to defraud her majesty, her heirs or successors, of any of the rates or duties aforesaid; every person so offending in any of the several cases in this clause mentioned, shall forfeit and pay to her majesty, or her heirs and successors, the sum of twenty pounds, to be recovered with full costs of suit and all expences attending the same.

Licences may
be granted to
deal in postage
stamps in any
town in Ireland,
although a distri-
butor of stamps
may have been ap-
pointed there.

XXIV. And whereas under the laws in force it is provided that no licence shall be granted to any person to deal in or to retail stamps in any town or place in *Ireland* (except within the district of the *Dublin* metropolis) where a distributor of stamps, shall have been appointed by the commissioners of stamps, and shall reside and act as such distributor, and it is expedient to alter such restriction so far as the same relates to persons who may be licenced solely for the purpose of dealing in or retailing stamps denoting the duties on the postage of letters; be it therefore enacted, that it shall be lawful for the commissioners of stamps and taxes to grant licence to any person or persons to deal in and to retail stamps denoting the stamp duties on the postage of letters in any town or place in *Ireland*, whether a distributor of stamps shall have been appointed in such town or place, and shall reside and act as such distributor therein, or not, any thing in any act or acts contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Licences and
bonds exempted
from stamp duty.

XXV. And be it enacted, that no licence which shall be granted by the said commissioners to deal in and retail stamps of the description aforesaid only, nor any bond to be taken on the granting of any such last mentioned licence, shall be subject or liable to any stamp duty.

Manufacture of
paper for enve-
lopes.

XXVI. And be it enacted, that the commissioners of excise, or such person or persons as the commissioners of her majesty's treasury shall direct, shall cause to be provided such moulds,

frames, or instruments, or machinery or parts of machinery, as may be necessary for the making of paper, to be used as covers, or envelopes, or stamps, and to receive the impression of the dyes, plates, or other instruments, which have been or shall be provided, made, or used by or under the direction of the commissioners of stamps and taxes, or of any other person or persons legally authorized in that behalf, for the purpose of expressing or denoting any of the rates or duties of postage which are or shall be directed to be charged under or by virtue of the authority contained in the said recited act of the last session of parliament, or under this act, which paper shall have such distinguishing words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or other devices worked into or visible in the substance of the same as the said, commissioners of excise, or such other person or persons so directed by the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, shall from time to time order and direct; and it shall be lawful for the said commissioners of excise or other person or persons, from time to time as they shall see fit, to alter or vary any such words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or other devices, either by the removal of any of them, and substitution of other words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or other devices, or by any change in the position or arrangement thereof; and all such moulds, frames, or instruments, machinery or parts of machinery, shall be provided, and all such paper shall be made and manufactured, under such regulations, and by such person or persons, as the commissioners of excise or other person or persons as aforesaid shall from time to time appoint or contract with for that purpose; and all the said moulds, frames, or instruments, and machinery or parts of machinery, shall be kept by such officer or officers or other person as the said commissioners of excise, or other person or persons directed by the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, shall appoint; and all the paper so made shall, as the same is required, be delivered over to the commissioners of stamps and taxes, or to such officer or warehouse keeper as such last mentioned commissioners shall direct to receive and taken charge of the same.

XXVII. And be it enacted, that all contracts and agreements to be entered into by the commissioners of excise for or relating to the supply of any such paper as aforesaid shall be made in the name of the secretary for the time being to the said commissioners, and his successors in office, for and on behalf of her majesty, her heirs and successors.

Contracts for paper.

XXVIII. And whereas the commissioners of excise have, under the orders and directions of the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, contracted with certain persons for the manufacture and supply of and have supplied to the commissioners of stamps and taxes, for postage, envelopes and covers and stamps, certain quantities of paper made and manufactured with certain words, letters, and figures, marks, lines, threads, or devices worked into or visible in the substance of such paper, according to the samples thereof annexed to such contracts; be it enacted, that all the paper so made and supplied, or which hereafter shall be made or supplied under any such contract or contracts, shall be deemed and taken to be paper subject to and the same shall be subject to all the enactments and provisions of this act, in the same manner as if the same had been made and supplied under the enactments and provisions herein-before contained.

As to present contracts.

XXIX. And be it enacted, that if any person shall make, or cause or procure to be made, or shall aid or assist in the making or shall knowingly have in his custody or possession, not be-

Punishing persons making or using paper

similar to that
used for postage
covers

ing legally authorized by the commissioners of excise, or other person or persons appointed by the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused), any mould or frame or other instrument having herein any words, letters, figures, marks, lines, or devices peculiar to and appearing in the substance of any paper heretofore or hereafter to be provided or used for postage covers, envelopes, or stamps, or any machinery or parts of machinery for working any threads into the substance of any paper or any such thread, and intended to imitate or pass for such words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or devices; or if any person, except as before excepted, shall make, or cause or procure to be made, or aid or assist in the making, of any paper in the substance of which shall be worked or shall appear visible any words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or other devices peculiar to and worked into or appearing visible in the substance of any paper heretofore or hereafter to be provided or used for postage covers, envelopes, or stamps, or any part of such words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or other devices, and intended to imitate or pass for the same; or if any person, except as before excepted, shall knowingly have in his custody or possession, without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused), any paper whatever in the substance whereof shall be worked or appear visible any such words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or devices as aforesaid, or any part of such words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or devices, and intended to imitate or pass for the same; or if any person, except as aforesaid, shall by any art, mystery, or contrivance, cause or procure, or aid or assist in causing or procuring, any such words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or devices as aforesaid, or any part of such words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or other devices, and intended to imitate or pass for the same, to appear worked into or visible in the substance of any paper whatever, then and in every such case every person so offending shall for every such offence be adjudged a felon, and shall be transported for the term of seven years, or shall be imprisoned, at the discretion of the court before whom such person shall be tried, for any period not less than two years.

Persons receiving or having in possession paper provided for postage covers or stamps, before being stamped and issued for use, guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to imprisonment.

XXX. And be it enacted, that if any person not lawfully authorized, and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused), shall purchase or receive, or take or have in his custody or possession, any paper manufactured and provided by or under the directions of the commissioners of excise, or other person or persons appointed to provide the same by the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, for the purpose of being used for postage covers, envelopes, or stamps, and for receiving the impression of the dyes, plates, or other instruments provided, made, or used under the directions of the commissioners of stamps, and taxes, or other person or persons legally authorized in that behalf, before such paper shall have been duly stamped with such impression and issued for public use, every such person shall for such offence be guilty of misdemeanor and being convicted thereof shall, at the discretion of the court before whom such person shall be tried, be imprisoned for any period not more than three years nor less than six calendar months.

Postage on letters sent to foreign states.

XXXI. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which there now is or shall be a treaty between the post-master general and the post office of a foreign country for collecting and accounting for the *British* postage on foreign letters sent by the post

from the united kingdom to that foreign country, or to any other foreign country, the post-master general may, so long as the treaty or agreement shall continue in force, receive upon any such foreign letters from the sender the postage, both *British* and foreign, in one entire sum and upon foreign letters addressed to places within her majesty's dominions may, whether there shall be any such treaty or not, charge the foreign postage in addition to the *British* postage, and he may account for and pay over the foreign countries entitled to receive the same the amount of all such foreign postage; and it shall be optional with the sender of a letter addressed to any foreign country included in such treaty, or to any foreign country to which such treaty shall extend, either to pay the *British* and foreign postage thereof in one entire sum, or to send the letters without paying any postage, either *British* or foreign, or he may otherwise pay the *British* postage, only; and, subject to this enactment, the post-master general may cause the postage of all letters sent out of the united kingdom to be paid or stamped on receipt put into the post office.

XXXII. And be it enacted, that the foreign postage marked on any letter or newspaper, or other printed paper brought into the united kingdom, shall in all courts of justice and other places be received as conclusive evidence of the amount of foreign postage payable in respect of such letter, newspaper, or other printed paper, in addition to the *British* postage; and such foreign postage shall be recoverable within the united kingdom and other her majesty's dominions as postage due her majesty.

Postage marked on foreign letters to be evidence of amount of postage.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for her majesty's post-master general to charge on all letters conveyed by the post between places within any of her majesty's colonies, or conveyed by packet boats between one part of her majesty's dominions and another part of the same dominions, or between her majesty's dominions and foreign parts, or between one port in any foreign country and another port in the same or any other foreign country, where post communications shall be established, and where rates of postage have not hitherto been authorized by law, and also to charge on all letters conveyed by any vessel to or from any of the colonies or between any of the colonies or between any of the colonies and a foreign port, and on all letters which shall be brought by the master of any vessel to the post office in any of the colonies, such rates of postage as the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, by warrant under their hands, shall from time to time direct.

Postage on letters in the colonies, &c.

XXXIV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for her majesty's post-master general to require the postage from time to time payable for letters transmitted by packet boats or private ships between places out of the united kingdom to be paid by the sender on the tender or delivery of such letters at the post office, or other place appointed by the post-master general for the receipt of such letters.

Postage on packet boat letters may be demanded from sender.

XXXV. And be it enacted, that the owners, charterers, or consignees of vessels inward-bound, and the owners, consignees, or shippers of goods on board vessels inward-bound, shall have their letters by such vessels free from postage (except as herein-after mentioned) if delivered at the port of the ship's arrival; and if delivered at any other place within the united kingdom, on payment of the postage, as on pre-paid inland letters, according to the scale of weight and number of rates herein-before mentioned, from the port of arrival to the place of delivery, and if delivered in any of her majesty's colonies, on pay-

Letters of owners of vessels.

ment of the colonial rates of postage to which, letters in such colony may be liable, on conveyance from such port of arrival to the place of delivery, provided the letters brought by any one vessel to any one such person shall not collectively exceed six ounces in weight (except in the case of letters brought by vessels coming from *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, the *East Indies*, or the *Cape of Good Hope*, into any port of the united kingdom, for an owner, charterer, or consignee of such vessel, in which case they may be collectively twenty ounces, in weight), and the owner, charterer, or consignee shall be described as such on the address and superscription; and in the case of owners, shippers, or consignees of goods, it shall also appear by the ship's manifest that they have goods on board the vessel; and the persons hereby exempted shall be entitled to have their letters which come within the above conditions before the master of the vessel delivers the other letters in his charge to the post office; provided nevertheless, that all ship letter gratuities payable by law to masters of vessels bringing any such letters shall in all cases be paid to the post office by the parties to whom the same may be addressed (in addition to any postage payable thereon) before delivery of such letters to the parties entitled to receive the same, whether such letters shall be delivered at the port of arrival of such vessel or else-where.

* Gratuities to masters of vessels.

XXXVI. And for encouraging masters of vessels, not being post office packets, to undertake the conveyance of letters; be it enacted, that the post-master general may allow to masters of vessels, on letters and newspapers conveyed by them, for or on behalf of the post office between places within the united kingdom, a sum not exceeding two shillings and six pence for each and every number of one hundred of such letters and newspapers, and for any less number in the like proportion, and may allow to the masters of vessels bound from the united kingdom to the *East Indies* a sum not exceeding one penny for each letter and one half-penny for each newspaper conveyed by them for or on behalf of the post office, and may allow to the masters of all other vessels a sum not exceeding two-pence for each letter conveyed by them for or on half of the post office from the united kingdom to places beyond sea, and may allow to the masters of all vessels not exceeding two-pence for each letter brought into the united kingdom, which they shall deliver at the post office at the first port at which they touch or arrive, or with which they communicate, (all which gratuities may be paid at such times and places, and under all such regulations and restrictions, as the post-master general shall in his discretion think fit); and every master of a vessel outward bound shall receive on board his vessel every post letter bag tendered to him for conveyance, and having received the same shall deliver it, on his arrival at the port or place of his destination, without delay; and every master of a vessel inward bound shall cause all letters on board his vessel (except those belonging to the owners of the vessel, or of the goods on board, which do not exceed the prescribed weights,) to be collected and enclosed in some bag or other envelope, and to be sealed with his seal, and to be addressed to any of her majesty's deputy post-master, that they may be in readiness to send on shore by his own boat, or by the pilot boat, or by any other safe or convenient means, in order that the same may be delivered at the first regular post office which can be communicated with, and at the regular port or place where the vessel shall report, shall sign a declaration in the presence of the

Masters of outward-bound vessels to receive letters, and to deliver them at the first port of arrival.

person authorized by the post-master general at such port or place, who shall also sign the same, and the declaration shall be in the form or to the effect following; (that is to say,) *I A. B., commander of the [state the name of the ship or vessel], arriving from [state the place] do, as required by law, solemnly declare, that I have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, delivered or caused to be delivered to the post office every letter bag, package, or parcel of letters that were on board the [state the name of the ship], except such letters as are exempted by law.*

Declaration to be made by master.

And no collector, comptroller, or principal officer of the customs shall permit such vessel to report till such declaration shall be made and produced; and no vessel shall be permitted by any officer of the customs to break bulk, or to make entry in any port of the British dominions, until all letters on board the same shall be delivered to the post office where postage are or hereafter may be established, and from whence such letters may be despatched by post, except such letters, commissions, and other matters and things as are exempted by the post office acts from the exclusive privilege of the post-master general, and also except all such letters as shall be brought by a vessel liable to the performance of quarantine, all which last-mentioned letters shall be delivered by the person having possession thereof to the persons appointed to superintend the quarantine, that all proper precautions may be by them taken before the delivery thereof; and when due care has been had therein, the said letters shall be by them despatched in the usual manner by the post; and the principal officer of customs at every port shall search every vessel for letters which may be on board contrary to the post office act, and may seize all such letters and forward them to the nearest post office; and the officer who shall so seize and send them shall be entitled to a moiety of the penalties which may be recovered for any such offence; and in case an officer of Her Majesty's customs shall find a letter superscribed as the letter of an owner or charterer, or consignee or shipper, exceeding the weight herein-before limited, then the officer shall seize so many of the letters as shall reduce the remainder within the proper weight, and he shall take the same to the nearest post office, and the post-master of the place shall pay to the officer delivering the same any sum the post-master general, with the consent of the lords of the treasury, may think fit, not exceeding two shillings and six-pence for every post letter so seized; and the post-master general may appoint any person to demand, from the master, of vessels arriving at or off a port of the united kingdom, all letters on board the same not exempted by the post office acts; and the master of any such vessel shall forthwith deliver all such letters on board to such person, on his demanding the same.

Officers of customs not to allow vessels to report before declaration made.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, that the penalty which by an act passed in the first year of the reign of her present majesty, intituled *an act for consolidating the laws relative to offences against the post office of the united kingdom, and for regulating the judicial administration of the post office laws; and for explaining certain terms and expression employed in those laws*, is imposed on every master of a vessel outward bound to *Ceylon, the Mauritius, the East Indies, or the Cape of Good Hope*, who shall refuse to take a post letter bag delivered or tendered to him by an officer of the post office, shall henceforth extend and apply to the master of every vessel outward-bound who shall refuse to take a post letter bag, delivered or tendered to him, for conveyance by an officer of the post office; and that the penal-

Certain penalties under 7 W. 4. s. 1. Vols. 31 and 32. to further extended.

ty which, by the said act of the first year of the reign of her present majesty, is imposed on every master of a vessel who shall refuse or wilfully neglect to make the declaration of having delivered his ship letters to the post office, as required by an act passed in the first year of the reign of her present majesty, intituled *an act for the regulation of the duties of the postage* shall henceforth extend and apply to the master of every vessel who shall refuse or wilfully neglect to make the declaration of having delivered his ship's letters to the post office, as is required by this act, and that the penalty by the said first-mentioned act imposed on every collector, comptroller, or officer of the customs, who by the said last-mentioned act is required to prohibit any vessel reporting until the requisites of such last-mentioned act shall have been complied with, and who shall permit such vessel to report before the requisites of such act shall have been complied with, shall henceforth extend and apply to every collector, comptroller, or officer of the customs who by this act is required to prohibit any vessels, reporting until the requisites of this act shall have been complied with who shall permit such vessel to report before the requisites of this act shall have been complied with.

Money orders.

XXXVIII. And whereas the post-master general hath, with the concurrence of the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, made regulations by which the public are enabled to remit small sums of money through the post office by means of money orders; be it enacted, that such mode of transmitting money through the post office may have continuance so long as the commissioners of her majesty's treasury shall see fit; and the post-master general is hereby authorized to demand and receive for the use of her majesty, in respect of such money or money orders, such rates of poundage as, with the consent of the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, he may from time to time consider reasonable, which poundage shall be applied in the same manner as the post office revenue is or shall be applicable by law; and all such money orders and the payment thereof shall be subject to such regulations and restrictions as the post-master general, with the consent of the commissioners of her majesty's treasury may from time to time direct.

Registry of letters.

XXXIX. And whereas it may be expedient that certain post letters should be registered; be it enacted, that in case the post-master general shall at any time deem it expedient that all or any post letters should be registered by the post office, the post-master general may, with the consent of the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, forward letters so registered without charging any additional rate for the registration thereof, or he may charge for any letter so registered such rate of postage, in addition to any other rates payable under the post office acts, as the post-master general, with the consent to the commissioners of her majesty's treasury shall from time to time direct (but such registration shall not render the post-master general or the post office revenue in any manner liable for the loss of any such post letters or the contents thereof); and all registered letters shall be delivered to the post office, and also be delivered by the post office at or between such hours in the day, and under all such regulations, in every respect, as the post-master general shall from time to time appoint; and the post-master general may therein require such registration rate to be paid on the letter being put into the post office.

Petitions and addresses to Her Majesty exempt.

XL. And be it enacted, that petitions and addresses forwarded to her majesty by the post shall be exempt from postage.

XI.1. And be it enacted, that members of each house of parliament may receive by the post petitions and addresses to her majesty, and petitions addressed to either house of parliament not exceeding thirty-two ounces in weight, exempt from postage, provided such petitions and addresses be sent without covers, or in covers open at the sides.

Also Petitions
to Parliament.

XLII. And be it enacted that printed newspapers may be sent free of postage, or liable to postage according to the regulations and rates herein-after set forth ; (that is to say),

Newspapers.

PRINTED BRITISH NEWSPAPERS,

By the post, from one town or place to another, within the united kingdom except by private ships), free :

By the post of a post town, within the united kingdom, addressed to a person within the limits of that place or its suburbs, one penny each :

Between places within the united kingdom by private ships, one penny each :

Between the united kingdom and her majesty's colonies, as follows ;

By packet boats to any of her majesty's colonies, and possessions beyond the seas, (including the *East Indies* by packet boats from the united kingdom, *via Syria* or *Egypt*.) free :

By private ships, one penny each.

PRINTED COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS,

Brought from the colonies to the united kingdom by packet boats, (including newspapers from the *East Indies*, by her majesty's *mediterranean* packet boats,) whether directed to a place within the united kingdom or to any of her majesty's colonies beyond the seas, to be forwarded from the united kingdom by packet boats, free :

Brought from the colonies to the united kingdom by private ships, addressed to places within the united kingdom, and delivered by the master at the post office, one penny each :

Sent by packet boat through the united kingdom to a foreign state, (subject to the consent of the lords of the Treasury,) free :

Newspapers between foreign countries and the united kingdom, as follows :

PRINTED BRITISH NEWSPAPERS,

Sent from the united kingdom to any foreign port, either by packet boats or private ships, two-pence each.

When *British* newspapers are allowed to pass by post in a foreign country free, then *British* newspapers addressed to such foreign country may be transmitted to any foreign port by packet boats, free :

If transmitted by private ships, one penny each.

PRINTED FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS,

Brought into the united kingdom by packet boats or private ships, two pence each :

If *British* newspapers are allowed to pass by post free in a foreign country, newspapers printed in that country brought by packet boat to the united kingdom, free :

If brought by private vessels, one penny each :

Foreign newspapers sent by packet boat through the united kingdom to the colonies (subject to the consent of the commissioners of her majesty's treasury), free.

XLIII. And be it enacted, that although newspapers may be sent by the post, and thereupon are subject to the rate of

Newspapers
need not be sent
by post.

postage set forth in above table, it shall not be compulsory to send them by post.

Mode of sending newspapers or parliamentary proceedings.

XLIV. And be it enacted, that no printed paper whether newspaper or votes and proceedings in parliament, or of the colonial legislature, shall be sent by the post, either free or at the aforesaid rates of postage, unless the following conditions shall be observed :

First, it shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides.

Second, there shall be no word or communication printed on the paper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or marks upon it or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom sent.

Third, there shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such paper.

Fourth the said printed papers shall be put into the post office at such hours in the day, and under all such regulations, as the post-master general may appoint, including therein the payment of postage on such as are going out of the united kingdom when put into the post office, if the post-master general shall so require.

Fifth, all foreign newspapers brought into the united kingdom under this act are to be printed in the language of the country from which they shall have been forwarded, unless the commissioners of her majesty's treasury shall in any case direct that any foreign newspapers shall be exempted from the restriction hereby imposed.

Examination of printed papers, &c.

XLV. And be it enacted, that the post-master general may examine any printed paper or any packet which shall be sent by the post, without a cover or in a cover open at the sides, in order to discover whether it is contrary in any respect to the conditions hereby required to be observed, or to any regulations which the post-master general, with the consent of the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, may from time to time make in respect of any paper or packet of such a description, and also, in the case of newspapers, to ascertain in what language the newspapers brought into the united kingdom from any foreign country shall be printed and published; and also in order to discover whether the newspapers printed and published in the united kingdom (excepting those printed in *Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man*, which, for the purposes of this act, are to be considered as part of the united kingdom) are duly stamped; and in case any one of the required conditions has not been fulfilled, the whole of every such paper or packet shall be charged with treble the duty of postage to which it would have been liable as a letter, except as to foreign newspapers not printed in the language of the country from which they shall have been forwarded, which shall be charged with full postage as letters; and as to every such printed paper going out of the united kingdom, the post-master general may either detain the paper or forward the same by the post, charged with treble the duty of postage to which it would have been liable as a letter: and in case a newspaper printed in the united kingdom (except as aforesaid), and transmitted by the post under this act, shall appear not to have been duly stamped, the same shall be stopped and sent to the commissioners of stamps and taxes.

Postmaster general to determine questions of postage.

XLVI. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which a question shall arise whether a printed paper is entitled to the privilege of a newspaper or other printed paper hereby privileged,

so far as respects the transmission thereof by the post under the post office acts, the question shall be referred to the determination of the post master general, whose decision, with the concurrence of the lords of the treasury, shall be final.

XLVII. And for providing for the transmission of newspapers between the united kingdom and foreign countries free of postage, when satisfactory proof shall be laid before the post-master general that *British* newspapers addressed either to a person or to a place within a foreign country, and also that newspapers addressed to a person or a place in the united kingdom from such foreign country, are respectively allowed to pass by the post within that country free of postage, be it enacted, that the post-master general may, with the consent of the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, transmit by the post *British* newspapers addressed to a person or to a place in such foreign country from the united kingdom, to any port out of the united kingdom, other than Her Majesty's colonies and possessions, free from postage; and he may, with the like consent, receive from such foreign country foreign newspapers free from postage, or he may, with the like consent, charge for every newspaper transmitted to or received from a foreign country a rate of postage which he may consider equivalent to the rates of postage payable in that country on newspapers either transmitted from or received in that country, but in all cases, whether the newspaper be transmitted free or otherwise, subject to a sea postage of one penny payable on the newspaper being put into the post office, for every newspaper delivered at the post office to be conveyed by vessels not being post office packets, and also to a like postage for every newspaper received by vessels not post office packets, addressed to a person or to a place within the united kingdom.

Transmission of newspaper to foreign countries at low rate of charge.

XLVIII. And whereas by reason of the postage which may be charged on newspapers in foreign countries or from other circumstances, it may be expedient again to impose the rates of two pence on newspapers; be it enacted, that the post-master general, with the consent of the lords of the treasury, may again charge and demand the said respective rates of two-pence on newspapers received from and sent to any foreign country.

Higher charge may be again imposed.

XLIX. And be it enacted, that the post-master general, with the consent of the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, may allow colonial newspapers to pass by the post between places within any of Her Majesty's colonies, or by packet boat or private ship, from one colony to another colony, whether through the united kingdom or not; and also allow foreign newspapers to pass through the united kingdom either to Her Majesty's colonies or from one foreign country to another foreign country, by packet boat or private ship; and also allow *British* newspapers to be sent to the colonies through a foreign country, and colonial newspaper to be sent through a foreign country to the united kingdom, or through the united kingdom to a foreign country, free of postage, or subject to such rates of postage and under all such regulations and restrictions as the post-master general, with such consent as aforesaid, may think fit.

Colonial newspapers.

L. And be it enacted, that every *British* newspaper sent by the post to places out of the united kingdom shall in all cases be put into a post office or receiving office in the united kingdom within seven days next after the day on which the same shall be published, the day of publication to be ascertained by the date of such paper; and in case a paper shall be put into a post office

Limitation of time for posting newspapers.

After the expiration of such seven days, the post-master general may either detain the paper, or forward it by post charged with full postage as a letter.

Newspaper re-
directed.

Lf. And be it enacted, that in case any person to whom a printed newspaper brought into the united kingdom shall be directed shall have removed from the place to which it shall be directed, before the delivery thereof at the place, it may (provided it shall not have been opened) be re-directed and forwarded by post to such person at any other place within the united kingdom free of charge for such extra conveyance; but if the newspaper shall have been opened, it shall be charged with the same rate as if it were a letter from the place of re-direction to the place at which it shall be ultimately delivered.

Allowance to
masters of vessels
for newspapers.

LII. And be it enacted, that the post-master general may allow the masters of vessels, other than packet boats, a sum not exceeding one penny on every printed newspaper, foreign or colonial, brought into the united kingdom from a port or place out of the united kingdom, and delivered by them at the post office of the post town at which they shall touch or arrive, and a sum not exceeding one penny on every printed newspaper conveyed by them for or on behalf of the post office from the united kingdom to any port or place out of the same, in respect of which no gratuity is herein-before authorized to be allowed.

Letters to sail-
ors and soldiers.

LIII. And be it enacted, that the following classes of persons may both send and receive letters, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, by the post, on their own private concerns, at a postage of one penny for each letter; (namely,)

Every seamen employed in her majesty's navy, whether at home or abroad, whilst such seamen shall be actually employed in her majesty's service.

Every serjeant, corporal, drummer, trumpeter, fifer, and private soldier in her majesty's regular forces, Militia fencible regiments, artillery, or royal marines, whether at home or abroad, whilst actually employed in her majesty's service.

Every serjeant, corporal, drummer, trumpeter, fifer, and private soldier in the service of the *East India* company whilst actually employed in the service of the company.

But the letters of commissioned officers or warrant officers, whether in the army or navy, or midshipmen, or masters, mates of the navy, are not included in this provision.

And with the respect to letters sent by any such privileged persons, the following conditions shall, be observed; (that is to say) the postage of each letter (unless sent from parts beyond the seas, as herein-after mentioned,) shall be paid (or the letter, if posted within the united kingdom, shall be duly and properly stamped,) on being put into a post office established under the authority of the post-master general; and upon such letter shall be superscribed the name of the writer, and his class or description in the vessel, regiment, corps or detachment to which he shall belong; and upon every such letter there shall be written in the hand-writing of and signed by the officer having at the time the command of the vessel, or of the regiment, corps, or detachment to which the privileged person belongs, the name of such officer and the name of such vessel, or of such regiment, corps, or detachment.

And with respect to letters received by the post by any of the said privileged persons the following conditions shall be observed; the postage of each letter (unless sent from parts beyond the seas as herein-after mentioned) shall be paid (or the letter, if posted within the united kingdom, shall be duly and properly stamped) upon putting it into a post office established under the authority of the post-master general, and it shall be directed to the privileged person, specifying on the superscription thereof the vessel, or the regiment, corps, or detachment to which he shall belong; and the deputy post-master of the place to which such letter shall be sent to be delivered shall not deliver such letter to any person except the person hereby privileged to whom it shall be directed, or to some person appointed to receive the same, by writing under the hand of the officer in command.

And whenever the letters sent or received by any such privileged persons shall be sent from parts beyond the seas without the said postage of one penny being pre-paid every such letter shall be charged to the party receiving the same with a rate of two-pence; and any letters received by the post under this enactment by any such privileged persons which may have been re-directed shall not be charged any postage on or in respect of such re-direction.

LIV. And be it enacted, that any such privileged persons may both send and receive letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, by private ships, between the united kingdom and places beyond the seas, on their own private concerns, at the like postage for each letter, and subject to the like conditions and regulations, in all respects, as are herein before mentioned in respect of letters sent and received by any such privileged persons by the post; but whenever the letters sent or received by any such privileged persons shall be conveyed, or be intended to be conveyed, by private ships, the gratuities payable by law to the masters of such vessels in respect of such letters shall in all cases be paid to the post office in addition to such postage.

Privileged persons may send and receive letters by private ships

LV. And be it enacted, that the said privilege shall not extend to any letters liable to any foreign rates of postage.

Not to extend to foreign postage

LVI. And be it enacted, that, except in the cases herein specified, all privileges whatsoever of sending letters by the post free of postage, or at a reduced rate of postage, shall wholly cease and determine.

Postage privileges to cease.

LVII. And be it enacted, that the post-master general may at any time hereafter charge, for the use of her majesty, on all letters, newspapers and other printed papers sent by the post, on which the postage shall not be pre-paid, and which shall not be duly and properly stamped, and also on all letters sent by the post without being duly and properly stamped, although the postage thereon shall be wholly or in part pre-paid, such higher rates of postage than would otherwise by law be payable on such letters, newspapers, or other printed papers as the commissioners of her majesty's treasury by warrant under their hands from time to time deem expedient, and may also remit any of the rates of British postage or inland postage for the time being payable by law on the transmission of post letters, newspapers, or other printed papers, to such extent as the lords of the treasury shall from time to time direct.

Additional charge may be made on letters not pre-paid

LVIII. And whereas communications may from time to time be opened with foreign post offices, which may render an

Postage of foreign letters may be altered.

alteration in the rates of postage expedient; be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the commissioners of her majesty's treasury from time to time, and at any time after the passing of this act, by warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of *British* postage payable by law on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such warrant, and from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repay any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof, and from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid to appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid, and the power hereby given to alter and fix rates of postage shall extend to any increase or reduction, or remission of postage.

Payment of postage established by treasury warrant.

LIX. And be it enacted, that the rates of postage from time to time to become payable under or by virtue of any warrant of the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, under this act, shall be charged by and be paid to her majesty's post-master general, for the use of her majesty, on all post letters, newspapers, or other printed papers to which such warrant shall extend; and that in all cases in which any rates of postage shall be made payable under any such warrant, every such warrant shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and shall, within fourteen days after making the same, be laid before both houses of parliament (if then sitting), or otherwise within fourteen days after parliament shall re-assemble; provided that any rates made payable by any such warrant may be demanded and taken immediately after they shall have been so published in the *London Gazette*, although the same shall not then have been laid before parliament.

Postage not prepaid, to be paid by the receiver.

LX. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which the postage of any unstamped letters shall not have been paid by the sender, it shall be paid by the person to whom the letters is addressed on the delivery thereof to him; but if the letter be refused, or the party to whom it is addressed shall be dead, or cannot be found, the writer or sender shall pay the postage; and this enactment shall apply to every packet, newspaper, and thing whatsoever chargeable with postage which shall be transmitted by the post.

Gratuities to masters of vessels may be altered

LXI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the commissioners of her majesty's treasury to make any reduction or increase or alteration they may consider expedient in the gratuities allowed by this act to masters of vessels for letters and newspapers conveyed by them for or on behalf of the post office, or delivered by them to the post office, and to allow and authorize such gratuities for the conveyance of letters and newspapers to masters of vessels passing to or from between any of her majesty's colonies or possessions beyond the seas, as they shall think fit, and also to allow and authorize any gratuities to be paid to pilots, seamen, or others on the letters and newspapers they may bring to any post office from any vessels.

Combustibles not to be sent by post

LXII. And be it enacted, that no person shall post or cause to be posted or sent or cause to be sent, or tender or deliver in order to be sent by the post, any letter containing any explosive or other dangerous material or substance, and no such letter shall be forwarded by the post.

Letters to be sent as directed by the postmaster general,

LXIII. And be it enacted, that all post letters shall be posted, forwarded, conveyed, and delivered, under and subject to all such orders, directions, and regulations, and under and subject to all such conditions, limitations and restrictions as to the form,

size dimensions, enclosures, or otherwise, as the post-master general with the consent of the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, shall from time to time direct.

LXIV. And to prevent disputes as to the limits of post towns ^{Limits of post towns.} within which letters are to be delivered by the post; be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the post-master general from time to time, in all cases in which he shall deem the same expedient, by writing under his hands, to fix and declare the limits of any post town within the united kingdom or other Her Majesty's dominions, which shall be binding and conclusive on all persons whomsoever.

LXV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the post-master general, or any of his officers, to detain any post letter suspected to contain any contraband goods, and forward the same to the commissioners of Her Majesty's customs, who, in the presence of the person to whom the same may be addressed, or in his absence, in case of non-attendance, after notice in writing from the said commissioners requiring his attendance, left at or forwarded by the post according to the address on the letter, may open and examine the same, and in case on any such examination any contraband goods shall be discovered, the said commissioners may detain the letter and its contents for the purpose of prosecution; and if no contraband goods shall be discovered in such letter, the same shall, if the party to whom the same is addressed be present, be handed over to him on his paying the postage (if any) charged thereon, or, if he shall not be present, the same shall be returned to the post office, and be forwarded to the place of its address. ^{Letters with contraband goods.}

LXVI. And for the more effectual prosecution of offences committed against the post office, be it enacted, that in any indictment or criminal letters for any offence committed upon or in respect of any property which may be laid in or stated to belong to the post-master general, it shall be sufficient to state any such property to belong to and to lay it in "Her Majesty's post-master general; and it shall not be necessary to specify the name or addition of any such post-master general; and that whenever, in any indictment or criminal letters for any offence committed against the post office acts, it shall be necessary to mention for any purpose whatever Her Majesty's post-master general, it shall be sufficient to describe such post-master general as "Her Majesty's post-master general," without any further or other name, addition, or description whatsoever. ^{For prosecution of offences.}

LXVII. And to enable the post master general for the time being to hold and take conveyances and leases of messuages, tenements, lands, and hereditaments for the service of the post office, and to transmit the same to his successors, be it enacted, that for such purpose her Majesty's post-master general and his successors shall be and is and are hereby made a body corporate, and shall have a seal; and that all messuages, tenements, lands, and hereditaments, of whatsoever nature and tenure now vested in her Majesty's present post-master general, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, in trust for her Majesty and her successors, shall immediately on the passing of this act be and become vested in him in his corporate capacity, and his successors for ever, in trust as aforesaid. ^{Postmaster General to be a body corporate.}

LXVIII. And be it enacted, that so much of an act passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled third, intituled *an act to amend an act pass-* ^{Repeal of acts of parts of acts:}

59 G. 3. c. 48.

ed in the fifty-fifth year of the reign of his present majesty, for granting to his majesty the sum of twenty thousand pounds towards repairing roads between London and Holyhead by Chester, and between London and Bangor by Shrewsbury, and for giving additional powers to the commissioners therein named to build a bridge over the Menai Straits, and to make a new road from a Bangor Ferry to Holyhead in the county of Anglesea, as authorizes and requires additional rates of postage to be charged and levied on letters and packets conveyed by post by way of Dublin and Holyhead; and so much of an act passed in the first and second years of the reign of His late majesty's king

1 & 2 G. 4. c. 35.

George the Fourth, intituled an act for applying a certain sum of money out of the consolidated fund of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the purpose of building a bridge over the river Conway in the county of Carnarvon, and for imposing additional rates of postage on letters and packets conveyed over the said bridge, as authorizes and requires additional rates of postage to be charged and levied on letters and packets conveyed by post to and from any part of Great Britain or Ireland by way of Conway and Chester; and so much of an act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late majesty king

1 G. 4. c. 75

George the Fourth, intituled an act for vesting in commissioners the bridge now building over the Menai Straits and the river Conway, the harbours of Howth and Holyhead, and the road from Dublin to Howth, and for the further improvement of the road from London to Holyhead, as enacts that the additional rates of postage granted by the said act of the fifty-ninth year of the reign of king George the third shall be continued to be charged and received; and so much of an act passed in the sixth year at the reign of his late majesty's king William the Fourth, intituled an act for granting an additional rate of postage on letters between Great Britain and Ireland by way of Milford and Waterford, as authorizes and requires additional rates of postage to be charged and levied on letters conveyed by post by way of Milford and Waterford; and so much of any other act or acts as authorize or require any additional rates to be charged and levied on letters to and from Ireland by way of Holyhead in respect of Menai Bridge, by way of Conway and Chester in respect of Conway Bridge, and by way of Milford and Waterford; and so much of an act passed in the first year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled an act for the management of the post office as directs the respective post office receivers general of England and Ireland to distinguish in their accounts the respective additional rates of postage granted in respect of the Menai and Conway bridges, and on letters conveyed by way of Milford and Waterford, and to the payment of the amount thereof into the exchequer; and so much of an act passed in the first year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled an act to repeal the several laws relating to the post office, as repeals any part of an act passed in the third year of the reign of king George the Fourth, intituled an act to amend the general laws now in being regulating turnpike roads in that part of Great Britain called England, and as repeals any part of an act passed in the fourth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, intituled an act to explain and amend an act passed in the third year of the reign of his present majesty, to amend the general laws now in being for regulating turnpike road in that part of Great Britain called England; and also an act passed in the first year of the reign of her present majesty, intituled an

7 W. 4 & 4 Vict. c. 31.

7 W. 4 & 4 Vict. c. 35.

4 G. 4. c. 95.

7 W. 4 & 1 Vict. c. 34.

act for the regulation of the duties of postage; and an act passed in the same session of parliament intituled *an act for regulating the sending and receiving of letters and packets by the post free from the duty of postage*; and so much of any other act or acts now in force as authorize the sending or receiving letters and packets by the post free from the duty of postage; and also an act passed in the first year of the reign of her present majesty intituled *an act to impose rates of packet postage on East India letters; and to amend certain acts relating to the post office*, excepting so much thereof as authorizes the payment out of the revenue of the post office of any deficiency in the superannuation fund for old and infirm letter carriers; and also an act passed in the first and second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled *an act for imposing rates of postage on the conveyance of letters by packet boats between places in the mediterranean and other ports*; and also the hereinbefore recited act passed in the last session of parliament, intituled *an act for the further regulation of the duties on postage until the fifth day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty*, and the several treasury warrants issued in pursuance of the said last-mentioned act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed and rescinded, except as to any act done or performed, or any appointment made, or any power, authority, or consent given or granted under or by virtue of the said recited acts, or any of them respectively, or by or in pursuance of the said treasury warrants, and except in respect of any postage duties which may have become payable under or by virtue of any of the said acts or treasury warrants hereby repealed and rescinded, or any proceedings for recovery of such duties, and except also as to any offence committed against the provisions of the said acts hereby repealed or any other acts, and any fine or penalty incurred by reason of any such offence, or any proceeding for recovery of any such fine or penalty, or for the punishment of any offender

LXIX Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, in their discretion to authorize and empower the receiver general of the post office in England from time to time to pay to the receipt of her majesty's exchequer, out of the revenue of the post office, by quarterly, half-yearly, or annual payments, as the commissioners of her majesty's treasury may think fit, such an annual sum or sums of money as they may deem equivalent to the annual amount of the additional rates of postage which were payable under the said recited act passed in the sixth year of the reign of king William the Fourth, up to the time of the suspension of the said rates, which annual sum or sums shall be calculated and fixed on an average of the produce of the said additional rates for three years up to the time at which the same were suspended; and the said sum or sums shall be paid accordingly for and on account of the *Miford Road* fund, and shall be carried to the consolidated fund of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and be applied as the said additional rates would have been applicable by law if the same had not been suspended or repealed.

LXX And be it enacted, that wherever the warrant of the commissioners of her majesty's treasury is required by this act such warrant may be under the hands of the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, or any three of them; and that whenever the order, consent, authority, or direction of the commissioners of her majesty's treasury is prescribed by this act, such or-

7 W. 4 & 1 Vict
c. 35

7 W. 4 & 1 Vict. c.
76.

1 & 2 Vict. c. 97.

and 2 & 3 Vict. c.
52.

A sum to be paid out of the postage rate consolidated fund equal to Miford postage rate repealed

Treasury warrant may be under the hands of the lords of treasury or any three of them.

der, consent, authority, or direction (not being by warrant) may be signified either under the hands of the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, or any three of them, or under the hand of one of their secretaries or assistant secretaries.

Interpretation
clause

LXXI. And be it enacted, that the following terms and expressions, whenever used in this or any other post office act, shall have the several interpretations herein-after respectively set forth, unless such interpretations are repugnant to the subject or inconsistent with the context of the provisions in which they may be found; (that is to say,) the term "*British newspapers*" shall mean newspapers printed and published in the united kingdom liable to the stamp duties and duly stamped, and also newspapers printed in the Islands of *Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man*, although not liable to stamp duties; and the term "*inward-bound*" shall be held to include vessels bound as well to any port in the united kingdom as to any port in any of her majesty's colonies; and the term "*outward-bound*" shall be held to include vessels bound as well from any port in the united kingdom as from any port in her majesty's colonies; and that the term "*united kingdom*" shall mean in the united kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland* and the Islands of *Man, Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney*; and that the term "*her majesty's colonies*" shall include every port and place within the territorial acquisitions now vested in the *East India* company in trust for her majesty, the *Cape of Good Hope*, the Island of *Saint Helena*, the *Ionian Islands*, and *Honduras*, as well as her majesty's other colonies and possessions beyond the seas (the Islands of *Man, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark* only excepted); and that the term "*by the post*" shall extend to and include the transmission of post letters as well by any general or two-penny or penny or convention post as by packet boat; and the term "*post town*" shall include every city, town, and place where a post office is or shall be established; and that the several other terms and expressions used in this act shall be construed according to the respective interpretations of the terms and expressions contained in the said act passed in the first year of the reign of her present majesty, intitled *an act for consolidating the laws relative to offences against the post office of the united kingdom, and for regulating the judicial administration of the post office laws, and for explaining certain terms and expressions employed in those laws*, so far as those interpretations are not repugnant to the subject or inconsistent with the context of such terms and expressions.

7 W. 4 & 1 Vict.
c. 36.

Commencement
of act

LXXII. And be it enacted, that this act, shall come into operation on the first day of *September* one thousand eight hundred and forty.

This act may be
repealed by any
act in this session.

LXXIII. And be it enacted, that this act may be amended or repealed by any act to be passed during the present session or parliament.

The SCHEDULE to which this Act refers.

On all letters, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between the united kingdom and foreign parts, or between any of the places out of the united kingdom hereinafter-mentioned, there shall be charged and taken the following rates of British postage; (that is to say,)

By packet boat between Dover and any other port in the	s.	d.
united kingdom and Calais, or any other port in		
France, a packet rate of	0	3

Between France and any place in the united kingdom distant from Dover or other port in the united kingdom not more than eight miles, a rate (the packet rate included) of.....	0	5
Between France and any place distant from Dover or other port as aforesaid more than eight miles and not more than thirty miles, a rate (the packet rate included) of.....	0	6
Between France and any place distant from Dover or other port as aforesaid more than fifteen miles and not more than twenty miles, a rate (the packet rate included) of.....	0	7
Between France and any place distant from Dover or other port as aforesaid more than twenty miles and not more than thirty miles, a rate (the packet rate included) of.....	0	8
Between France and any place distant from Dover or other port as aforesaid more than thirty miles and not more than fifty miles, a rate (the packet rate included) of.....	0	9
And between France and any place in the united kingdom distant from Dover or other port as aforesaid more than fifty miles, or between France and London or any place in the united kingdom through London, an uniform rate (the packet rate included) of.....	0	10
Between any part of the united kingdom and Spain, otherwise than through France, an uniform rate of.....	2	2
Between any part of the united kingdom and the united states of America, an uniform rate of....	1	0
Between London and the following place, by way of France; viz, Malta, the Ionian Islands, Greece, Syria, and Egypt, and uniform rate of..	0	10
Between London and Germany, by way of France..	1	4
Between London and Switzerland, by way of France..	1	2
Between London and Spain, by way of France.....	1	7
Between London and the following places, by way of France; viz., Italy, Sicily, Venetian Lombardy, Turkey, the Levant, and the Archipelago.....	1	7
Between London and Holland.....	1	4
Between London and Belgium.....	1	4
Between London and Switzerland.....	1	8
Between London and Germany.....	1	8
Between London and Denmark.....	1	8
Between London and Sweden, and other parts of the north of Europe.....	1	8
Between London and the following countries, through Belgium, or Holland or Germany; viz. Italy, Sicily, Venetian Lombardy, Malta, Ionian islands, Greece, Turkey, the Levant, the Archipelago, Syria, or Egypt.....	1	8
Between any part of the united kingdom, and any place in the East Indies, via France in addition to the Red Sea or Persian Gulf packet rate herein-after mentioned.....	0	10
Nevertheless all foreign letters herein rated between London and a place abroad (but not including letters between France and any port in the united kingdom distant from Dover or any		

other port in the united kingdom not more than fifty miles) which shall be sent to or from any place in the united kingdom, without coming to or passing through London, shall be charged as if they had been sent from or to London.

And the rates of British postage for every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by packet boats between the places herein-after mentioned, shall be as follows :

Between a port in the united kingdom and Liebon	s.	d.
or any other port in Portugal.	1	7
Between a port in the united kingdom and the kingdom of Greece, or any port in Syria or Egypt, but not including letters transmitted between the united kingdom and the East Indies.....	2	3
Between Suez or Bassora, or any other port in the red sea or Persian Gulf, and any port in the East Indies (letters transmitted by her majesty's Mediterranean packets to or from the united Kingdom only excepted).....	1	0
Between any of the ports or islands or places situate upon the mediterranean sea, the Adriatic sea the Archipelago, the black sea, in Turkey, in Europe and Asia, in Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, in the Mediterranean, and upon the northern coast of Africa, whether in the Mediterranean or in the straits of Gibraltar (not having been first brought or conveyed from the united kingdom, or not being intended to be conveyed to the united kingdom).....	0	6
Between any of the ports or places last aforesaid and any port or place in the East Indies, by way of the red sea or the Persian Gulf, in addition to the aforesaid Red Sea or Persian Gulf packet rate	0	5
Between a port in the united kingdom and the island of Madeira	1	0
Between a port in the united kingdom and any port in the Island of Cuba in the West Indies, or any port in Columbia or Mexico.....	2	1
Between any port in the British possessions in the West Indies and any port in Columbia or Mexico	1	0
Between any port in the united kingdom and Brazil	2	7
Between any port in the united kingdom and Buenos Ayres, or any other ports on the continent of South America (other than Columbia, Brazil, or Mexico).....	2	5
Between any port in the united kingdom and any ports in the island of Saint Domingo, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Saint Thomas, Saint Croix, Saint Martin, or any other foreign island in the West Indies between which and the united kingdom no rate is herein-before authorized.....	1	3

And in addition to the foregoing rates, except on letters between the united kingdom and France, and between the united kingdom and Spain, (otherwise than by way of France,) and between the united kingdom and the united states of America, there shall be paid on every such letters at aforesaid an inland rate of postage of two pence for the distance any such letter shall be conveyed, within the united kingdom; and on every letter so transmitted as herein-before mentioned, exceeding half

an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of British postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates in this act contained as to letter, estimating and charging each additional rate at the amount herein-before directed to be charged and taken on every letter so transmitted, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, and charging the inland rate as aforesaid, but so that letters herein rated between London and a place abroad shall not be charged any inland rate for the distance between London and the outport as which the packet boats conveying the same shall be stationed.

And on every letter between foreign countries, or between any foreign country and any of Her Majesty's colonies transmitted by the post through the united kingdom there shall be charged and taken for the distance any such letter shall be carried within the united kingdom (in addition to the rates to and from the united kingdom to which such letter will be liable under this act) any such inland rate or rates of postage, not exceeding one shilling on any letter not being more than half an ounce in weight, as the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury may, by warrant under their hands, direct and on any letter exceeding that weight progressive and additional rates of British postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates in this act contained as to letter, estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this act if not exceeding half an ounce in weight, but so that no such letter be transmitted through the united kingdom unless the British postage chargeable thereon be paid before the same be sent out of the united kingdom, or unless there be a treaty between the post-master general and the post office of the foreign country from which it shall have been forwarded, or to which it shall be addressed, for collecting and accounting for the British postage on such letters.

Transit letters.

THE APPENDIX.

PART II.

Acts of the Supreme Government.

ACT NO. I. DATED JANUARY 20, 1844.

An Act for securing certain immunities and privileges to His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, His Family and Retinue.

Whereas questions have lately been raised as to the liability of persons of the Family, Household and Retinue of His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic to the process and jurisdiction of Courts of Justice, and it is deemed expedient that provision should be made for protecting by legislative enactment, under the qualifications hereinafter mentioned, certain individuals of the Family, Household and Retinue of his said Highness from any such liability, and from claims and litigation to establish any such liability :

I. It is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George to publish, from time to time, in the Gazette at Madras, lists containing the names of persons belonging to the Family, Household or Retinue of His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, or of the Nabob Regent for the time being, who are to be entitled under this Act to privilege from Civil and Criminal process, and also from time to time revise and alter such lists and publish in the Gazette as aforesaid new lists of the persons entitled for the time being to such privilege, and the list which shall have been last so published shall be in list which for the time being shall be in force and effect for the purpose of this Act.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that no Writ or Process shall at any time be sued forth or prosecuted against the person, goods or property of His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, or of the Nabob Regent for the time being, or of any person whose name shall be included in any list so published in the Gazette as aforesaid, and which for the time being shall be in force and effect for the purpose of this Act, unless such Writ or Process shall be so sued forth or prosecuted with the consent of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George first had and obtained, such consent to be testified by the signature of the Secretary, or one of the Secretaries of Government, and that any Writ or Process which shall at any time be sued forth or prosecuted against the person or goods or property of His said Highness, or of the Nabob Regent, or of any such person as aforesaid, without such consent as aforesaid, so testified as aforesaid, shall be utterly null and void.

III. And it is hereby enacted and directed, that the said Governor in Council of Fort St. George shall from time to time cause to be furnished to the Governor General of India in Council copies of any and every list which shall be so published as aforesaid, and shall confirm to and follow any directions which he may from time to time receive from the Governor General of India in Council respecting the persons to be included in any such list from time to time, and otherwise with respect to the matters which are the subject of this Act. And also that the said Governor in Council of Fort St. George shall from time to time cause every list, which shall be published in the Gazette as aforesaid, to be also otherwise published in such manner as shall be deemed proper and sufficient for the purpose of making the same generally known.

IV. And it is hereby enacted and provided, that this Act shall not be construed or be held to be in any way declaratory or explanatory of the meaning or effect of any Treaty made or entered into with His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, and shall not be construed either to enlarge or restrict the operation of any such Treaty, and that independently of this Act His Highness the Nabob of the

Carnatic and the Nabob Regent for the time being, and their respective families, dependants, and retinue shall be entitled to claim, maintain and enjoy any privilege which by virtue of any such Treaty or otherwise they may be rightfully entitled to.

ACT NO. II. DATED FEBRUARY 17, 1844.

An Act respecting the expense of preparing Copies of Proceedings in Appeals.

Whereas it is just and necessary that the expense of preparing copies in the English Language of the proceedings in Cases appealed to the Queen in Council, as now required by Section 5, Regulation XVI. 1797, and Section 34, Regulation V. 1803, of the Bengal Code, Section, 5, Regulation VIII of 1818, of the Madras Code, and Clause 6, Section C, of Regulation IV. of 1827, of Bombay Code, should be borne by the parties prosecuting those Appeals:

I. It is hereby enacted, that in all cases of Appeals to the Queen in Council from judgments delivered by the Court. of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay and at Allahabad, the expense of preparing two copies of all the proceedings held, and judgments or orders given in the case appealed, including the whole of the evidence and documents, and of translating into the English Language such of the aforesaid proceedings, as may have been originally drawn out in the country languages, shall be defrayed by the parties prosecuting the Appeal.

II. And it is hereby further enacted, that the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut are empowered and required to cause the deposit by the appellant within the time allowed for furnishing Security for Costs of Appeal of such a sum as shall be sufficient to cover the expense of making the two aforesaid copies, and when such deposit shall have been made, and not till then, to declare the Appeal admitted, and to give notice thereof to the Appellant and Respondent respectively.

ACT NO. III. DATED MARCH 2, 1844.

An Act for legalizing the infliction of Corporal Punishment in cases of Petty Larceny generally, and when committed by offenders of tender age.

I. Whereas it is expedient until adequate improvements in Prison Discipline can be effected, to substitute corporal punishment for imprisonment in the case of certain offences:

It is hereby enacted, in modification of C. I, S. 2. Regulation II. of 1834, that it shall be competent to a Magistrate, on conviction in cases of thefts of property not exceeding in value the sum of Fifty Rupees, to sentence the person convicted to corporal punishment not exceeding thirty stripes of a ratan.

II. And whereas it is also expedient, that offenders of tenders age should be punished rather in the way of School discipline than of ordinary criminal justice:

It is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to a Magistrate, and he is hereby required, on conviction in cases of theft of property not exceeding in value the sum of Fifty Rupees, if the person convicted shall appear to him by inspection or other evidence to be of such tender years as to require punishment rather in the way of School discipline than of ordinary criminal justice, to sentence such person to corporal punishment with a light ratan, not exceeding ten stripes.

III. And it is hereby further provided and enacted, that no female shall be subject to corporal punishment, and that in cases of infliction of corporal punishment, no other punishment shall be superadded, and that the punishment shall be inflicted on all occasion in the presence of the Magistrate.

ACT NO IV. DATED MARCH 2, 1844.

An Act for repealing Regulation IX. of 1808 of the Bengal Code.

Whereas the Provisions of Regulation IX. of 1808 of the Bengal Code "for the apprehension of persons concerned in the offence of Gange Robbery, and especially the Sirdars or Leaders of Gangs of Dacoits," have, by reason of their extreme severity, become nearly obsolete:

It is hereby enacted, that the said Regulation be repealed.

ACT NO. V, DATED MARCH 2, 1844.

An Act for the suppression of all Lotteries not authorized by Government.

Whereas great mischief has been found to result from the existence of Lotteries.—

I It is hereby enacted, that in the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company, all Lotteries not authorized by Government, shall from and after the 31st day of March 1844, be deemed, and are hereby declared common and public nuisances and against Law.

II And it is hereby enacted, that from and after the day aforesaid, no person shall, in the said Territories, publicly or privately, keep any office or place for the purpose of drawing any Lottery not authorized by Government, or shall have any such Lottery drawn, or shall knowingly suffer any such Lottery to be drawn in his or her house; and any person so offending shall for every such offence, upon conviction before a Justice of the Peace, or Magistrate, be punished by fine not exceeding 5,000 Rupees.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that from and after the day aforesaid no person shall under any pretence, device or description whatsoever agree to pay any sum, or to deliver any goods, or to do or for bear doing any thing for the benefit of any person, whether with or without consideration, on any event or contingency relative or applicable to the drawing of any ticket, lot, number, or figure in any such Lottery, or shall publish any proposal for any of the purposes afore said, and any person offending in any of the matters mentioned in this Section shall for every such offence upon conviction before a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate, be punished by fine not exceeding 1,000 Rupees.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that every fine which shall be incurred under the provisions of this Act shall be applied one-half to the use of Government and the other half to the use of the Informer or Informers.

ACT NO. VI. DATED MARCH 16, 1844.

An Act for abolishing the levy of Transit or Inland Customs Duties, for revising the duties on Imports and Exports by Sea, and for determining the price at which Salt shall be sold for Home consumption within the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

It is hereby enacted, that from the First day of April 1844, such parts of Regulation X. of 1803, Regulation I. of 1812, Regulation III. of 1812, Regulation VI. of 1812, and Regulation III. of 1821, of the Madras Code, and all such parts of any Regulations of the said Code, as prescribe the levy of Transit or Inland Customs Duties at any Town or place within the limits of the Presidency of Fort St. George, shall be repealed.

Rescinding all Regulations of the Madras Code imposing Inland, Transit and Town Duties.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that Regulation IX. of 1803, with exception of Sections 55 to the 70 both inclusive. Regulation XI. 1803, Regulation XIV. of 1808, Regulation XV. of 1803, with exception of Section 5, Regulation II. of 1812, with exception of Sections 15 and 17, Regulation IV. of 1812, and such parts of Regulation I. of 1813, of the same Code, as relate to the rates of Duty and Drawback on Spirituous Liquors imported or exported by Sea, also Regulation II. of 1816, Regulation II. of 1818, Regulation III. of 1818, Regulation IV. of 1819, and Regulation VII. of 1819, together with the Schedules appended thereunto, excepting in so far as any of these Regulations rescind any former Regulations either in part or in whole of the Madras Code, and likewise the Provisions of any kind contained in the foregoing or any other Regulations of the Madras Code for fixing the amount of Duty to be levied on Goods imported or exported by Sea, at any place within the limits of the Presidency of Fort St. George, or the Drawback payable on the same, shall be repealed.

Rescinding all Regulations of the Madras Code imposing Sea Customs Duties, with certain exceptions.

III. Provided always, that nothing contained in the two preceding Sections of the Act shall be construed to prevent the levy of any Municipal Tax, or of any Toll on any Bridge, Road, Canal, Pier or Causeway, for repair and maintenance of the same; or of any fee for the erection and maintenance of light Houses.

Provided

Duties to be levied on Goods imported by Sea into the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Duties to be levied on Goods exported by Sea from the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Duties to be levied on Goods passing by Land into or out of Foreign European Settlements, adjacent to the Presidency of Fort St. George.

The Governor in Council may declare by notice in the Gazette, the Territory of Native Chiefs, beyond the jurisdiction of the Courts, to be Foreign.

Customs' Chokees may be established for the levy of Duties on Goods passing into or out of Foreign Territory. Powers of Officers at such Chokees.

Goods not to be allowed to pass

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied on Goods imported by Sea into any place within the Territories subordinate to the Government of the Presidency of Fort St. George, after the said first day of April 1844, according to the rates specified in Schedule A annexed to this Act, with the exceptions specified therein, and the Schedule with the Notes attached thereto, shall be taken to be a part of this Act.

V. And it is hereby further enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied upon country goods exported by Sea from any Ports of the Presidency of Fort St. George after the said first day of April 1844, according to the rates specified in Schedule B annexed to this Act, with the exceptions therein specified, and the said Schedule with the Notes attached thereto, shall also be taken to be a part of this Act.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied on Goods passing by Land into or out of Foreign European Settlements, situated on the line of Coast within the limits of the Presidency of Fort St. George, at the rates prescribed in the Schedules of this Act for Goods imported or exported on Foreign Bottoms at any British Port in that Presidency.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George to declare by notice to be published in the Gazette of that Presidency, that the Territory of any Native Chief, not subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts and civil authorities of that Presidency, shall be deemed to be Foreign Territory, and to declare Goods passing into or out of such Territory liable either to the duty fixed for British or for Foreign Bottoms, and the said Governor in Council may think fit.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that for the levy of duties of Customs as above provided on Goods exported by Land to, or imported by Land from, such Foreign Territories, customs chokees may be established at such places as may be determined by the said Governor in Council, and every Officer at every such chokee shall have power to detain Goods passing into or out of any such Foreign Territory, and to examine and ascertain the quantities and kinds thereof; and such Goods shall not be allowed to pass across the frontier line out of or into the Territory of the East India Company.

upon has been paid in full.

The Governor in Council may appoint Officers to collect Duties and to grant Certificates of payments.

If Goods be found not to correspond with Certificate, the difference to be noted on the face of the Certificate, and if the Duty have not been duly paid, the Goods to be detained until a further Certificate be produced.

The appointments of Officers to receive Customs Duties on the frontier to be notified in the Official Gazette.

upon has been paid in full.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council to appoint such Officers as he may think fit to receive money on account of customs duties, and grant certificates of the payment thereof, and that such a certificate being delivered to any chokee Officer shall entitle Goods to cross the frontier into or out of the East India Company's Territories, Goods provided that the Goods correspond in description with the specification thereof contained in such certificate, and that the certificate shew the entire amount of duty leviable on those Goods to have been duly paid; and if upon examination the Goods brought to any chokee be found not to correspond with the specification entered in the certificate presented with the same, difference shall be noted on the face of the certificate, and if the payment of duty certified herein shall not cover the entire amount of duty leviable on the Goods as ascertained at such examination, the goods shall be detained until a further certificate for the difference shall be produced.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Governor in Council shall give public notice in the Official Gazette of the Presidency of Fort St. George of the appointment of every Officer appointed to receive customs duties on Goods crossing the land frontier of the said Foreign Territories, and the Officers so appointed shall on receipt of money tendered as customs duty be bound to give to any Merchant or other person applying for the same a certificate of

payment, and to enter therein the specification of Goods, with the values and description thereof, according to the statement furnished by the person so applying, provided only that the proper duty leviable thereupon, according to the descriptions and values stated, be covered by the payment made.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that no certificate shall be received at any chookie that shall bear date more than thirty days before the dates when the Goods arrive at the chookie. Provided, however, that any person who has taken out a certificate from any authorized receiver of customs duties, shall at any time within the said period of thirty days, on satisfying such receiver that such certificate has not been used, and on delivering up the original, be entitled to receive a renewed certificate with a fresh date, without further payment of duty.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council to prescribe by public notice in the Official Gazette of the Presidency of Fort St. George shall be allowed to pass into or out of any such Foreign Territory, as is described in Sections VI. and VII. of this Act; and after such notice shall be given, Goods which may be brought to any chookie established on other routes or passes than those so prescribed, shall, if provided with a certificate, be sent back; and if not provided with a certificate, shall be detained, and shall be liable to confiscation by the collector of customs, unless the person in charge thereof shall be able to satisfy the said collector that his carrying them by that route was from ignorance or accident.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that Goods which may be passed, or which an attempt may be made to pass across any frontier guarded by chookies between sunset and sun-rise, or in a clandestine manner, shall be seized and confiscated.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that any chookie Officer who shall permit Goods to pass across the frontier when not covered by a sufficient certificate, or who shall permit Goods to pass by any prohibited route, shall be liable, on conviction before the collector of customs, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and to a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Rupees, commutable if not paid to imprisonment for a further period of six months.

XV. And it is hereby enacted, that if any chookie Officer shall needlessly and vexatiously injure Goods under the pretence of examination, or in the course of his examination, or shall wrongfully detain Goods for which there shall be produced a sufficient certificate, such Officer shall, on conviction before the collector of customs, or before any Magistrate, or Joint Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and to a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Rupees, commutable if not paid to imprisonment for a further period of six months.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that all Goods imported by Sea into any Port of the Presidency of Fort St. George from any Foreign European Settlement in India, or from any Native State, the inland trade of which has been declared by the Governor in Council of the Fort St. George under Section VII. of this Act to be subject to the duties levied on Foreign Bottoms, shall be liable to the same duties as are imposed by Schedule A on Imports on Foreign Bottoms.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that no Goods whatsoever entered in either of the Schedules of this Act, as liable to duty, shall be exempted from the payment of such duty or of any part thereof, except under special order from the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George. Provided always, that it shall and may be lawful for the collector of customs or other officer in charge of a Custom House to pass free of duty any baggage in actual use at his discretion; and if any person shall apply to have Goods passage such baggage the collector, acting under the orders of the Government, shall determine whether they baggage in actual use, or Goods subject to duty under the Provisions of this Act.

Officers so appointed bound to grant Certificates on receipt of the proper Duty.

Certificates not to bear date more than thirty days before the arrival of the Goods.
Proviso.

The Governor in Council to notify in Official Gazette by what routes Goods may cross the land frontier.

After which Goods brought by other routes to be liable to detention, or confiscation.

Goods crossing frontier clandestinely to be confiscated.

Penalty for Officer permitting Goods to cross the frontier without Certificate, or by prohibited route.

Penalty for a Chookie Officer needlessly and vexatiously in juring Goods, or wrongfully detaining them.

Goods imported by Sea from Foreign European Settlements or Native States declared Foreign, to be liable to Duties leviable on Foreign Bottoms.

No Dutiable Goods entered in either of the Schedules of this Act to be exempted unless under special order of Government.
Proviso.

Proviso under which Goods may be imported Duty free from any other Port. Madras

XVIII. Provided always, that when Goods are imported at any Port of the Presidency of Fort St. George from any other Port in that Presidency under certificate that the Export Duty specified in Schedule B has been duly paid thereon, or that there has been a re-export, and that the Import Duty specified in Schedule A has been duly paid, the said Goods shall be admitted to free entry.

Further Proviso under which credit may be given at any Madras Port for Duties paid at any other British India Port.

XIX. Provided also, that when duties of customs shall have been paid on any Goods at any Port in any part of the Territories of the East India Company not subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George, and such Goods shall subsequently be imported at any Port of the Presidency of Fort St. George, credit shall be given at such last mentioned Port for the sum that may be proved by the production of due certificates to have been so paid.

The Governor in Council to notify in the Official Gazette, the valuation of Articles liable to ad valorem Duty.

XX. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George, from time to time, by notice in the Official Gazette of that Presidency, to fix a value for any Article or number of Articles liable to ad valorem duty, and the value so fixed for such articles shall, till altered by a similar notice, be taken to be the value of such articles for the purpose of levying duty on the same.

When no value has been fixed or declared, Duty to be levied according to the Market value.

XXI. And it is hereby enacted, that when Goods liable to duty, for which a value has not been fixed by such a notice as is above directed, or for which a fixed duty has not been declared by the Schedules annexed to this Act, are brought to any Custom House in the Presidency of Fort St. George, for the purpose of being passed for importation or exportation, the duty leviable on such Goods shall be levied ad valorem, that is so say, according to the Market value of such Goods at the place and time of importation or exportation as the case may be.

The Market value how and by whom to be declared.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that the Market value for Assessment of duties on ad valorem Goods shall be declared by the Owner, Consignee, or Exporter, or by the Agent or Factor for any of these respectively, upon the face of the application to be given in by him in writing for the passing of the Goods through the Custom House, and the value so declared shall include the packages or materials in which the Goods are contained, and the application shall truly set forth the name of the Ship in which the Goods have been imported or are to be exported, the name of the Master of the said Ship, the colours under which the said Ship sails, the number, description, marks, and contents of the packages, and the country in which the Goods were produced.

Application to be made in writing for the passing of Goods through the Custom House.

What the application is to contain.

Declaration of Market value to be submitted to Appraising Officer.

XXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that every such declaration, when duly signed, shall be submitted to the Officer of customs appointed to appraise Goods at the Custom House, and if it shall appear to him that the same is correct he shall countersign it as admitted; but if any part or the whole of the Goods shall seem to him to be undervalued in such declaration, he shall report the same to the collector of customs who shall have power to take the Goods or any part thereof as purchased for the Government at the price so declared; and whenever the collector of customs shall so take Goods for the Government, payment thereof shall be made to the consignee or Importer, if the Goods be imported Goods, within fifteen days from the date of the declaration, the amount of Import Duty leviable thereon being first deducted, and if the Goods be intended for exportation, the entire value as declared shall be paid without deduction on account of customs duty.

The Collector of Customs empowered to purchase undervalued Good at the price so declared.

Payment for the Goods when and how to be made.

Government to notify in the Official Gazette the Ports for landing and shipping Merchandise. Goods landing at other Ports to be confiscated.

XXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George to declare by public in the notice in the Official Gazette of that Presidency what places within the same shall be ports for the landing and shipment of Merchandise, and any Goods that may be landed, or which an attempt may be made to land, at any other port than such as shall be so declared, shall be seized and confiscated.

XXV. And it is hereby enacted, that when any vessel shall arrive in any port of the Presidency of Port St. George, the Master shall deliver a true Manifest of the cargo on board, made out according to the form annexed to this Act and market C, to the first person duly empowered to receive such Manifest that may come on board, and if no such person shall have come on board before the anchor of the said vessel is dropped, then the Manifest shall be forwarded to land on board of the first boat that leave the vessel after dropping anchor, and if the port be up a River or at a distance from the land first made, then it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council, by an Order published in the Official Gazette of the Presidency, to fix a place in any such River or Port beyond which place it shall not be lawful for any inward bound vessel, except such country craft as are described in Sections LIV and LV. of this Act, to pass until the Master shall have forwarded in such manner as may be ordered by the said Governor in Council such a Manifest as is required by this Act.

XXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that if the Manifest to delivered by the Master shall not contain a full and true specification of all the Goods imported in the vessel, the said Master shall be liable to a fine of One Thousand Rupees, and any Goods or Packages that may be found on board in excess of the Manifest so delivered, or differing in quality or kind, or in marks and numbers from the specification contained therein, shall be liable to be seized by any custom officer and confiscated, or to be charged with double or such increased duties as may be determined by the collector of customs under the orders of government.

XXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that if any inward bound vessel shall remain outside or below the place that may be fixed by the said Governor in Council for the first delivery of Manifests, the Master shall deliver a Manifest as hereinafter prescribed, to the first person duly empowered to receive such Manifest that may come on board, and if any vessel entering a port for which there is a Custom House established shall lie at anchor therein for the space of twenty-four hours, the Master whereof shall refuse to deliver the said Manifest in the manner above prescribed, he shall for such refusal be liable to fine not exceeding One Thousand Rupees, and no Entry or Port Clearance shall be given for such vessel until the fine is paid.

XXVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that no vessel shall be allowed to break bulk until a Manifest as required by this Act, and another copy thereof to be presented at the time of applying for entry inwards, if so required by the collector of customs, shall have been received by the said collector, or until order shall have been given by the said collector for the discharge of the cargo; and that the said collector may further refuse to give such order if he shall see fit until any Port Clearances, Cocketts or other Papers, known to be granted at the places from which the vessel is stated to have come, shall likewise be delivered to him.

XXIX. And it is hereby enacted, that no Goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel or to be put on board thereof until entry of the vessel shall have been duly made in the Custom House of the Port, nor until order shall have been given for discharge of the cargo thereof, as above provided, and it shall be the duty of every customs Officer to seize as contraband any Goods which have been removed or put on board of any vessel in contravention of the above Provision, or which any attempt shall have been made to remove from, or to put on board of any vessel in contravention of the above Provision. And after entry of the vessel at the Custom House in due form, such part of the cargo as may not be declared for re-exportation in the same vessel shall be sent to land, and Export cargo shall be laden on board according to the forms and rules that may be prescribed for the port by this Act, or by order of the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Port St. George, and if an attempt be made to land or put on board Goods or Mer-

Manifests of Cargo to be sent in by Masters of Vessels on arrival.

The Governor in Council may appoint places beyond which no inward bound Vessel may pass until the Master have forwarded his Manifest of Cargo. Excepting certain Country Craft.

Penalty for a Master delivering a Manifest not containing a full and true specification of Cargo.

Masters of inward bound Vessels remaining outside of the places fixed by the Governor in Council, required to deliver Manifests.

Penalty for the Master of a Vessel refusing to deliver a Manifest.

No Vessel to break bulk until the Collector of Customs have received Ship's Papers.

Goods moved from or put on board of any Vessel without due entry in the Custom House, or permission for discharge of Cargo, to be seized as contraband.

After entry in due form, Cargo not declared for re-exportation may be landed, and Export Cargo laden.

Goods liable to seizure and confiscation if attempted to be

landed or put on board in contravention of this Act.

Penalty on Master if Cargo do not correspond with his Manifest, or if Goods sent out of the Vessel be not landed at the prescribed places.

Provisions for the amendment of obvious errors in Manifests of Cargo.

One or more places in every Port to be appointed for the landing and shipment of Goods.

Goods landing at or shipping from any other place without special permission to be confiscated.

The Governor in Council may license Boats for landing and shipping Merchandise and after notification Goods found on any other Boats to be liable to confiscation.

Excepting under special Permit from the Collector of Customs.

After due notification by Government the Collector of Customs empowered to station Customs Officers on board of any Vessel.

Penalty for the Master of a Vessel refusing to receive and accommodate such Officer.

Collector of Customs may issue warrant to search any Vessel.

Powers of an Officer bearing such Warrant.

chandise in contravention of the forms and rules so prescribed, the Goods shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

XXX. And it is hereby enacted, that if Goods entered in the Manifest of a vessel shall not be found on board that vessel, or if the quantity found be short and the deficiency be not duly accounted for, or if Goods sent out of the vessel be not landed at the Custom House, or at such other place as the collector of customs shall have prescribed, the Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Hundred Rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value, and for twice the amount of duty chargeable on the Goods deficient and unaccounted for, if the duty can be ascertained. Provided however that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the collector of customs from permitting at his discretion the Master of any vessel to amend obvious errors, or to supply omissions from accident or inadvertence by furnishing an amended or supplemental Manifest.

XXXI. And it is hereby enacted, that there shall in every port of the Presidency of Fort St. George be one or more places appointed for the landing and shipment of Goods, and Goods shall not be landed at or shipped from any other place without the special order in writing of the collector of customs for the port, and if any Goods be landed, or an attempt be made to land any Goods at any other than the said authorized places, or if any Goods be shipped, or an attempt be made to ship any Goods from any others than the said authorized places without such order, they shall be seized and confiscated.

XXXII. And it is hereby enacted, that if the Governor in Council shall see fit, for the security of customs at any port, to maintain special establishments of Boats for the landing and shipping of Merchandise, or to license and register the cargo Boats plying in any ports, then after due notification thereof, it shall not be lawful for any person to convey Goods to or from any vessel in such port, otherwise than in the Boats so authorized and prescribed, except under special Permit from the collector of customs at the port, and any Goods that may be found on board of other Boats than those so authorized for the port shall be liable to be seized by an Officer of customs and shall be liable to confiscation.

XXXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that when the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George shall see fit to maintain at any port an establishment of Officers to be sent on board of vessel to watch their unloading and lading, then, after due notification shall have been given that such establishment is so maintained at any port, the collector of customs at that port shall have power at his discretion to send one or more Officers of such establishment to remain on board of any vessel in such port by night and by day, until the vessel shall leave the port, or it shall be otherwise ordered by the collector.

XXXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that any Master of such vessel at such port who shall refuse to receive such officer with one servant on board, when such Officer shall be so deputed as above provided, or shall not afford such Officer and such servant suitable shelter and sleeping accommodation while on board, and likewise furnish them with a due allowance of fresh water if necessary and with the means of cooking on board, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the sum of One Hundred Rupees for each day during which such Officer and servant shall not be received and provided with suitable shelter and accommodation.

XXXV. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever a collector of customs shall see cause to direct that any vessel shall be searched, he shall issue his warrant or written order for such search addressed to any Officer under his authority, and upon production of such order the Officer bearing it shall be competent to require any cabins, Lockers, or Bulk-heads to be opened in his presence, and if they be not opened upon his requisition to break the same open, and any Goods that may be found concealed, and that shall not be duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the collector of customs shall be

liable to confiscation, and any master or person in charge of a vessel who shall resist such officer or refuse to allow the vessel to be searched when so ordered by the collector of customs, shall be liable upon conviction, for every such offence to a fine of One Thousand Rupees.

Penalty for any Master of a Vessel resisting Officer with Warrant for search.

XXXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that every master of a vessel who shall remove from such vessel or put on board thereof any goods, or cause or suffer any goods to be removed from thence or put on board thereof between sunset and sunrise, or on any day when the custom house is closed for business, without leave in writing obtained from the collector of customs, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Rupees

Penalty for any Master removing or putting on board Goods between sunset and sunrise, or when the Custom House is closed, without leave from Collector.

XXXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that no cargo boat laden with goods intended for exportation by Sea shall make fast to, or lie alongside of, any vessel on board of which there shall be a customs officer stationed, unless there shall be on board the boat, or have been received by the said customs officer, a custom house permit or order for the shipment of the goods, and the goods on board of any boat that may so be alongside or be made fast to a vessel, if such goods be not covered by a custom house pass accompanying them, or previously received by the customs officer on board the said vessel, shall be liable to confiscation.

Export Cargo Boats without Permits not allowed to lie alongside Vessels on which Customs Officers are stationed.

XXXVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be sent from on board of any vessel having a customs officer on board for the purpose of being landed and passed for importation there shall be sent with each boat load or other separate despatch a boat note, specifying the number of packages, and the marks and numbers or other description thereof, and such boat note shall be signed by an officer of the vessel, and likewise by the customs officer on board, and if any imported goods be found in a boat proceeding to land from such a vessel without a boat note, or if being accompanied by a boat note they be found out of the proper track between the ship and the proper place of landing, the boat containing such goods may be detained by any officer of customs duly authorized by the collector, and unless the cause of deviation be explained to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, the goods shall be liable to confiscation.

Goods on such Boats if not covered by a Pass to be liable to confiscation

In the removal of Goods from on board any Vessel, a Boat Note to be sent with each separate despatch.

Goods liable to confiscation if found without a Boat Note, or out of the track between the Vessel and the proper place of landing.

XXXIX. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be brought to be passed through the custom house either for importation or exportation by Sea, if the packages in which the same may be contained shall be found not to correspond with the description of them given in the application for passing them through the custom house, or if the contents thereof be found not to have been correctly described in regard to sort, quality, or quantity, or if any goods not stated in application be found concealed in or mixed up with the specified Articles, all such packages, with the whole of the goods contained therein, shall be liable to confiscation.

Goods brought to be passed through the Custom House if not corresponding with the description in the application liable to confiscation.

XL. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person after goods have been landed, and before they have been passed through the custom house, removes or attempis to remove them with the intention of defrauding the revenue, the goods shall be liable to confiscation unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the collector of customs that the removal was not sanctioned by the owner or by any person having an interest in or power over the goods.

Goods liable to confiscation if removed with fraudulent intention after landing, and before passing through the Custom House.

XLI. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the collector of customs, whenever he shall see fit, to require that goods brought by sea and stowed in bulk shall be weighed or measured on board ship before being sent to land, and to levy duty according to the result of such weighing or measurement.

Collector of Customs may require Goods in bulk to be weighed or measured before landing and levy Duties accordingly.

XLII. And it is hereby enacted, that clause 2, section XI. of Regulation I of 1805 of the Madras code shall be repealed.

Repealing C. 2, S. XI. of Reg. I. 1805 of the Madras Code.

Fixing the price to be paid for Salt within the Presidency of Madras

XLIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the price to be paid by the purchasers of Salt to the government of the presidency of Fort St. George for Salt that may be manufactured and sold under the orders of the governor in council for consumption within the territories subordinate to the presidency of Fort St. George, shall subsequent to the date specified in section I of this act be one company's rupee and Eight Annas for every mound of 3 200 tolas weight of Salt.

The Governor General in Council empowered to grant a remission of this price.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the governor general of India in council to grant a remission of the price specified in the last preceding section of this act in cases in which it may appear that the grant of such remission is expedient.

Salt having paid the Home consumption price may be landed free at any other Port under Certificate

XLV. And it is hereby enacted, that on application by the Exporter of any Salt that has paid the full price fixed to be paid for Salt sold for home consumption under the provisions of section XLIII. of this act, a certificate shall be granted by the collector of customs at the place of export, under authority of which certificate the quantity of Salt specified therein shall be landed at any other port of the said presidency of Fort St. George, and shall be passed from such port under the proper passes applicable to the free passage of Salt into the interior without the levy of any further duty of customs.

Limited period allowed for discharge of Import Cargo of Vessel on which Customs Officer may be stationed.

XLVI. And it is hereby enacted, that when a customs officer shall be sent on board of any vessel to superintend the delivery of cargo, twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, shall be allowed for the discharge of the Import cargo of vessels not exceeding six hundred tons burthen, and thirty days, exclusive of Sundays and Holidays, for the discharge of the Import cargo of vessels exceeding that burthen, and the said periods shall be calculated from the day when the customs officer first went on board. And if the whole cargo be not discharged by the expiration of the abovementioned periods the master shall be charged with the wages of such officer, and after expenses for any further period that such officer may be detained on board. And if the owners, Importers, or consignees do not bring their goods to land within the periods above fixed, it shall be the duty of the master so to do.

Limited period allowed for discharging Cargo from any Vessel without a Customs Officer on board

XLVII. And it is hereby enacted, that when there shall be no customs officer sent aboard vessels discharging cargo, it shall be lawful for the collector of customs to fix a period, not being less than twenty days for the discharge thereof and clearance of the vessel inwards; and if any goods remain on board after the time so fixed, or after the time allowed in the last preceding section of this act, the collector may order the same to be landed and warehoused for the expiry of the Duties chargeable thereon, and of any freight and primage and other demands that may be due thereon, giving his receipt to the master for the same; provided always, that in all cases it shall be lawful for the collector or other officer in charge of the custom house, with the consent of the master of the vessel, to cause any packages to be brought on shore and to be deposited in the government warehouses for the expiry of the Duties and charges thereon, although twenty days may not have expired from the entry of such vessel; and in case any goods brought to land from any vessel be not claimed and cleared from the custom house within three months from the date of entry of the ship in which such goods were imported, it shall be competent to the collector to sell the same on account of the duties and other charges due thereon, and the balance remaining after deducting the said duties and charges shall be held in deposit and paid to the owner on application.

Customs Collector, with consent of Master of Vessel, may cause any packages to be deposited in the Government Warehouses.

The Collector empowered to sell Goods if not cleared from Custom House within period specified.

Limited period allowed for putting Export Cargo on board of any Vessel.

XLVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that when a customs officer shall be sent on board of any vessel discharging cargo, a further period of fifteen days, Sundays and holidays excluded,

beyond the twenty days above specified, shall be allowed for putting on board Export cargo if the vessel shall not exceed six hundred tons burthen and twenty days if it exceed that burthen, when the lading and unlading thereof shall be continuous, and the Master or commander shall in such case not be charged with the wages and expenses of the customs officer on board until after the expiration of such additional period: and if a Vessel having discharged its Import cargo shall be laid up, the customs officer on board shall certify that no goods remain on board except necessary stores and articles for use, and when a vessel so laid up shall be entered at the custom house for receipt of export cargo a customs officer shall be sent on board, and if the said last mentioned officer shall certify that no goods are on board except as above excepted, twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and Holidays as above, shall be allowed from the date of such certificate for the lading outwards of a vessel not exceeding six hundred tons, and thirty days for vessels exceeding that burthen, after which period respectively the master shall be charged with the wages and expenses of the customs officer on board to the date of the vessel's sailing from the port.

XLIX. And it is hereby enacted, that when upon application from the master of any vessel the customs officer shall be removed from on board thereof under the provisions to that effect contained in the last preceding section of this act, if the master of such vessel shall before a customs officer have again been placed in such vessel, put on board of such vessel, or cause or suffer to be put on board of such vessel, any goods whatever, such master shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one Thousand rupees, and the goods shall be liable to be reloaded for examination at the expense of the shippers, upon requisition to that effect from the collector of customs.

Penalty for putting Goods on board a Vessel after Customs Officers removal there from and before a Customs Officer have again been placed thereon.

L. And it is hereby enacted, that a port clearance shall be granted by the collector of customs or other authorized officer to the master or commander of every vessel clearing out from the ports of the presidency of Port St. George, provided such master or commander shall have complied with the terms prescribed by this act, and with the rules of the port concerned, and shall produce a certificate from the proper officer or officers of all port charges and public demands against him of whatever nature having been duly paid and discharged.

A port Clearance to be granted to the Master of every Vessel on Certificate of all public demands against him having been satisfied.

LI. And it is hereby enacted, that upon any goods liable to duty that may be passed through the custom house for shipment, the application for which shall be presented after port clearance shall have been taken out, double of the prescribed duty shall in all cases be levied, and if the goods be free or have already paid import duty, or have been imported free under certificate, five per cent. upon the market value shall be levied thereon, or if the same be imported goods entitled to drawback, the drawback shall be forfeited, but no separate duty shall be levied on drawback goods.

Rules for levying Duty on Goods passed through Custom House for shipment after grant of Port Clearance.

LII. And it is hereby enacted, that when a vessel having cleared out from any port shall put back from stress of weather, or it shall for any damage or from other cause be necessary that the cargo of a vessel that has cleared out shall be unshipped or re-landed, a customs officer shall be sent to watch the vessel and take charge of the cargo during such re-landing or removal from on board, and the goods on board such vessel shall not be allowed to be transhipped or re-exported free of duty by reason of the previous settlement of duty at the time of first export unless the goods shall be lodged in such place as shall be allowed by the collector of customs, and shall remain while on land, or while on board of any other vessel under special charge of the officers of custom until the time of re-export, and all charges attending such custody shall be borne by the exporter, provided, however, that in all

Cargo of Vessels putting back from stress of weather, or damage, and compelled to re-land Cargo, to be taken charge of by Customs Officers, and lodged in such place as the Collector may direct.

Provido, under which the Cargo may be landed as

Imported Goods, and the Export Duty refunded.

Penalty for a Master putting back into Port without Goods on which Drawback has been allowed.

Duty on Goods re-landed before the landing is complete to be refunded, but not after grant of Port Clearance.

Unless the Vessel have put back for stress of weather or damage.

Penalty on Coasting and Country Craft for contravening such rules as Governor in Council may lay down for their regulation.

Specification of Native Craft to be treated like Coasting Craft of the British Territories.

No Drawback allowed on Goods shipped on such Native Craft.

Goods re-exported in the same Vessel not subject to Duty; Duty to be levied on transhipped Goods as if they had been landed and re-exported.

Goods to be liable to confiscation if transhipped without special license from Collector.

Customs Officer to superintend transhipment.

The Collector competent to adjudicate confiscations.

The Collector may exact payment of fines be-

cases of return to port after port clearance on account of damage or for stress of weather, it shall be lawful for the owner, or for the master to enter the vessel and land the cargo under the rules for the importation of goods, and the export duty shall in that case be refunded and the amount paid in drawback be reclaimed, and if goods on account of which drawback has been paid be not found on board the vessel, the master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the entire value thereof, unless he account for them to the satisfaction the collector of customs.

LIII. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be re-landed before the lading of any vessel is complete, and before port clearance has been granted, the duty levied upon such goods shall be returned to the exporter, but no refund shall be made of duty paid on the export of any goods after port clearance shall have been granted for the vessel on which the goods were exported, unless the vessel shall have put back for stress of weather or for damage, and the goods shall have been re-landed under the rule contained in the last preceding section of this act.

LIV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor in council to establish rules for the anchoring of the coasting and country craft of the British territories, for the delivery of manifests of the cargo of such vessels, and for the landing of goods therefrom and shipping of goods thereon, and that whoever being in charge of any such craft shall knowingly contravene any such rule shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for each offence.

LV. And it is hereby enacted, that pattamars, dhonies, and other small craft from the Maldiva or Laccadive Islands, or from the native ports of Kattywar and Cutch, and of the Travancore and Cochin states, shall be treated in the ports of the presidency of Fort St. George like the coasting craft of the British territory, provided that they conform to such special regulations as to the place of anchoring and mode of landing and shipping goods, as may be made by the governor in council for such vessels in the several ports of the presidency of Fort St. George.

LVI. And it is hereby enacted, that no drawback shall be allowed on goods shipped on such native craft as are described in the last preceding section of this act.

LVII. And it is hereby enacted, that goods exported in the same vessels if manifested for re-export, shall not be subject to import or export duty, and if any goods brought to any port in any vessel be transhipped in such port, they shall in all cases be subject to the same duty as if they had been landed and passed through the custom house for re-exportation in the vessel into which they may be transhipped.

LVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that no transhipment shall be made of any goods except under special order in writing from the collector of customs of the port, and that goods transhipped or attempted to be transhipped without such order shall be liable to confiscation.

LIX. And it is hereby enacted, that an officer of customs shall in all cases be deputed to superintend the removal of goods from vessel to vessel.

LX. And it is hereby enacted that in all cases in which under this act goods are liable to confiscation, the collector of customs of the place where those goods may be shall be competent to adjudicate such confiscation.

LXI. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person in charge of a vessel shall have become liable to any fine on account of any act or omission relating to customs, the collector of customs shall be

competent, subject to the orders of the Governor in council of the Presidency of Fort St. George, to refuse port clearance to such vessel until the fine shall be discharged. fire granting Port Clearance.

LXII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for any collector of customs, or other Officer who may be authorized to adjudicate customs cases, if he shall decide that a seizure of Goods made under the authority of this Act was vexatious and necessary, to adjudge damages to be paid to the Proprietor by the customs Officer who made such vexatious seizure, besides ordering the immediate release of the Goods; and if the Proprietor accept such damages no action shall thereafter lie against the Officer of customs in any court of justice on account of such a seizure: and if such adjudging Officer shall decide that the seizure was warranted, but shall deem that the penalty of confiscation is unduly severe, it shall be lawful for him to mitigate the same to the extent of the levy of double Duty: and if the said Officer shall adjudge confiscation, it shall further be lawful for him to order that from the proceeds of the sale of the Goods, a proportion not exceeding one-half shall be distributed in rewards amongst such Officers as he shall deem entitled thereto, and in such proportion as he may direct to each respectively. Empowering Collectors of Customs to decide upon cases of seizure and adjudge damage.

LXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that all Officers of customs shall as heretofore be amenable to the civil courts of the Presidency of Fort St. George by action for damages on account of any executive acts done in their official capacity at the suit of the parties injured by such acts. Provided, however, that no suit shall lie against a collector of customs or other Officer for any Judicial award in a matter of customs passed under the preceding Section of this Act. To mitigate penalty of confiscation to the extent of the levy of double Duty. And to distribute part proceeds of sale of confiscated Goods in rewards among seizing Officers. All Officers of Customs amenable to Civil Courts.

LXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever intentionally obstructs any Officer in the exercise of any powers given by this Act to such Officer, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding one Thousand Rupees, or both. Penalty for obstructing Customs Officers in the exercise of their powers.

LXV. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever, being an Officer appointed under the authority of this Act, shall accept, or obtain, or attempt to obtain from any person any property as a consideration for doing or forbearing to do any official act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or fine, or both. Penalty for Customs Officer receiving consideration for doing or forbearing any official act.

LXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being an Officer appointed under the authority of this Act, practises or attempts to practise any fraud for the purpose of injuring the customs revenue, or abets or connives at any such fraud, or at any attempt to practise any such fraud, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or fine, or both. Penalty for a Customs Officer concerned in defrauding the Customs Revenue.

LXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever not being an officer appointed under this act, or authorized by any regulation to collect customs or duties shall exact customs or duties of any denomination on any pretence whatsoever whether as principal or agent, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or fine, or both, and furthermore shall be liable for such damages as may be obtained against him, on the suit of the party injured, by action in any of the civil courts of the Presidency of Fort St. George. Penalty for exacting Customs or Duties without authority as a Customs Officer.

LXVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in council of Fort St. George by an Order in council, to transfer any of the powers given to a collector of customs by this Act to any other functionary and to make any rules consistent with law for the carrying of this Act into effect, and to establish such Wharves and appoint such Officers as he shall think fit, and to fix Rates of Wharfage and of Rent to be paid for Goods deposited or suffered to lie in the godowns of the Custom House. The Governor in Council may transfer the powers of Collector of Customs to any other Officer, and may make rules and appoint Officers to carry this Act into effect and fix rates of Wharfage and Rent.

SCHEDULE A.

RATES OF DUTY TO BE CHARGED ON GOODS IMPORTED BY SEA
INTO ANY PORT OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

No.	Enumeration of Goods.	When Imported in British Bottoms	When Imported in Foreign Bottoms.
1	Bullion and Coin,	Free.	Free.
2	Precious Stones and Pearls.	Ditto.	Ditto.
3	Grain and Pulse other than Rice and Paddy,	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	Rice and Paddy,	2 Annas per bag not exceeding 2 Maunds of 80 Tolas to the Seer, or if import- ed otherwise than in bags, 1 Anna per Maund.	4 Annas per bag not exceeding 2 Maunds of 80 Tolas to the Seer, or if imported otherwise than in bags, 2 Annas per Maund.
5	Horses and other living Animals,	Free.	Free.
6	Ice,	Ditto.	Ditto.
7	Coal, Coke, Bricks, Chalk, Stones, (Marble and wrought Stones excepted.)	Ditto.	Ditto.
8	Books printed in the United Kingdom or in any Bri- tish Possession,	Ditto.	3 per cent.
9	Foreign Books,	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
10	Marine Stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British Possession,	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
11	Ditto ditto, the produce or manufacture of any other place or country,	6 per cent.	12 per cent.
12	Metals, wrought or un- wrought, the produce or manufacture of the Uni- ted Kingdom or any Bri- tish Possession,	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
13	Metals, ditto ditto, except- ing Tin, the produce or manufacture of any other place,	6 per cent.	12 per cent.
14	Tin, the produce of any other place than the Uni- ted Kingdom or any British Possession,	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
15	Woollens, the produce or manufacture of the Uni- ted Kingdom or any British Possession,	2 per cent.	4 per cent.
16	Ditto, the produce of any other place or country, ..	4 per cent.	8 per cent.
17	Cotton Wool, not covered by Certificate of the pay- ment of Export Duty at any other Port of Fort St. George,	9 As. per Maund of 80 Tolas to the Seer.	1 R. 2 As. per Maund of 80 Tolas to the Seer.
18	Cotton and Silk Piece Goods, Cotton Twist and Yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom or of any British Possession, ..	3½ per cent.	7 per cent.
19	Ditto, the produce of any other place,	7 per cent.	14 per cent.

No	Enumeration of Goods.	When Imported on British Bottoms	When Imported on Foreign Bottoms.
20	Opium,	21 Rs. per Seer of 80 Tolas.	24 Rs. per Seer of 80 Tolas.
21	Salt,	3 Rs. per Maund of 80 Tolas to the Seer.	3 Rs. per Maund of 80 Tolas to the Seer.
22	Alum,	10 per cent.	23 per cent.
23	Betel Nut, raw,	5 per cent.	10 per cent.
24	Betel Nut, boiled,	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
25	Camphor,	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
26	Cassia,	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
27	Cloves,	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
28	Coffee,	7½ per cent.	15 per cent.
29	Coral,	1 per cent.	20 per cent.
30	Nutmegs and Mace,	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
31	Pepper,	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
32	Rattans,	7½ per cent.	15 per cent.
33	Tea,	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
34	Vermillion,	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
35	Wines and Liqueurs,	10 per cent.	2 per cent.
36	Spirits,	9 As. per Impl. Gall.	1 R. per Impl. Gall.
	And the Duty on Spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof, and when imported in bottles > quart bottles shall be deemed equal to the Imperial Gallon.		
37	Tobacco	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
	All Articles not included in the above enumeration, }	3½ per cent.	7 per cent.

And if the collector of customs shall see reason to doubt whether the goods liable to a different rate of duty according to the place of their production come from the country from which they are declared to come by the Importer, it shall be lawful for the collector of customs to call on the importer to furnish evidence as to the place of manufacture or production, and if such evidence shall not satisfy the said collector of the truth of the declaration, the goods shall be charged with the highest rate of duty, subject always to an Appeal to the governor in council of Fort St. George.

And upon the re-export by sea of goods imported, excepted opium and Salt, and all goods of the growth, production, or manufacture of the continent of India, provided the re-export be made within two years of the date of import as per custom house register, and the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the collector of customs there shall be retained one-eighth of the amount of duty levied, and the remainder shall be repaid as Drawback.

But no exporter of imported goods shall be entitled to drawback, unless the drawback be claimed at the time of re-export, nor shall any payment be made of drawback unless the amount claimed be demanded within one year from the date of entry of the goods for re-export in the custom house register.

SCHEDULE B.

RATES OF DUTY TO BE CHARGED ON GOODS EXPORTED BY
SEA FROM ANY PORT OR PLACE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF
FORT ST. GEORGE.

No.	Enumeration of goods.	Exported on British bottoms.	Exported on foreign bottoms.
1	Bullion and Coin,	Free.	Free.
2	Precious Stones and Pearls,	Ditto.	Ditto.
3	Books, Maps and Drawings, } printed in India, }	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	Horses and living Animals, .	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	Cotton Wool, exported to } Europe, the United States } of America or any British } Possession in America, . . }	Ditto.	9 As. per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.
6	Ditto ditto, exported to } places other than above, } 7 Sugar and Rum, exported } to the United Kingdom, or } to any British Possession, } not being a British Posses- } sion or Settlement on the } on the Continent of India, } including Bombay, . . . }	9 As. per maund of 1 80 tolas to the seer.	R 2. As. per maund of 80 Tolas to the seer.
8	Ditto ditto, exported to any } other place including any } British Possession or Set- } tlement on the Continent } of India, including Bom- } bay, }	Free.	3 per cent.
		3 per cent.	6 per cent.
9	Grain and Pulse of all sorts, } other than Rice and Pad- } dy, }	1 Anna per bag not ex- ceeding 2 maunds of 80 tolas to the seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags 1/2 an Anna per maund.	2 As. per bag not ex- ceeding 2 maunds of 80 tolas to the seer, or if exported other- wise than in bags 1 Anna per Maund.
10	Rice and Paddy, }	2 Annas per bag as above, or one Anna per maund.	1 Annas per bag as above, or 2 Annas per maund.
11	Indigo, }	3 Rs. per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.	6 Rs. per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.
12	Salt, having paid the price fixed to be paid on Salt declared for exportation to Ports or Places not be- ing subordinate to the Presidency of Fort St. George, }	Free.	Free.
13	Tobacco, }	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
14	Opium, not covered by a } Pass, }	Prohibited.	prohibited.
	All Articles not included in the above enumeration, . . }	3 per cent.	6 per cent.

And upon the re-export to Europe, the United States of America, or to any British Possession in America, from Madras or from any other port of the Presidency of Fort St. George, of Cotton that has been imported under certificate of the payment of the Duty specified in the Schedule, provided that the re-export be made, in British Bottoms, within two years from the date of such certificate, and the amount be claimed within one year from the date of re-export as per custom house registers, the whole amount of export duty levied at the first place of export, shall be refunded.

SCHEDULE C.

MANIFEST OF GOODS IMPORTED PER
COMMANDER, FROM UNDER COLOR, Viz.

Marks.	Numbers.	Packages.	Quantity.	Weight.	Units.	Yards.	Description of Goods.	Invoice Value.	Tariff Value.
A.	1 at 5	5 Cases.	250 pieces,	0	0	300	Cambrics, Long Cloths, bleached, .. Long Cloths, unbleached, .. Madapollams, bleached, .. Ditto, unbleach- ed, Plain Muslins,		

N.B. Articles generally to be specified, excepting such as Ironmongery, Hard Ware Glass Ware, Earthen Ware, Cutlery, Perfumery, Confectionary, Stationery and such like. All Articles from Great Britain to be entered according to the English weight, not Native.

From China in like manner, in China weights.

In Imports and Exports of Bullion or Coin, to specify the sort of which they consist.

T. R. DAVIDSON.

Offcy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ACT NO. VII. DATED APRIL 9 1844.

An Act for improving the Law of Evidence.

I. Whereas the enquiry after truth in Her Majesty's courts of Justice is often obstructed by incapacities created by the present law, and it is desirable, that full information as to the facts in issue, both in criminal and in civil cases, should be laid before the persons who are appointed to decide upon them, and that such persons should exercise their judgment on the credit of the witnesses adduced, and on the truth of their testimony :

It is hereby enacted, that within the local jurisdiction of her Majesty's Courts, no person offered as a witness shall hereafter be excluded by reason of incapacity from crime or interest from giving evidence, either in person or by deposition according to the practice of the court on the trial of any issue joined, or of any matter or question, or on any enquiry arising in any suit, action or proceeding, civil or criminal, in any of her Majesty's courts, or before any Judge, Jury, Sheriff, coroner, magistrate, officer or person having, by law or by consent of parties, authority within the jurisdiction of her Majesty's courts to hear, receive and examine evidence, but that every person so offered may and shall be admitted to give evidence on oath or solemn affirmation, in those cases wherein affirmation is by law receivable, notwithstanding that such person may or shall have an interest in the matter in question, or in the event of the trial of any issue, matter, question or enquiry, or of the suit, action, or proceeding in which he is offered as a witness, and notwithstanding that such person offered as a witness may have been previously convicted of any crime or offence : Provided, that this Act shall not render competent any party to any suit, action, or proceeding, individually named in the record, or any lessor of the plaintiff or tenant of premises sought to

be recovered in ejectment, or the Landlord or other person in whose right any defendant in replevin may make cognizance, or any person in whose immediate and individual behalf any action may be brought or defended, either wholly or in part, or the husband or wife of such persons respectively. Provided also, that this Act shall not repeal any provision in the Act of the Government of India XXV. of 1836. Provided, that in any of Her Majesty's Courts sitting in Equity, any defendant to any cause pending in any such Court so sitting, may be examined as a witness on the behalf of the plaintiff, or of any co-defendant in any such cause, saving just excursions; and that any interest which such defendant so to be examined may have in the matter of any of the matters in question in the cause, shall not be deemed a just exception to the testimony of such defendant, but shall only be considered as affecting or tending to affect the credit of such defendant as a witness.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that nothing in this Act shall apply to, or affect any suit, action, or proceeding, brought or commenced before the passing of this Act.

ACT NO. VIII. DATED APRIL 9, 1844.

An Act to authorize the Governments of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George and Bombay, to remove Native Officers, Soldiers and Followers imprisoned under Sentence of a Court Martial from one Prison to another

It is hereby enacted, that whenever any Native Officer or Soldier, or Follower, belonging to the Forces of the East India Company, shall be a prisoner in any public prison or other place within the Territories subject to the Government of the said Company under sentence of any Court Martial, it shall be lawful for the Governor or Governor in Council (as the case may be) of the Presidency, in which such public prison or other place may be situated to give an order in writing to the Gaoler thereof, or other person in charge thereof, commanding him to deliver up such prisoner to the person producing such order, and such Gaoler or other person shall deliver up such prisoner at any period of his imprisonment to the person producing such order either for his discharge or in order that he may be removed in military custody to undergo the remainder of his sentence, to such other public prison or such other place as such Governor or Governor in Council (as the case may be) may direct, provided that such other public prison or other place shall be within the Presidency subject to the Government of the Governor or Governor in Council (as the case may be) who shall have given such order, and provided that the time of imprisonment on removal from one prison to another, or while the prisoner is in custody for any intermediate period shall be reckoned as part of the original period of imprisonment for which such prisoner shall have been sentenced.

ACT NO. IX. DATED APRIL 16, 1844.

An Act for authorizing the institution of Suits in the Courts of Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Amrens.

I. It is hereby enacted, that within the Territories subject to the Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George and Bombay, all Suits within the competency of a Principal Sudder Ameen or Sudder Ameen to decide, shall ordinarily be instituted in the Courts of those Officers respectively.

II. Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to a Zillah or City Judge to withdraw such Suits from the Court in which they may have been instituted, and to try them himself, or to refer them for trial to any other Court subordinate to his authority, and competent in respect to the value of the Suit whenever he may see sufficient reason for so doing.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever there shall be more than one Principal Sudder Ameen, or more than one Sudder Ameen attached to the Court of any Zillah or City Judge, and not having any special local jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of such Judge to appoint from time to time the several Munsiff divisions which shall constitute the special local jurisdiction of each of such Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens, and that each of such Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens shall be empowered to take cognizance of all such Suits as are mentioned in Section I of this Act, provided the landed or other real property to which the Suit may relate shall be situated, or in all other cases the cause of action shall have arisen, or the defendant at the time when the Suit may be commenced shall reside as a fixed inhabitant within the limits of such local jurisdictions aforesaid.

IV And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the Zillah or City Judge to receive a Summary Appeal from the orders of any Principal Sudder Ameen or Sudder Ameen, rejecting any original suit cognizable by him, and that all Rules applicable to Summary Appeals from orders dismissing Original Suits on the ground of any default shall be applicable to the Summary Appeals given by this Act.

V And it is hereby enacted, that in all Suits which in respect to value are cognizable by a Sudder Ameen, the same Stamps shall be sufficient in any other court as would have sufficient in the Court of a Sudder Ameen.

ACT NO. X. DATED MAY 11, 1841.

An Act to amend the Law respecting the period of the Execution of Persons convicted of the crime of Murder

Whereas by an act passed in the ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intitled an act for improving the administration of Criminal Justice in the East Indies, it was amongst other things enacted that every person convicted of Murder should be executed according to Law on the day next but one after that on which the sentence should be passed unless the same should happen to be Sunday and in that case on the Monday following, and that sentence should be pronounced immediately after the conviction of every murderer unless the court should see reasonable cause for postponing the same, and such sentence should express not only the usual judgment of death but also the time thereby appointed for the execution thereof: and it was by the said act provided that after such sentence should have been pronounced it should be lawful for the court or judge to stay the execution thereof if such court or judge should so think fit: and whereas for the ends of justice, and especially more effectually to preserve from an irrevocable punishment, any persons who may hereafter be convicted upon erroneous or perjured evidence, it is expedient to alter and amend the said recited act in these respects:

I It is therefore hereby enacted, that from and after the passing of this act so much of the said act as is heretofore recited shall cease to have effect within the territories subject to the government of the East India Company.

II. And it is hereby further enacted, that from and after the passing of this act, sentence of death may be pronounced after convictions for murder by any judge of any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice within the territories subject to the Government of the East India Company in the same manner, and the judge shall have the same power in all respects as after convictions for other capital offences.

ACT NO. XI. DATED MAY 18, 1841.

An Act for the Improvement of the Administration of Justice and despatch of Business in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

I It is hereby enacted, that from and after the passing of this act, it shall be lawful for any one of the judges of the supreme court of judicature at Fort William in Bengal, when occasion shall so require to sit apart from the other judges or judge, as the case may be, of the same court for the despatch of the criminal business of the said court, at the same time when the other judges or judge, as the case may be, of the said court shall be sitting for the despatch of business in the said supreme court, and that all proceedings whatever so had by and before such judge so sitting apart for the purpose aforesaid, shall be good, valid and effectual in the law to all intents and purposes as fully as if the said proceedings were had before all the judges of the said court sitting as a court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery under the character of the said court.

II And it is hereby further enacted, that all business of what nature or kind soever which the said supreme court of judicature at Fort William in Bengal may or shall have power to transact in term, it shall in like manner have power to transact out of term, and that all proceedings whatever before the said court out of term, shall be as good, valid and effectual in the law to all intents and purposes as fully as if the said proceedings were had in term, and that all rules and orders of the said court as to all judgements executions or other proceedings in term, shall be applicable and shall be applied to all judgments, executions or other proceedings given, issued or had out of term, as near as the same can be made applicable thereto, and the said court shall issue such new rules and orders as may be necessary for the purpose of given full effect to the provisions in this act contained.

ACT NO. XII. DATED MAY 25, 1844.

An Act for better securing the observance of an Exact Discipline in the Indian Navy.

I. Whereas by an Act of the British Parliament passed in the Session held in the 3rd and 4th years of His late Majesty King William the 4th, intituled "An Act for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better government of His Majesty's Indian Territories till the 30th day of April 1824"—It is among other things enacted, that the governor general of India in council shall have power to make laws and regulations for repealing, amending or altering any laws or regulations whatever then in force, or thereafter to be in force in the said territories, or any part thereof, and to make laws and regulations for all persons whether British or native, foreigners or others, and for all courts of justice whether established by His Majesty's charters or otherwise, and the jurisdiction thereof, and for all places and things whatsoever within and throughout the whole or any part of the said territories, and for all servants of the said company within the dominions of princes and states in alliance with the said company, save and except that the said governor general in council shall not have the power of making any laws or regulations which shall in any way repeal, vary, suspend or affect any of the provisions of the now reciting act, or any of the provisions of the acts for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers, whether in the service of His Majesty or the said company, or any provisions of any act thereafter to be passed in anywise affecting the said company, or the said territories or the inhabitants thereof, or any laws and regulations which shall in any way affect any prerogative of the crown or the authority of parliament, or the constitution or right of the said company, or any part of the unwritten Laws or Constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom, or the Sovereignty or Dominion of the said Crown over any part of the said Territories.

And it is hereby provided and enacted, that in case the court of directors of the said company, under such control as by the now reciting act is provided, shall signify to the said governor general in council their disallowance of any laws or regulations by the said governor general in council made, then and in every such case upon receipt by the said governor general in council of notice of such disallowance, the said governor general in council shall forthwith repeal all laws and regulations so disallowed. And it is also provided and enacted, that all laws and regulations made as aforesaid so long as they shall remain un repealed shall be of the same force and effect within and throughout the said Territories as any act of parliament would or ought to be within the same Territories, and shall be taken notice of by all courts of justice whatsoever within the same Territories, in the same manner as any public act of parliament would and ought to be taken notice of, and it shall not be necessary to register or publish in any Court of Justice any Laws or Regulations made by the said Governor General in Council. And it is thereby also provided and enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the said Governor General in council without the previous sanction of the said Court of Directors, to make any Law or Regulation whereby power shall be given to any Courts of Justice other than the Courts of Justice established by His Majesty's Charters, to sentence to the punishment of death, any of His Majesty's natural born subjects born in Europe, or the children of such subjects, or which shall abolish any of the Courts of Justice established by His Majesty's Charters.

And whereas by another Act passed in the session held in the 3d and 4th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "an act to consolidate and amend the Laws for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the East India company, and for providing for the observance of discipline in the Indian Navy, and to amend the Laws for regulating the payment of regimental debts and the distribution of the effects of officers and soldiers dying in service," reciting that the said company for the safety and protection of the territories under their government in addition to their Land Forces maintain a Marine establishment theretofore called "The Bombay Marine," but then the called "The Indian Navy;" and that by an Act passed in the 9th year of the reign of King George the 4th, intituled "An Act to extend the provisions of the East India Mutiny Act to the Bombay Marine," reciting an Act of the 4th year of King George the 4th, and that it was expedient that discipline should be enforced in the said Marine Establishment in the manner provided by the said Act of the 4th year of King George the Fourth in respect to the other Forces of the said Company, it is enacted, that the provisions of the said Act of the 4th year of King George the

4th, and the rules and articles of war made and to be made by virtue thereof should extend and be applied to the service of "the Bombay Marine," and that all persons in the service of the said company belonging to the said Bombay Marine who should be commissioned or in pay as officers, or enlisted or in pay as non-commissioned officers or soldiers, respectively, in the said company's army, should be to all intents and purposes liable to the provisions of the said act of the 4th year of His Majesty King George the Fourth, and to the same rules and articles of war, and the same penalties as the officers and soldiers of the said company's other forces, and reciting that it is expedient to provide other means for enforcing discipline in the said Marine establishment called "the India Navy," it was amongst other things enacted that for the retaining the forces of the said establishment in their duty the governor general of India in council should have power to make laws and regulations for securing the observance of an exact discipline in the said service called "the Indian Navy," and for bringing to a more exemplary and speedy punishment, than the usual forms of the law will allow, all officers, engineers, soldiers, marines, seamen and all others belonging to the said Marine establishment who should mutiny, or stir up sedition, or should desert the said service, or should commit any other offence which in its nature would be cognizable by court martial under the now reciting act, or which might be against good discipline in naval service, in the same and as full and ample manner to all intents and purposes as by virtue of the said act passed in the session held in the 3d and 4th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, the said governor general in council then had power to make any laws and regulations whatsoever, any thing in the said last mentioned act, or any other act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding. And it was thereby provided and enacted, that in case the court of directors of the East India company, under the control of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, should signify to the said governor general in council their disallowance of any laws or regulations by the said governor general in council made by virtue of the now reciting act, then and in every such case upon receipt by the said governor general in council of notice of such disallowance, the said governor general in council should forthwith repeal all laws and regulations so disallowed. And it was also provided and enacted that all laws and regulations made as aforesaid so long as they should remain unrepealed should be of the same force and effect within and throughout the said territories as any act of parliament would or ought to be within the same territories, and should be taken notice of by all courts of justice whatsoever within the same territories in the same manner as any public act of parliament would and ought to be taken notice of, and it should not be necessary to register or publish in any court of justice any laws or regulations made by the said governor general in council.

And it was also provided and enacted, that it should not be lawful for the said governor general in council without the previous sanction of the said court of directors, to make any law or regulation whereby power should be given to any court other than the courts of justice established by the charters of the crown, to sentence to the punishment of death any of Her Majesty's natural born subjects born in Europe or the children of such subjects.

And it was also provided and enacted, that until the said governor general in council should have made laws and regulations for the good government of the said "Indian Navy" by virtue of the powers by the now reciting act for that purpose given, all the provisions of the now reciting act, and the rules and articles of war to be made by virtue thereof should extend and be applied to the said Marine establishment called the "Indian Navy," and that all persons in the service of the said company belonging to the said Indian Navy who should be commissioned or in pay as officers, or enlisted or in pay as non-commissioned officers or soldiers respectively in the said company's army, should be to all intents and purposes liable to the provisions of the now reciting act, and to the same rules and articles of war, and the same penalties as the officers and soldiers of the said company's other forces.

And whereas it is deemed expedient to place the Indian navy under articles and orders as nearly similar as may be to those in force in Her Majesty's Navy, and the court of directors of the East India company have given their previous sanction to the several enactments hereinafter contained, and to all and singular the laws and regulations hereby made. Now it is therefore hereby enacted, that from and after the first day of October 1844, the articles and orders hereinafter following as well in time of peace as in time of war shall be duly observed and put in execution in manner hereinafter mentioned.

1. All captains, commanders, and officers, in or belonging to any of the East India company's ships or vessels of war shall cause the public worship of Almighty God according to the Liturgy of the Church of England established by law to be solemnly, orderly and reverently performed in their respective ships, and shall take care that prayers and preaching be performed diligently, and that the Lord's day be observed according to law.

2. All officers, engineers, soldiers, mariners, seamen and others belonging to the India Navy, being guilty of profane oaths, cursing, execrations, drunkenness, uncleanness or other scandalous actions, in derogation of God's honor and corruption of good manners shall incur such punishment as a court martial shall think fit to impose, and as the nature and degree of their offence shall deserve.

3. If any officer, engineer, soldier, marine, seaman or other person belonging to the Indian Navy, shall give, hold or entertain intelligence to or with any enemy or rebel without leave from the Queen's Majesty, or the governor general in council, or the governor in council of the presidency under which they serve, or persons duly authorized, or the commander in chief or his commanding officer, every such person so offending and being thereof convicted by the sentence of a court martial shall be punished with death, or such other punishment as the nature and degree of the offence may deserve or the court martial shall impose.

4. If any letter or message from any enemy or rebel be conveyed to any officer, engineer, soldier, marine, seaman or other person belonging to the Indian Navy, and the said officer, engineer, soldier, marine, seaman or other person as aforesaid shall not within twelve hours, having opportunity so to do, acquaint his superior officer commanding in chief with it, or if any superior officer belonging to the Indian Navy being acquainted therewith shall not in convenient time reveal the same to the officer commanding in chief the squadron, every such person so offending and being convicted thereof by the sentence of a court martial shall be punished with death, or such other punishment as the nature and degree of the offence shall deserve and the court martial shall impose.

5. All spies and all persons whatsoever who shall come to be found in the nature of spies within the territories under the government of the East India company to bring or deliver any seducing letters or messages from any enemy or rebel, or endeavour to corrupt any officer, engineer, soldier, marine, seaman or other person belonging to the Indian Navy, to betray his trust, being convicted of any such offence by the sentence of a court martial, shall be punished with death, or shall suffer such other punishment as the nature and degree of the offence shall deserve and the court martial impose.

6. No person belonging to the India Navy shall relieve an enemy or rebel, with money, victuals, powder, shot, arms, ammunition, or any other supplies whatsoever, directly or indirectly, upon pain of death, or such other punishment as a court martial shall think fit to impose, and as the nature and degree of the crime shall deserve.

7. All the papers, charter parties, bills of lading, passports and other writings whatsoever that shall be taken, seized or found aboard any ship or vessel which shall be surprized or taken as prize, shall be duly preserved, and the very originals shall, by the commanding officer of the ship or vessel which shall take such prize, be sent entirely and without fraud to the court of admiralty, or such other court or commissioners as shall be authorized to determine whether such prize be lawful capture, there to be viewed, made use of and proceeded upon according to law upon pain that every person offending therein shall forfeit and lose all share of the capture, and shall suffer such further punishment as the nature and degree of his offence shall be found to deserve and the court martial shall impose.

8. No person in or belonging to the Indian Navy shall take out of any prize, or ship or vessel seized for prize, any money, plate or goods, unless it shall be necessary for the better securing thereof, or for the necessary use and service of any of Her Majesty's ships or vessels of war, or of any of the ships or vessels of the Indian Navy, before the same be adjudged lawful prize in some admiralty or other competent court, but the full and entire account of the whole without embezzlement shall be brought in and judgment passed entirely upon the whole without fraud, and upon pain that every person offending herein shall forfeit and lose all share of the capture, and suffer such further punishment as shall be imposed by a court martial, or such court of admiralty according to the nature and degree of the offence.

9. If any ship or vessel shall be taken as prize none of the officers, mariners or other persons on board her shall be stripped of their clothes, or in any

sort pillaged, beaten or evil treated upon pain that the person or persons so offending shall be liable to such punishment as a court martial shall think fit to inflict.

10. Every superior officer belonging to the Indian Navy, who upon signal or order of fight, or sight of any ship or vessel which it may be his duty to engage, or who upon likelihood of engagement shall not make the necessary preparations for fight, and shall not in his own person and according to his place encourage the inferior officers and men to fight courageously shall suffer death, or such other punishment as from the nature and degree of the offence a court martial shall deem him to deserve, and if any person belonging to the Indian Navy shall treacherously or cowardly yield or cry for quarter, any person so offending and being convicted thereof by the sentence of court martial shall suffer death, or such other punishment as from the nature and degree of the offence a court martial shall deem him to deserve.

11. Every person belonging to the Indian Navy who shall not duly observe the orders of the officer commanding in chief the squadron or division, or other his superior officer, for assailing, joining battle with, or making defence against any fleet, squadron, or ship or vessel, or shall not obey the orders of his superior officer as aforesaid in time of action to the best of his power, or shall not use all possible endeavours to put the same effectually in execution, every such person so offending and being convicted thereof by the sentence of a court martial shall suffer death, or such other punishment as from the nature and degree of the offence a court martial shall deem him to deserve.

12. Every person belonging to the Indian Navy who through cowardice, negligence or disaffection shall in time of action withdraw or keep back, or not come into the fight or engagement, or shall not do his utmost to take or destroy every ship or vessel which it shall be his duty to engage, and to assist and relieve all and every the ship and vessels of Her Majesty and of the East India company, or of Her Majesty's or the said company's allies, which it shall be his duty to assist and relieve, every such person so offending, and being convicted thereof by the sentence of a court martial shall suffer death, or such other punishment as from the nature and degree of the offence a court martial shall deem him to deserve.

13. Every person belonging to the Indian Navy who through cowardice, negligence or disaffection shall forbear to pursue the chase of any enemy, pirate or rebel, beaten or flying, or shall not relieve or assist a known friend in view to the utmost of his power, being convicted of such offence by the sentence of a court martial shall suffer death, or such other punishment as from the nature and degree of the offence a court martial shall deem him to deserve.

14. If when action or any service shall be commanded, any person belonging to the Indian Navy shall presume to delay or discourage the said action or service upon pretence of arrears of wages, or upon any pretence whatsoever, every person so offending being convicted thereof by the sentence of a court martial shall suffer death, or such other punishment as from the nature and degree of the offence a court martial shall deem him to deserve.

15. Every person in or belonging to the Indian Navy who shall desert to any enemy, pirate or rebel, or run away with any of the ships or vessels of war of Her Majesty or of the East India company, or any ordnance, ammunition, stores or provisions belonging thereto, to the weakening of the service, or yield up the same cowardly or treacherously to any enemy, pirate or rebel, being convicted of any such offence by the sentence of a court martial shall suffer death, or such other punishment as from the nature and degree of the offence a court martial shall deem him to deserve.

16. Every person belonging to the Indian Navy who shall desert, or entice others so to do, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as the circumstances of the offence shall deserve and a court martial shall judge fit; and if any commanding officer of any of the East India company's ships or vessels of war shall receive or entertain a deserter from any other ship or vessel of Her Majesty or of the East India company, after discovering him to be such deserter, and shall not with all convenient speed give notice to the captain of the ship or vessel to which such deserter belongs; or if the said ships or vessels are at any considerable distance from each other, to the government or to the officer commanding in chief, every person so offending, and being convicted thereof by the sentence of a court martial shall be cashiered.

17. The officers and seamen of all ships or vessels belonging to the Indian Navy, appointed for convoy and guard of merchant ships or vessels, or of any other, shall diligently attend upon that charge without delay according to their

instructions in that behalf, and whosoever shall be faulty therein, and shall not faithfully perform their duty and defend the ships, vessels and goods in their convoy without either diverting to other parts, or occasions, or refusing or neglecting to fight in their defence, if they be assailed, or running away cowardly and submitting the ships in their convoy to peril and hazard, or shall demand or exact any money or other reward from any merchant or master for conveying of any ships or vessels entrusted to their care, or shall misuse the masters or mariners thereof, shall be condemned to make reparation of the damage to the merchants, owners and others, as the court of admiralty or other competent court shall judge; and also be punished criminally according to the quality of their offences; be it by pains of death, or other punishment, according as shall be adjudged fit by a court martial.

18. If any captain, commander or other officer of any of the ships or vessels of the Indian Navy shall receive on board, or permit to be received on board such ship or vessel any goods or merchandizes whatsoever, other than for the sole use of the ship or vessel, except gold, silver, or jewels, and except the goods and merchandize belonging to any merchant or other ship or vessel which may be shipwrecked either on the high seas, or in any port, creek or harbour, in order to the preserving them for their proper owners, and except such goods or merchandize as he shall at any time be ordered to take or receive on board by order of any competent authority, every person so offending being convicted thereof by the sentence of a court martial shall be cashiered, and be for ever afterwards rendered incapable to serve in any place or office in the naval service of the East India company.

19. If any person belonging to the Indian Navy shall make or endeavour to make any mutinous assembly upon any pretence whatsoever, or shall utter any words of sedition or mutiny, he shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court martial shall deem him to deserve; and if any officer, engineer, soldier, marine, seamen, or other person belonging to the Indian Navy shall behave himself with contempt to his superior officer, such superior officer being in the execution of his office, he shall suffer such punishment according to the nature of his offence as a court martial shall deem him to deserve.

20. If any person belonging to the Indian Navy shall conceal any traitorous or mutinous practice or design, being convicted thereof by the sentence of a court martial, he shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court martial shall think fit; and if any person belonging to the Indian Navy shall conceal any traitorous or mutinous words spoken by any to the prejudice of Her Majesty, or any words, practice or design tending to the hindrance of the service, and shall not forthwith reveal the same to the commanding officer or being present at any mutiny or sedition shall not use his utmost endeavors to suppress the same, he shall be punished as a court martial shall think he deserves.

21. If any person belonging to the Indian Navy shall find cause for complaint of the unwholesomeness of the victuals or upon other just ground, he shall quietly make the same known to his superior officer, or captain, or commander in chief, as the occasion may deserve, that such present remedy may be had as the matter may require; and the said superior officer, captain or commander in chief shall as far as he is able cause the same to be presently remedied, and no person belonging to the Indian Navy upon any such or any other pretence shall attempt to stir up any disturbance upon pain of such punishment as a court martial shall think fit to inflict according to the degree of the offence.

22. If any officer, engineer, soldier, marine, seamen, or other person belonging to the Indian Navy shall strike any of his superior officers, or draw or offer to draw or lift up any weapon against him being in the execution of his office on any pretence whatsoever; or if any officer, engineer, soldier, marine, or other person belonging to the Indian Navy shall presume to quarrel with any of his superior officers being in the execution of his office, or shall disobey any lawful command of any of his superior officers, every such person being convicted of any such offence by the sentence of a court martial shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall according to the nature and degree of his offence be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court martial.

23. If any person belonging to the Indian Navy shall quarrel or fight with any other person therein, or use reproachful or provoking speeches or gestures, tending to make any quarrel or disturbance, he shall upon being convicted thereof suffer such punishment as the offence shall deserve and a court martial shall impose.

24. There shall be no embezzlement nor wasteful expense of any powder, shot, ammunition, or other stores. But the stores and provisions shall be careful-

ly preserved upon pain of such punishment as shall be by a court martial found just in that behalf.

25. Every person belonging to the Indian Navy who shall unlawfully burn or set fire to any Magazine, or store of powder, or ship, boat, ketch, hoy or vessel, or tackle or furniture thereunto belonging, not appertaining to an enemy, pirate or rebel, being convicted of any such offence by the sentence of a court martial shall suffer death, or such other punishment as from the nature and degree of the offence a court martial shall deem him to deserve.

26. Care shall be taken in the conducting and steering of any of the ships or vessels of the Indian Navy that through wilfulness, negligence or other defaults no ship or vessel be stranded or run upon any rocks, or sands, or split, or hazarded, upon pain that such as shall be found guilty therein be punished by death, or such other punishment as the offence by a court martial shall be judged to deserve.

27. No person belonging to the Indian Navy shall sleep upon his watch, or negligently perform the duty imposed on him, or forsake his station upon pain of death, or such other punishment as a court martial shall think fit to impose and as the circumstances of the case shall require.

28. All murders committed by any person belonging to the Indian Navy shall be punished with death by the sentence of a court martial.

29. If any person belonging to the Indian Navy shall commit the unnatural and detestable sin of buggery or sodomy with man or beast, he shall be punished with death, or such other punishment as the offence by a court martial shall be judged to deserve.

30. All robbery committed by any person belonging to the Indian Navy shall be punished with death or otherwise as a court martial upon consideration of the circumstances shall find meet.

31. Every officer or other person belonging to the Indian Navy who shall knowingly make or sign a false muster or muster book, or who shall command, counsel, or procure the making or signing thereof, or who shall aid or abet any other person in the making or signing thereof, shall upon proof of any such offence being made before a court martial be cashiered.

32. No person belonging to the Indian Navy being duly authorized so to do shall refuse to apprehend any criminal whom he shall be authorized by legal warrant to apprehend or to receive, or keep any prisoner committed to his charge, or wilfully suffer to escape being once in his custody, or dismiss him without lawful order upon pain of such punishment as a court martial shall deem him to deserve; and all captains, officers and others belonging to the Indian Navy shall do their endeavour to detect, apprehend and bring to punishment all offenders, and shall assist the officers appointed for that purpose therein upon pain of being proceeded against and punished by a court martial according to the nature and degree of the offence.

33. If any superior officer, captain, or commander, or lieutenant belonging to the Indian Navy shall be convicted before a court martial of behaving in a scandalous, cruel, oppressive, or fraudulent manner unbecoming the character of an officer he shall be dismissed from the Indian Navy, or suffer such other punishment as a court martial shall deem him to deserve.

34. Every person belonging to the Indian Navy, being in actual service and full pay, who shall be guilty of mutiny, desertion, or disobedience to any lawful command, in any part of the territories under the government of the East India company, on shore, when in actual service relative to the Indian navy, shall be liable to be tried by a court martial, and suffer the like punishment for every such offence as if the same had been committed at sea on board any ships or vessels of the Indian navy.

35. If any person belonging to the Indian navy, who shall be in actual service and full pay, shall commit upon the shore in any place or places out of the territories under the government of the East India company, any of the crimes punishable by these articles and orders, the person so offending shall be liable to be tried and punished for the same in like manner to all intents and purposes as if the said crimes had been committed at sea on board any of the ships or vessels of the Indian navy.

II. Provided always, that no person convicted of any offence, shall by the sentence, of any court martial, to be held by virtue of this Act, be adjudged to be imprisoned for a longer term than the space of two years.

III. Provided also, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend to empower any court martial to be constituted by virtue of

this Act to proceed to the punishment or trial of any of the offences specified in the several articles contained in this Act, or of any offence whatsoever (other than the offences specified in the 5th, 34th and 35th of the foregoing articles and orders), which shall not be committed upon the main sea or in great rivers only beneath the bridges of the said rivers nigh to the sea, or any haven, river, or creek within the jurisdiction of the admiralty, and which shall not be committed by such persons as at the time of the offence committed shall be in actual service and full pay in the Indian Navy, such persons only excepted, and for such offences only as are described in the 5th of the foregoing articles and orders.

IV. Provided also, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to empower any court martial to be constituted by virtue of this Act, to proceed to the punishment or trial of any land officer, or soldier, on board any transport ship, for any of the offences specified in the several articles contained in this Act.

V. And it is hereby further enacted, that the governor general of India in council, and the governors in council of Madras and Bombay respectively, shall have full power and authority to grant commissions to any officer commanding in chief, any fleet or squadron of ships or vessels of war, to call and assemble courts martial, consisting of captains, commanders and lieutenants; and that in case any officer commanding in chief any fleet or squadron of ships or vessels of war, (who shall be authorized by the governor general or governor in council for the time being, to call and assemble courts martial in foreign parts,) shall happen to die, or be recalled or removed from his command, then the officer upon whom the command of the said fleet or squadron shall devolve, not under the rank of commander, and so from time to time the officer not under the rank of commander, who shall have the command of the said fleet or squadron, shall have the same power to call and assemble courts martial as the first commander in chief of the said fleet or squadron was invested with.

VI. Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, that no commander in chief of any fleet or squadron of the India Navy or detachment thereof, consisting of more than five ships or vessels, shall preside at any court martial, but that the officer next in command to such officer commanding in chief shall hold such court martial and preside thereat, any law, custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

VII. And it is hereby further enacted, that if any three or more of the ships or vessels of the Indian navy shall happen to meet together in foreign parts, then and in such case it shall be lawful for the senior officer of the said ships or vessels, not under the rank of commander, to hold courts martial and preside thereat from time to time as there shall be occasion during so long time as the said ships or vessels of the Indian navy, or any three or more of them shall continue together.

VIII. Provided nevertheless and it is also enacted, that where any material objection occurs which may render it improper for the person who is next in command to the senior officer or commander in chief of any fleet or squadron of the ships of the Indian navy, in foreign parts, to hold courts martial or preside thereat, in such case it shall be lawful for the said governor general or governor in council, as also the commander in chief of any such squadron of the ships or vessels of the Indian navy, in foreign parts respectively, to appoint the third officer in command to preside at or hold such court martial.

IX. And it is hereby further enacted, that no court martial to be held or appointed by virtue of this present Act, shall consist of more than thirteen or less than five persons, to be composed of such superior officers, captains, commanders or lieutenants, then and there present as are next in seniority to the officer who presides at the court martial, such lieutenants not to exceed two-fifths of the whole court. Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to authorize or empower the said governor general, or governor in council, (as the case may be) or any officer empowered to order or hold courts martial to direct or ascertain the particular number of persons of which any court martial to be held or appointed by virtue of this Act shall consist.

X. And it is hereby further enacted, that upon all trials of offenders by any court martial all the officers present, who are to constitute the said court martial, shall before they proceed to such trial take such oath as is hereinafter mentioned upon the Holy Evangelists before the court, which oath the judge advocate or his deputy, or the person appointed to officiate as such, is hereby authorized and required to administer in the words following (that is to say):

I, A B, do swear that I will administer justice according to the articles and orders established by an act passed for the better securing the observance of an exact discipline in the Indian navy, without partiality, favor or affection, and if any case arise, which is not particularly mentioned in the said articles and orders, I will duly administer justice according to my conscience and the best of my understanding. And I do further swear that I will not upon any account at any time whatsoever disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of this court martial unless thereunto required by an act of the governor general of India in council.

So help me God.

As so soon as the said oath shall have been administered to the respective members, the president of the court is hereby authorized and required to administer to the judge advocate, or the person officiating as such, an oath in the following words :

I, A B do swear that I will not upon any account at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of this court martial unless thereunto required by an act of the governor general of India in council.

So help me God.

XI. And it is hereby further enacted, that in case any person in the Indian navy being called upon to give evidence at any court martial shall refuse to give his evidence upon oath, or shall prevaricate in his evidence or behave with contempt to the court, it shall and may be lawful for such court martial to punish every such offender by imprisonment at the discretion of the court ; such imprisonment not to continue longer than three months in case of such refusal or prevarication, nor longer than one month in the case of such contempt, and that all and every person and persons who shall commit any wilful perjury in any evidence or examination upon oath at any such court martial, or who shall corruptly procure or suborn any person to commit such wilful perjury shall and may be prosecuted in Her Majesty's courts by indictment or information, and every issue joined in any such indictment or information shall be tried according to the laws in force in such cases.

XII. And it is further enacted, that in every information or indictment to be prosecuted by virtue of this act for any such offence, it shall be sufficient to set forth the offence charged upon the defendant without setting forth the commission or authority for holding the court martial, and without setting forth the particular matter tried or to be tried, or directed or intended to be tried before such court.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that no sentence of death given by any court martial shall be put in execution till after the report of the proceedings of the said court shall have been made to the said governor general in council and his directions shall have been given therein.

XIV. And it is further enacted, that the judge advocate for the time being, or his deputy, shall have full power and authority, and is hereby required to administer an oath to any witness at any trial by court martial, and in the absence of the judge advocate and his deputy the court martial shall have full power and authority to appoint any person to execute the office of judge advocate.

XV. And it is further enacted, that all the powers given by the several articles and orders established by this act shall remain and be in full force with respect to the crews of such of the ships or vessels of the Indian navy as shall be wrecked, or be otherwise lost or destroyed, and all the command, power and authority of the officers of the said ships or vessels shall remain and be in full force effectually as if such ships or vessels to which they did belong were not so wrecked, lost or destroyed until they shall be regularly discharged from the East India company's further service or removed into some other of the ships or vessels of the India navy, or until a court martial shall be held to enquire into the causes of the loss of the said ships or vessels ; and if upon such enquiry it shall appear by the sentence of the court martial that all or any of the officers or seamen of the said ships or vessels did their utmost to preserve, get off or recover the same, and since the loss thereof have behaved themselves obediently to their superior officers according to the discipline of the Indian navy, and the said articles and orders hereinbefore established, then all the pay and wages of the said officers and seamen, or of such of them as shall have done their duty as aforesaid, shall continue and go on and be paid to the time of their discharge or death, or if they shall be then alive to the time of the holding of such court martial, or removal into some other of the ships or vessels of the Indian navy, and every such officer and seaman of the ships or vessels of the Indian navy who after the wreck or loss of his ship or vessel shall

act contrary to the discipline of the Indian navy, and the several articles and orders hereinbefore established, or any of them, shall be sentenced by the said court martial and punished as if the ship or vessel to which he did belong was not so wrecked, lost or destroyed.

XVI. And it is further enacted, that all the pay and wages of such officers and seamen of any of the ships or vessels of the Indian Navy as are taken by the enemy, who upon enquiry at a court martial shall appear by the sentence of the said court to have done the utmost to defend the said ships or vessels, and since the taking thereof have behaved themselves obediently to their officers according to the discipline of the Indian Navy, and the said articles and orders hereinbefore established, shall continue and go on and be paid from the time of their being so taken to the time of the holding of such court martial, or until they shall be regularly discharged from the East India company's service, or removed into some other of the ships or vessels of the Indian Navy, or if they shall die in captivity or not live to the time of the holding of such court martial to the time of their death in such manner and not otherwise, as if the said ships or vessels to which they did belong respectively were not so taken.

XVII. Provided always, and it is further enacted, that no person or persons not flying from justice shall be tried or punished by any court martial for any offence to be committed against this Act, unless the complaint of such offence be made in writing to the governor general in council or governor in council, or some officer empowered to order a court martial, or unless a court martial to try such offender shall be ordered by the said governor general or governor in council, or such officer either within three years after such offence shall be committed, or within one year after the return of the ship or vessel or of the squadron to which such offender shall belong into any of the ports in the East Indies, or within one year after the return of such offender into the East Indies.

XVIII. Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to take away from the lord high admiral of Great Britain, or the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain, or any vice admiral, or any judge or judges of the admiralty, or his or their deputy or deputies, or any other officers or ministers of the admiralty, or any others having or claiming any admiralty power, jurisdiction or authority within any of the Queen's dominions, or from any person or court whatsoever, any power, right, jurisdiction, pre-eminence or authority which he or they, or any of them lawfully hath, have or had, or ought to have or enjoys before the making of this Act, so as the same person shall not be punished twice for the same offence.

XIX. And it is further enacted, that the proceedings of any court martial shall not be delayed by the absence of any of its members, provided a sufficient number doth remain to compose such court, which shall and is hereby required to sit from day to day, (Sundays always excepted,) until the sentence be given, any thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding; and no member of the said court martial shall absent himself from the said court during the whole course of the trial upon pain of being cashiered from the East India company's service, except in case of sickness, or other extraordinary and indispensable occasion to be judged of by the said court.

ACT No. XIII. DATED JUNE 15, 1844.

An Act for making Trisoollee Pyce no longer a legal tender within the Province of Benares, and for their withdrawal from circulation.

It is hereby enacted, that from and after the first day of August 1844, the Trisoollee Pyce struck for the province of Benares, under the provisions of regulations X. of 1809 and VII. of 1814, at the Saugor Mint, shall cease to be a legal tender within the province of Benares.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that until the said first day of August 1844, such Trisoollee Pyce shall be received on account of government and shall be exchanged by tale (that is to say, every Trisoollee Pyce paid in shall be received as one Company's Pyce, and one Company's Pyce shall be given for every Trisoollee Pyce presented for exchange) at such treasuries or other places within the province of Benares as shall be pointed out for that purpose in any proclamation of the lieutenant governor of the north western provinces.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that immediately after the passing of this act, the said lieutenant governor shall issue a proclamation pointing out the treasuries or other places within the province of Benares at which such Trisoollee

pyce shall be so received and exchanged as aforesaid, and notifying any regulations respecting such receipt or exchange as the said lieutenant governor may deem it expedient to establish for the carrying into effect of the same, for the prevention of fraud therein, and especially for the rejection of such Trisoolee Pyce as may appear to the officer appointed to receive or exchange the same under this act to be undoubtedly surplus.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said lieutenant governor if he shall see fit, to order that in any case one company's rupee shall be given for every 64 Trisoolee pyce so presented for exchange, and that in every such case one company's rupee shall be given for every 64 Trisoolee pyce accordingly.

ACT No. XIV, DATED JULY 6, 1844.

An Act for regulating the Proceedings of the Sudder Courts of Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay and Agra, in regard to sentences of transportation for life.

I. It is hereby enacted, that within the territories subject to the government of the East India company, whenever any of the sudder courts shall sentence any offender to imprisonment for life, it shall at the same time sentence such offender to transportation beyond the sea for life, unless there should be special reasons, inducing the court to think such prisoner not a proper subject for transportation, which special reasons the court is hereby directed to record.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that within the said territories whenever any offender shall have been sentenced in the first instance by a commissioner of circuit or sessions judge to imprisonment for life, or whenever a commissioner of circuit or sessions judge shall have recommended that sentence of imprisonment for life be passed upon any offender, it shall be competent to a single judge of the sudder court to sentence such offender, at the same time to transportation beyond the sea for life, and such single judge is hereby directed to sentence such offender at the same time to transportation beyond the sea for life unless there should be special reasons inducing him to think such offender not a proper subject for transportation which special reasons he is hereby further directed to record.

ACT No. XV, DATED JULY 6, 1844.

An Act for amending the Schedules of Import Duties annexed to Act XIV of 1836, to Act I of 1838, and to Act VI of 1844.

Whereas by article 17 of schedule A annexed to act No. XIV, of 1836, by article 18 of schedule A annexed to act No. I, of 1838, and by article 19 of schedule A annexed to Act No. VI, of 1844, certain rates of duty are to be charged on the importation into the ports of Bengal and Orissa, and the ports subject to the presidencies of Bombay and Madras, of cotton and silk piece goods, the produce of any place other than the United Kingdom or any British possession; and whereas it is expedient that the same rates of duties should be charged on other foreign goods of a like description—

It is hereby enacted, that from and after the first day of January 1845, the rates of duty prescribed for the said articles by the said schedules, shall be charged on the importation into the ports of Bengal and Orissa, and the ports subject to the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, of all manufactures of silk or cotton, and of silk and cotton mixed with any other material, which are the produce of any place other than the United Kingdom or any British possession, and of all foreign made up articles of the said manufactures, or of which any part of the materials is of the said manufactures.

ACT No. XVI, DATED JULY 27, 1844.

An Act for the increasing the excise and import duties heretofore payable to the Government on Salt manufactured within or imported into the territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Bombay.

Whereas by Act VI, of 1844, all inland, transit and town duties levied on behalf of the government of the East India company, within the limits of the territories subordinate to the presidency of Fort St. George were abolished, and the impost on salt manufactured and sold within the said territories was raised to a rate more in accordance with the tax on the same article borne by other divisions of the British possessions: and whereas, although enquiries which have

been instituted as to the origin and extent of certain town duties and local cesses, within the presidency of Bombay with a view to their abolition have not yet been completed, it is nevertheless expedient in order to equalize the average prices of salt within the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay to increase as well the customs duty on imported salt as the excise duty heretofore and at present payable on salt that may be delivered from any salt work within the territories subject to the government of the presidency of Bombay.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of September 1844, Sect. I of Act XXVII, of 1837, shall be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from the first day of September 1844, there shall be paid to the government on every maund of 3,200 tolas weight of salt that may be delivered from any salt work within the territories subject to the government of the presidency of Bombay a duty of one company's rupee.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that Sec. XLIII, Act. I, of 1838, shall be repealed.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that on application by the exporter from any port of the presidency of Bombay of any salt that has paid the excise duty fixed by Sec. II of this Act, a certificate shall be granted by the collector of customs at the place of export, under authority of which certificate the quantity of salt specified therein shall be landed any other port of the said presidency of Bombay, and shall be passed from such port into the interior under cover of the passes applicable to the free passage of salt without the levy of any further duty either of excise or customs.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that so much of Schedule A appended to Act I of 1838 as provides that on salt imported by sea into any port of the presidency of Bombay and not covered by a pass, there shall be levied a duty of eight annas per maund of 80 tolas per seer, and so much of Schedule B appended to Act I of 1838, as provides that salt having paid the excise duty of eight annas a maund shall be permitted to be exported free of duty from any port or place in the presidency of Bombay, shall be repealed.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that on salt imported by sea into any port of the presidency of Bombay, and not covered by a pass, there shall be levied a duty of one company's rupee per maund of 3,200 tolas weight, and that salt having paid the excise duty of one company's rupee per maund shall be permitted to be exported free from further duty from any port of the presidency of Bombay.

ACT No. XVII. DATED AUGUST. 10, 1844.

An Act for the Administration of Justice and collection of the Revenue in the territory which formed the state of Colaba, and which has lapsed to the British government.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from and after the first day of October 1844 administration of civil and criminal Justice, the superintendence of the police, and the collection and superintendence of the revenues of every description within that portion of the lapsed territory of Colaba, which is bounded on the East by the Nagotna river, and the Talookas of Sunkse and Rujpooree, on the South by the Rewodunda river, on the West by the sea, including the Islands of Colaba, Oonderee and Khanderee, (Henery and Kenery) and on the North by the harbour of Bombay, shall vest in such agent to the governor of the presidency of Bombay as shall be appointed by the governor in council, and shall be exercised by the said agent with the aid of such assistants as may be appointed by the said governor in council.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the governor in council of Bombay, by an order in council, to prescribe such rules as he may deem proper for the guidance of the agent aforesaid, and of all the officers subordinate to his control and authority, and to determine to what extent the decision of the agent in civil suits shall be final, and in what suits an appeal shall lie to the Sudder Udalt, and to define the authority to be exercised by the agent in criminal trials, and what cases he shall submit to the decision of the Foudaree Udalt.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that upon the receipt of any criminal trials referred by the agent under the rules which may be hereafter prescribed by the governor in council, the Foudaree Udalt shall proceed to pass a final judgment or such other order as may, after mature consideration, seem to the court requisite and proper, in the same manner, as if the trial had been sent up in ordinary course from a sessions judge.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that upon the receipt of any appeal from a decree of the agent duly preferred under the rules to be prescribed as aforesaid, the court of Sudder Udalt shall proceed to try and determine it in the same manner as appeals from the Zillah Courts.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that each of the portions of the lapsed territory of Colaba not included within the boundaries specified in section I of this act, shall be subject to the same laws and regulations and shall be governed in all respects in the same manner as the portions of the territories subject to the government of Bombay, by which portions of the said lapsed territory may be respectively surrounded, or to which such portions of the said lapsed territory may be respectively contiguous.

ACT NO. XVIII. DATED SEPT. 7, 1844.

An Act for the better control and management of Jails within the Bengal Presidency.

I. It is hereby enacted, that so much of the provisions of any regulation of the Bengal code, or of any act of the government of India, as vests the Judges of circuit, the commissioners of circuit, the superintendents of Police and the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, with control and superintendence over the several jails of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the prisoners confined in them, the establishments thereunto belonging, and the places of banishment or transportation of prisoners, is repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that the whole of the said control and superintendence shall be vested in the magistrates and joint magistrates, acting under the instructions of the zillah and city judges, and that the magistrates, joint magistrates and zillah and city judges, shall be guided in regard to all matters relating to the jails under their charge, the prisoners confined in them, the establishments thereunto belonging, and the places of banishment or transportation of prisoners, by such orders as they may receive from their respective local government.

ACT NO. XIX. DATED SEPT. 14, 1844.

An Act for abolishing Town Duties and Moohauts, and all Taxes upon Trades and Professions within the Presidency of Bombay.

It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st day of October 1844, all town duties, Kusub Veeras, Mohitufas, Bullootee taxes and cesses of every kind on trades or professions under whatsoever name levied within the presidency of Bombay, and not forming a part of the land Revenue, shall be abolished.

ACT. NO. XX. DATED OCT. 26, 1844.

An Act to amend the law relating to advances bonâ fide made to agents intrusted with goods, by extending to the territories of the East India company in cases governed by English law, the provisions of the statute 5 and 6 Victoria C. 39, as altered by this act.

Whereas by act XIII of 1840, the provisions of the statute 4, Geo. IV, C. 83, as altered and amended by the statute 6, Geo. IV, C. 94, were extended to the territories of the East India company, in cases governed by English law; and whereas by the statute 5 and 6, Victoria, C. 39, the said statute 6, Geo. IV, C. 94, is altered and amended, and the provisions thereof are extended:

It is hereby enacted, that the statute 5 and 6, Victoria C. 39, as altered by this act, shall from and after the passing of this act, be extended to the territories of the East India company; provided always, that this act shall not be construed to affect any case which would not have been governed by the law of England before the passing of the last mentioned statute, if this act had not passed, or to extend or alter the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's courts of justice.

The statute hereby extended to the territories of the East India company and as altered by this act, is as follows:

5 AND 6 VICTORIA, CAP. XXXIX, as altered by this Act.

An Act to amend the law relating to advances bonâ fide made to agents intrusted with goods.

Whereas by an act passed in the 6th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the fourth, intituled an act to alter and amend an act for the better protection of the property of merchants and others who may hereafter enter into the contracts or agreements

§ G. 4, C. 94-

in relation to goods, wares and merchandise intrusted to factors or agents, validity is given, under certain circumstances, to contracts or agreements made with persons intrusted with, and in possession of the documents of title to goods and merchandise, and consignees, making advances to persons abroad who are intrusted with any goods and merchandise, are entitled, under certain circumstances, to a lien thereon, but under the said act, and the present state of the law, advances cannot safely be made upon goods or documents to persons known to have possession thereof as agents only: and whereas by the said act it is amongst other things further enacted, "that it shall be lawful to and for any person to contract with any agent intrusted with any goods, or to whom the same may be consigned for the purchase of any such goods, and to receive the same of and to pay for the same to such agent, and such contract and payment shall be binding upon and good against the owner of such goods, notwithstanding such person shall have notice that the person making such contract, or on whose behalf such contract is made, is an agent, provided such contract or payment be made in the usual or the ordinary course of business, and that such person shall not when such contract is entered into or payment made, have notice that such agent is not authorized to sell the same, or to receive the said purchase money;" and whereas advances on the security of goods and merchandise have become an usual and ordinary course of business, and it is hereby expedient and necessary that reasonable and safe facilities should be afforded thereto, and that the same protection and validity should be extended to *bonâ fide* advances upon goods and merchandise as by the said recited act is given to sales, and that owners intrusting agents with the possession of goods and merchandise, or of documents of title thereto, should in all cases where such owners by the said recited act or otherwise would be bound by a contract or agreement of pledge or lien for any advances *bonâ fide* made on the security thereof. And whereas much litigation has arisen on the construction of the said recited act, and the same does not extend to protect exchanges of securities *bonâ fide* made, and so much uncertainty exists in respect thereof, that it is expedient to alter and amend the same and to extend the provisions thereof and to put the law on a clear and certain basis. Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal and commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act any agent who shall thereafter be intrusted

Bonâ fide advances to persons intrusted with the possession of goods or documents of title, though known to be agents, protected.

with the possession of goods, or of the documents of title to goods shall be deemed and taken to be owner of such goods and documents so far as to give validity to any contract or agreement by way of pledge, lien, or security *bonâ fide* made by any person with such agent so intrusted as aforesaid as well for any original loan, advance or payment made upon the security of such goods or documents, as also for any further or continuing advance in respect thereof, and such contract or agreement shall be binding upon and good against the owner of such goods and all other persons interested therein notwithstanding the person claiming such pledge or lien may have had notice that the person with whom such contract or agreement is made is only an agent.

Bonâ fide Deposits in exchange protected.

II. And be it enacted, that where any such contract or agreement for pledge, lien or security shall be made in consideration of the delivery or transfer to such agent of any other goods or merchandise, or document of title or negotiable security upon which the person so delivering up the same had at the time a valid and available lien and security for or in respect of a previous advance by virtue of some contract or agreement made with such agent, such contract and agreement, if *bonâ fide* on the part of the person with whom the same may be made, shall be deemed to be a contract made in consideration of an advance within the true intent and meaning of this act, and shall be as valid and effectual to all intents and purposes, up to the same extent, as if the consideration for the same had been a *bonâ fide* present advance of money. Provided always that the lien acquired under such last mentioned contract or agreement upon the goods or documents deposited in exchange shall not exceed the value of the goods given up. but no lien beyond the value of the goods given up. the value at the time of the goods and merchandise which, or the documents of title to which, or the negotiable security which shall be delivered up and exchanged.

But the statute to be construed to protect only transactions bona fide without notice that the agent pledging is acting without authority or mala fide against the owner.

that the same, or is acting mala fide in respect thereof against the owner of such goods and merchandize; and nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend or to protect any lien or pledge for or in respect of any antecedent debt, owing from any agent to any person with or to whom such lien or pledge shall be given, nor to authorize any agent intrusted as aforesaid in deviating from any express orders or authority received from the owner; but that, for the purpose and to the intent of protecting all such bona fide loans, advances and exchanges as aforesaid (though made with notice of such agent not being the owner but without any notice of the agent's acting without authority) and to no further or other intent or purpose, such contract or agreement as aforesaid shall be binding on the owner and all other persons interested in such goods.

Meaning of the term "document of title."

any bill of lading, India warrant, dock warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, warrant, or order for the delivery of goods, or any other document used in the ordinary course of business as proof of the possession or control of goods, or authorizing or purporting to authorize, either by indorsement or by delivery, the possessor of such document to transfer or receive goods thereby represented, shall be deemed and taken to be a document of title within the meaning of this act; and any agent intrusted as aforesaid and possessed

And when agent intrusted.

of any such document of title, whether derived immediately from the owner of such goods, or obtained by reason of such agent having been intrusted with the possession of the goods, or of any other document of title thereto, shall be deemed and taken to have been intrusted with the possession of the goods represented by such document of title as aforesaid, and all contracts, pledging or giving a lien upon such document of title as aforesaid shall be deemed and taken to be respectively

And when in possession.

pledges of and lien upon the goods to which the same relates, and such agent shall be deemed to be possessed of such goods or documents, whether the same shall be in his actual custody, or shall be held by any other person subject to his control or for him or on his behalf, and where any loan or advance shall be bona fide made to any agent intrusted with and in possession of any such goods or documents of title as aforesaid on the faith of any contract or agreement in writing to consign, deposit, transfer, or deliver such goods or documents of title as aforesaid, and such goods or documents of title shall actually be received by the person making such loan or advance, without notice that such agent was not authorized to make such pledge or security, every such loan or advance shall be deemed and taken to be a loan or advance on the security of such goods or documents of title within the meaning of this act, though such goods or documents of title shall not actually be received by the person making such loan or advance till the period subsequent thereto, and any contract or agreement, whether made direct with such agent as aforesaid, or with any clerk or other person on his behalf, shall be deemed a contract or agreement with such agent; and any payment made, whether by money or bills of exchange, or other negotiable security shall be deemed and taken to be an advance within the meaning of this act; and an agent in possession as aforesaid of such goods or documents shall be taken, for the purposes of this act, to have been intrusted therewith by the owner thereof unless the contrary can be shewn in evidence.

What to be deemed a "contract or agreement" and "advance."

any payment made, whether by

Possession prima facie evidence of intrusting.

Agent's civil responsibility not to be diminished.

ment of his orders or authority in respect of any such contract, agreement, lien, or pledge as aforesaid.

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, that this act and every matter and thing herein contained, shall be deemed and construed to give validity to such contracts and agreements only, and to protect only such loans, advances, and exchanges, as shall be made bona fide and without notice that the agent making such contracts or agreements as aforesaid has not authority to make the same, or is acting mala fide in respect thereof against the owner of such goods and merchandize; and nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend or to protect any lien or pledge for or in respect of any antecedent debt, owing from any agent to any person with or to whom such lien or pledge shall be given, nor to authorize any agent intrusted as aforesaid in deviating from any express orders or authority received from the owner; but that, for the purpose and to the intent of protecting all such bona fide loans, advances and exchanges as aforesaid (though made with notice of such agent not being the owner but without any notice of the agent's acting without authority) and to no further or other intent or purpose, such contract or agreement as aforesaid shall be binding on the owner and all other persons interested in such goods.

IV. And be it enacted, that any bill of lading,

India warrant, dock warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, warrant, or order for the delivery of goods, or any other document used in the ordinary course of business as proof of the possession or control of goods, or authorizing or purporting to authorize, either by indorsement or by delivery, the possessor of such document to transfer or receive goods thereby represented, shall be deemed and taken to be a document of title within the meaning of this act; and any agent intrusted as aforesaid and possessed

of any such document of title, whether derived immediately from the owner of such goods, or obtained by reason of such agent having been intrusted with the possession of the goods, or of any other document of title thereto, shall be deemed and taken to have been intrusted with the possession of the goods represented by such document of title as aforesaid, and all contracts, pledging or giving a lien upon such document of title as aforesaid shall be deemed and taken to be respectively

pledges of and lien upon the goods to which the same relates, and such agent shall be deemed to be possessed of such goods or documents, whether the same shall be in his actual custody, or shall be held by any other person subject to his control or for him or on his behalf, and where any loan or advance shall be bona fide made to any agent intrusted with and in possession of any such goods or documents of title as aforesaid on the faith of any contract or agreement in writing to consign, deposit, transfer, or deliver such goods or documents of title as aforesaid, and such goods or documents of title shall actually be received by the person making such loan or advance, without notice that such agent was not authorized to make such pledge or security, every such loan or advance shall be deemed and taken to be a loan or advance on the security of such goods or documents of title within the meaning of this act, though such goods or documents of title shall not actually be received by the person making such loan or advance till the period subsequent thereto, and any contract or agreement, whether made direct with such agent as aforesaid, or with any clerk or other person on his behalf, shall be deemed a contract or agreement with such agent; and any payment made, whether by money or bills of exchange, or other negotiable security shall be deemed and taken to be an advance within the meaning of this act; and an agent in possession as aforesaid of such goods or documents shall be taken, for the purposes of this act, to have been intrusted therewith by the owner thereof unless the contrary can be shewn in evidence.

V. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall lessen, vary, alter or affect the civil responsibility of an agent for any breach of duty or contract, or non-fulfilment of his orders or authority in respect of any such contract, agreement, lien, or pledge as aforesaid.

VI. *Provided always, and be it enacted, that if any Agent intrusted as*

Agent making consignments, contrary to instruction of principal, guilty of misdemeanor.

aforesaid shall, contrary to or without the authority of his principal in that behalf, for his own benefit and in violation of good faith, make any consignment, deposit, transfer, or delivery of any goods or documents of title so intrusted to him as aforesaid, as and by way of a pledge, lien, or security; or shall, contrary to or without such authority, for his own benefit and in violation of good faith, accept any advance on the faith of any contract, or agreement to consign, deposit, transfer, or deliver such goods or documents of title as aforesaid; every such agent shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, being convicted thereof, shall be sentenced to transportation for any term not exceeding fourteen years, nor less than seven years, or to suffer such other punishment by fine or imprisonment, or by both, as the court shall award; and every clerk or other person who shall knowingly and wilfully act and assist in making any such consignment, deposit, transfer, or delivery, or in accepting or procuring such advance as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the court, to any of the punishments which the court shall award, as herein before last mentioned; provided nevertheless, that no such agent shall be liable to any prosecution for consigning, depositing, transferring, or delivering any such goods or documents of title, in case the same shall not be made a security for or subject to the payment of any greater sum of money than the amount which at the time of such consignment, deposit, transfer or delivery was justly due and owing to such agent from his principal, together with the amount of any bills of exchange drawn by or on account of such principal, and accepted by such agent. Provided also, that the conviction of any such agent so convicted as aforesaid shall not be received in evidence in any action at law or suit in equity against him, and no agent intrusted as aforesaid shall be liable to be convicted by any evidence whatsoever in respect of any act done by him, if he shall, at any time previously to his being indicted for such offence have disclosed such act, on oath, in consequence of any compulsory process of any court of law or equity in any action, suit, or proceeding which shall have been *bonâ fide* instituted by any party aggrieved, or if he shall have disclosed the same in any examination or deposition before any commissioner of bankrupt or of any insolvent court.

VII. *Provided also, and be it enacted, that*
Right of owner to redeem; nothing herein contained shall prevent such owner as aforesaid from having the right to redeem such goods or documents of title, pledged as aforesaid, at any time before such goods shall have been sold, upon re-payment of the amount of the lien thereon, or restoration, of the securities in respect of which such lien may exist, and upon payment or satisfaction to such agent, if by him required, of any sum of money for or in respect of which such agent would by law be entitled to retain the same goods or documents or any of them, by way of lien as against such owner, or to prevent the said owner from recovering of and from such person with whom any such goods or documents may have been pledged, or who shall have any such lien thereon as aforesaid, any balance or sum of money remaining in his hands as the produce of the sale of such goods after deducting the amount of the lien of such person under such contract or agreement as aforesaid: Provided always that in case of bankruptcy or insolvency of any such agent, the owner of the goods which shall have been so redeemed by such owner as aforesaid, shall in respect of the sum paid by him on account of such agent for such redemption, be held to have paid such sum for the use of such agent before his bankruptcy or insolvency, or in case the goods shall not be so redeemed, the owner shall be deemed a creditor of such agent for the value of the goods so pledged at the time of the pledge, and shall, if he shall think fit, be entitled in either of such cases to prove for or set off the sum so paid, or the value of such goods, as the case may be.

Or to recover balance of proceeds.

In case of bankruptcy owner to prove for amount paid to redeem, or for value of goods, if unredeemed.

VIII. *And be it enacted, that in construing this act the word "person" shall be taken to designate of body corporate or company as well as an individual, and that words in the singular number shall, when necessary to give effect to the intention of the said act, import also the plural, and vice versa;*

Interpretation of act.

an individual, and that words in the singular number shall, when necessary to give effect to the intention of the said act, import also the plural, and vice versa;

and words used in the masculine gender shall, when required, be taken to apply to a female as well as a male.

Not to affect any contract made before the passing of this act.

IX. Provided also, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to give validity to or in any wise to affect any contract, agreement, lien, pledge, or other act, matter, or thing made or done before the passing of this act.

ACT NO. XXI. DATED NOVEMBER 16, 1844.

An Act for regulating the Emigration of the Native Inhabitants of the Territories under the Government of the East India Company to Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad.

I. It is hereby enacted, that act No. XIV. of 1839, and all acts repealed thereby so far as the same are applicable to the emigration of natives from the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay respectively, to Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad respectively, are repealed. Provided always that the aforesaid act No. XIV of 1839, shall remain in full force in all the ports of India, except the ports aforesaid, and in regard to emigrants from India proceeding to other places than Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad and Mauritius.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that after the passing of this act, emigrant laborers, being native inhabitants of the territories under the government of the East India Company, shall be allowed to pass and to be conveyed to Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad respectively, from the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay respectively, but not otherwise.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that at each of the three ports aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the government of the presidency within which the port is situated, to authorize such persons as may be nominated by the governments of Jamaica, British Guiana or Trinidad, to act as emigration agents at the aforesaid ports respectively, and to exercise the powers conferred on emigration agents by this act, and every such emigration agent shall make monthly reports to the government to which he is subordinate of all matters transacted by him in pursuance of this act.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that at each of the three ports aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the government of the presidency within which the port is situated to nominate a proper person to act as protector of emigrants at the aforesaid ports respectively.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall not be lawful to convey any emigrant, being a Native of India who may embark for the purpose of laboring for hire in any of the colonies of Jamaica, British Guiana or Trinidad from any of the ports aforesaid in any ship or vessel unless a license be obtained for carrying emigrants in such ship or vessel from the government of the presidency in which the port is situated. A fee not exceeding one rupee per emigrant as may be regulated from time to time by the local government, shall be demandable in respect of every such license, which fee shall be carried to the credit of the said government, and the granting or withholding any such license shall be entirely discretionary with the government, and in consideration of such license the master of every ship conveying or destined to convey emigrants from India shall execute a bond binding himself and his owners in a penal sum of 10,000 rupees to conform to the several conditions herein provided, and the said bond shall be executed in duplicate that it may be put in suit either at the place of execution or in the colony to which the emigrants are to be conveyed, and one copy shall be forwarded to the government of such colony to be dealt with as the case may require. And every ship or vessel in which any such emigrant shall be conveyed without a license being obtained as aforesaid shall be liable to be forfeited, and the master thereof shall be liable as for a misdemeanor in a fine of 1000 rupees for every such emigrant so illegally conveyed.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel licensed as above to receive on board any emigrant laborer, as above provided, unless such laborer shall have in his possession and show a certificate or pass to be given to him by the emigration agent of the port, countersigned by the protector, stating his name and the name of his father and his age, and certifying that having appeared before such agent he has declared his willingness to proceed to work for hire in the colony to which such vessel is bound and has been engaged by him as an emigrant to such colony on the part of the government thereof,

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that before any ship or vessel so licensed to carry emigrant laborers as above provided, shall be cleared out from any of the aforesaid ports for any one of the three colonies aforesaid, it shall be necessary for the master of such ship or vessel, provided any emigrant of the description aforesaid shall embark therein, to obtain from the emigrant agent so nominated and authorized at such port as aforesaid, a certificate under the hand of such agent to the effect following, that is to say —

1st. That such agent has by personal communication done what is required on the part of such agent by the 3d article of the schedule hereunto annexed, provided always that every such agent shall make the inquiries specified in such schedule in an open court or public office to which all persons shall have admission,

2dly. That all the directions contained in the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th articles of the said schedule for ensuring the health and safety of passengers have been duly complied with.

3dly. That (in addition to the directions contained in the said schedule) such rules have been complied with as the governor general in council shall from time to time frame touching the medical attendance and medical stores and the proper clothing to be provided, that species of provisions suited to native habits, the number of women that should accompany the emigrants, or other matters.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the probable lengths of the voyages to Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad from the ports aforesaid respectively shall for the purposes of this act be deemed to be

For the port of Calcutta twenty weeks;

For the port of Madras nineteen weeks;

For the port of Bombay nineteen weeks;

and that no ship or vessel carrying emigrant laborers to Jamaica, British Guiana or Trinidad shall sail from Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, at any other time than between the 30th day of any September and the 1st of March next thereafter ensuing.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that before any ship or vessel shall be cleared out from any of the aforesaid ports for Jamaica, British Guiana or Trinidad, it shall be necessary for the master thereof to deliver to the emigration agent, so nominated and authorized to such port as aforesaid, the list specified article 10 of the said schedule, and to obtain such duplicate thereof as is required by the said article.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that if the master of any ship or vessel shall at any of the ports aforesaid take on board such ship or vessel any emigrant laborer of the description aforesaid, and shall clear such ship or vessel for Jamaica, British Guiana or Trinidad without having fully complied with every particular hereinbefore required previous to clearance he shall be liable on conviction before any magistrate or justice of the peace in a penalty of 200 rupees for every emigrant laborer so taken on board his ship or vessel.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that if the master of any ship or vessel shall after having cleared such ship or vessel at any such port as aforesaid for Jamaica, British Guiana or Trinidad take on board any such emigrant laborer as aforesaid without having entered such emigrant laborer in such list as aforesaid or without having obtained such duplicate as aforesaid containing the entry of such emigrant prior to clearance, he shall be liable on conviction before any magistrate or justice of the peace in a penalty not exceeding 500 rupees for every emigrant so taken on board his ship or vessel.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that if any master of any ship or vessel cleared for Jamaica, British Guiana or Trinidad as aforesaid shall, after having obtained such certificate as aforesaid fraudulently do or suffer to be done any act or thing whereby such certificate shall become inapplicable to the altered state of the ship or vessel, its passengers or other matters to which such certificate relates, such master shall be liable on conviction in any penalty not exceeding 5000 rupees, beside incurring a forfeiture of any bond executed in consideration of any license obtained for the vessel as originally described.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, for the greater security against emigrant laborers being embarked for Jamaica, British Guiana or Trinidad, contrary to the provisions of this act that all the powers vested by law in the officers of customs in regard to the searching and detention of ships or vessels, or otherwise for the prevention of smuggling on board thereof, may be exercised by such officers for the prevention of the illegal embarkation of such emigrants as aforesaid on board ships or vessels bound for Jamaica, British Guiana or Trinidad, and of other offences against this act; and it is further enacted, that all pilots

in the service of the East India Company shall be invested with the same powers and be charged with the same duties as preventive officers of customs in this behalf.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that every person who shall attempt by means of intoxication or by false imprisonment, or other means of crimping to export any native on board any ship or vessel contrary to the provisions of this act shall be liable to be punished on conviction before a magistrate in a fine not exceeding 500 rupees, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, provided that nothing in this act contained shall prevent the offender from being proceeded against by indictment, but the offender shall only be liable to one of these courses of proceeding.

XV. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever a vessel shall clear from Calcutta for Jamaica, British Guiana or Trinidad with emigrant laborers duly embarked thereon, the customs officer on board such vessel shall countersign the pass or certificate brought on board such vessel, by every such emigrant laborer, and shall keep a register of every such emigrant laborer as may come on board. And such customs officer shall remain on board such vessel until she shall arrive in saugor roads and shall not come away until a muster of the crew and passengers and emigrant laborers has been made in his presence and in that of the pilot in charge of the vessel; and after the customs officer has taken muster and quitted the vessel the pilot shall continue to exercise the duties indicated in section XI. I. of this act, and it shall be lawful for him if he shall deem it necessary to require the master or commander to take a general muster of the crew and passengers and emigrant laborers on board and to sign a muster roll so taken, and every such custom house officer and pilot shall make a complete report of the emigrant laborers on board of any ship at the time of his quitting the same, and such report shall contain a declaration that to the best of the declarant's belief, no additional emigrant laborers have been received on board since obtaining the certificate, and that nothing else has been done or omitted to be done in the ship or vessel contrary to the provisions of this act, and every such report or muster, if any, shall be transmitted without delay to the emigration agent of the port. And any custom house officer or pilot who shall wilfully make a false, erroneous or incomplete report of the emigrant laborers on board of any ship, or who shall connive at the unauthorized embarkation of any such emigrant laborers, shall be liable, besides dismissal, to a fine of 500 rupees, commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment in the Calcutta jail for six months, and the penalty shall be adjudged in like manner as similar penalties are adjudged for offences committed in respect to the customs revenue.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person shall forge or shall use, knowing it to be forged, any document required by this act such person shall be liable to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding seven years.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that all the several penalties to which the masters of ships or vessels are liable by this act, shall be enforced by information laid before any justice of the peace at the instance of the emigration agent or of any officer appointed for the purpose by the government of the place or presidency, or may be enforced by putting in suit the bond given by the master, if such bond has been given in consideration of the license granted to the ship.

SCHEDULE.

1. The governors of Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad may from time to time nominate such persons as they shall see fit to act as emigration agents at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

2. The remuneration to be given to any such agent in India, shall not depend upon or be regulated by the number of the emigrants sent by him but shall be in the nature of an annual salary.

3. Every such emigration agent shall ascertain by personal communication with every emigrant previously to his or her embarkation from the port or place for which such agent shall have been appointed, that such emigrant has not been induced to emigrate by any fraud, false or unreasonable expectation, and is aware of the distance of the colony to which he or she is about to emigrate from the

place where he or she is about to embark ; and such agent shall explain the real advantages likely to be derived by such emigrant from a removal to such colony, at the same time cautioning such emigrant against unreasonable and unwarrantable expectations ; and such agent shall also ascertain that every such emigrant is in good health, and not incapacitated from labour by old age, bodily infirmity, or disease.

4. It shall not be lawful to ship on board of any ship or vessel carrying emigrants from India to any of the colonies aforesaid, any number of passengers exceeding the proportion of one person for every two tons of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, and no such ship or vessel carrying emigrants and having more than one deck, shall have less than the height of six feet at the least between decks, and in case such ship or vessel shall have only one deck, a platform shall be laid beneath such deck and in such manner as to afford a space of the height of six feet at the least, and that such platform shall not be so laid as the lower beams shall project above the same, and that no such ship or vessel shall have more than two tiers of berths, and that no such ship or vessel shall carry passengers on any such voyage to any of the colonies aforesaid unless there shall be an interval of six inches at least between the deck or platform and the floor of the lower tier throughout the whole extent thereof ; and whatever may be the tonnage of the ship or vessel, no greater number of passengers shall be taken on board of such ship or vessel than shall be after the rate of one such person for every twelve superficial feet of the lower deck or platform unoccupied by goods or stores not being the personal luggage of such person.

5. In the computation of the number of passengers within the meaning of these Regulations, two children under the age of ten years shall be considered as equal to, and shall be reckoned as, one person only.

6. There shall be actually laden on board of every ship or vessel, conveying emigrants into any of the colonies aforesaid at the time of departure of such ship or vessel from the port or place at which such laborers shall be embarked, good and wholesome provisions for the use and consumption of the said passengers over and above the victualling of the crew, to the amount or in the proportion following, that is to say, a supply of water to the amount of five gallons for every week of the computed voyage for every passenger on board such ship or vessel, such water being carried in tanks or sawet casks, and a supply of rice, bread, biscuit, flour, oatmeal, or bread stuffs to the amount of seven pounds weight to every week of the computed voyage for every such passenger ; provided always that when any such ship or vessel shall be destined to call at a port or place in the course of her voyage, for the purpose of filling up her Water casks, a supply of water at the rate beforementioned for every week of an average voyage to such port or place of calling, shall be deemed to be a compliance with this regulation, and provided that the preceding regulation regarding food shall be deemed to have been complied with in any case when it shall be made to appear, that by the special authority of the governor general of India in council any other articles of food were substituted for the articles above enumerated as being in his judgment equivalent thereto.

7. Before any such ship or vessel shall be cleared out on any such voyage, the agent appointed for the port or place from which such ship or vessel shall be cleared out, shall survey or cause to be surveyed by some competent person, the provisions and water hereinbefore required to be on board for the consumption of passengers, and shall ascertain that the same are in good and sweet condition, and also that over and above the same there is on board an ample supply of water and stores for the victualling of the crew of the ship or vessel, and shall also ascertain that such ship or vessel is generally reputed seaworthy and that the directions hereinbefore contained for ensuring the health and safety of the passengers have been complied with, and shall grant a certificate thereof under his hand to the master of such ship or vessel.

8. The master of every ship or vessel conveying emigrants to Jamaica, British Guiana or Trinidad shall be bound to provide for and furnish to every such Emigrant, and his wife, and children a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome provisions for his, her and their daily maintenance during such voyage and during the space of forty-eight hours next after the arrival of such ship or vessel at the place of destination.

9. Two copies of these regulations, authenticated by the signature of the agent at the port or place at which such emigrants shall embark, shall be delivered to the master by the such agent on demand at the time of clearance, and shall be kept

on board of every ship or vessel carrying such emigrants as aforesaid, and one of such copies shall upon request made at reasonable times to the master of the ship or vessel be produced to any passenger for his perusal.

10. The master of every ship or vessel carrying emigrants from India to any of the three colonies aforesaid, shall before clearing out such ship or vessel, deliver to such agent at the port or place from which such vessel is cleared out, a list in writing, together with a duplicate of the same, specifying as accurately as may be, the names, ages and occupations of all and every the emigrants on board such ship or vessel, and such agent shall thereupon deliver to the said master the counterpart of such lists, signed by such agent, and the said master shall on the arrival of such ship or vessel at the place of destination, and previous to the disembarkation of any such emigrants give notice of the arrival of such ship or vessel, and deliver the said counterpart of such list to the protector of immigrants appointed or to be appointed at the colony at which the said ship or vessel may have arrived.

11. Provided always that nothing in these regulations contained shall apply to any ship or vessel in the service of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, or to any of Her Majesty's ships of war.

THE APPENDIX.

PART III.

Civil Service Regulations.

EAST INDIA COLLEGE.

NOMINATION OF STUDENTS.

REGULATION AND PREPARATORY INSTRUCTIONS.

No candidate for the College can be nominated thereto, until he has completed the sixteenth year of his age ; and no person who has been dismissed from the Army or Navy, or expelled from any place of education, will be nominated to the College.

The parents or guardians of every candidate for the College, will be required to address the following letter to the nominating Director :—

Sir,—I beg to assure you, on my honour, that my , to whom you have been so good as to give a nomination to the college, has not been dismissed from the Army or the Navy, and that he never has been expelled from any place of education. I have the honour to be, &c.

Candidates for the college must produce the undermentioned documents previously to their being nominated as students.

An extract from the Parish register of their birth or baptism, properly signed by the minister, churchwards, or elders ; and in addition thereto.

A certificate agreeable to the following form, signed by the parent, guardian or near relation.

“ I do hereby certify, that the foregoing extract from the register of baptisms of the Parish of , in the county of , contains the date of the birth of my , who is the bearer of this, and presented for a nomination as a student at the East India College, by , Esq ; and I do further declare, that I received the said presentation for my gratuitously, and that no money or other valuable consideration has been or is to be paid, either directly, or indirectly for the same ; and that I will not pay, or cause to be paid, either by myself, by my son or by the hands of any other persons, any pecuniary or valuable consideration whatsoever to any person or persons who have interested themselves in procuring the said presentation for my , from the Director above mentioned.”

“ Witness my hand, this day of , in the year of our Lord ”

In the event of no Parish register existing or be found, an affidavit of such circumstance is to be made before a magistrate, to the following effect, viz.

“ I , presented as a student for the East India college, by , do declare that I have caused search to be made for a Parish register whereby to ascertain my age, but am unable to produce the same, there being none to be found ; and further, I declare that from the information of my parents (or other relation,) which information I verily believe to be true, that I was born in the Parish of , in the county of , on , in the year , and that I am not at this time under the age of sixteen or above twenty-one years..

“ Declared before me this— } “ Witness my hand this day of
“ day of } “ in the year of our Lord ”

The parent, guardian or near relation, must then add his certificate as to the truth of the declaration which must be similar to that ordered to be annexed to the extract from the Parish register.

The abovementioned certificate, (and declaration in cases where a declaration shall be required,) are to be annexed to the petition to be written by the candidate, and they are to sign a declaration thereon, that they have read these printed instruction. The declaration is to be signed by the parent, guardian or near relation of the candidates respectively.

Candidates will be interrogated in an open Committee as to their character, connexions, and qualifications, conformably to the General Court's resolution

of the 6th July, 1800. The nature of this interrogation may be known on application to the clerk of the college department. And the following Rules and Regulations are to be observed with respect to the examination of candidates :

Each candidate shall produce testimonials of good moral conduct, under the hand of the principal or superior authority of the college or public institution in which he may have been educated, or under the hand of the private instructor to whose care he may have been confided ; and the said testimonials shall have reference to his conduct during the two years immediately preceding his presentation for admission.

Each candidate shall be examined in the four Gospels of the Greek Testament and shall not be deemed duly qualified for admission to Haileybury college unless he be found to possess a competent knowledge thereof ; nor unless he be able to render into English some portion of the works of one of the following Greek authors ;—Homer, Herodotus, Xenophon, Thucydides, Sophocles, and Euripides ; nor unless he can render into English some portion of the works of one of the following Latin authors ;—Livy, Terence, Cicero, Tacitus, Virgil, and Horace ; and this part of the examination will include questions in ancient history, geography, and philosophy.

Each candidate shall also be examined in modern history and geography, and in the elements of mathematical science, including the common rules of arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the first four books of Euclid. He shall also be examined in moral philosophy, and in the evidences of the christian religion as set forth in the work of Paley.

It is however, to be understood, that superior attainments in one of the departments of literature or science, comprised in the foregoing plan of examination, shall, at the discretion of the examiners, be considered to compensate for comparative deficiency in other qualifications ; and also that the examination shall be so conducted as to give to each candidate reasonable time to prepare himself for the said examination.

A student publicly expelled the college will not be admitted into the company's civil or military service of India or into the company's Military Seminary.

No person can be appointed a writer in the company's service whose age is less than eighteen or more than twenty-three years, nor until he shall have resided two terms at least, in the college, and shall have obtained a certificate signed by the Principal of his having conformed himself to the statutes and regulations of the college.

On a student's appointment to be a writer after he has left the college, a legal instrument is to be entered into by some one person (to be approved by the court of Directors binding himself to pay the sum of £3,000 as liquidated damages, to the company, for breach of a covenant to be entered into by the student's nomination hath not been in any way bought, or sold, or exchanged for any thing convertible into a pecuniary benefit.

The rank of students leaving the college is determined by the certificate of the principal, which is granted with reference to the industry, proficiency, and general good behaviour of the students.

Such rank to take effect only in the event of the students proceeding to India within six months after they are so ranked.

TERMS OF ADMISSION FOR STUDENTS.

One hundred guineas per annum, for each student : a moiety whereof to be paid at commencement of each term, there being two in the year, besides the expense of books and stationery.

Students to provide themselves with a table-spoon, tea-spoon, knife and fork, half a dozen towels, tea equipage and a looking-glass ; also, with not less than two pairs of sheets, two pillow cases, and two breakfast cloths.

Ten guineas to be paid on leaving college by each student, for the use of the philosophical apparatus and library.

COLLEGE TERMS.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1st. Commences 19th January and ends 30th June, | } in each year. |
| 2nd. Ditto 10th September and ends 15th December | |

The days for receiving petitions at the East India House from candidates for admission into the college, are the two Wednesdays immediately preceding the 10th January and 1st September in each year.

N. B. The students are to provide themselves with proper academical habits.

RECKONING OF TIME PASSED IN COLLEGE.

The East India Company having established a college in England, for the appropriate education of young men designed for their civil service in India, it will therefore be expedient that, under certain circumstances, the time spent by such young men in the said college after they shall have attained the age of 17 years, entitles them to the same privileges as they would have been entitled to, if they had been resident such time in India, and it has been enacted that all time not exceeding two years, as shall be *bonâ fide* spent in the college, in the regular course of such education, by any person, after they shall respectively have attained the age of 17 years, provided they shall *bonâ fide* spend, either before or after 17 years of age, two years at least, in the said college regular course of such education, and shall afterwards go to India, in the civil service of the said company, shall be appointed as to the offices, places, and appointments, which such persons are entitled to be appointed to, and to hold, as so much time actually spent in India.

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 12th June, 1816.

Para. 2). We perceive by the abstract of the Act of the 53d of the present majesty, chap. 155, annexed to your list of civil servants, dated 31st May, 1814, that according to your construction of that act, a civil servant may now, upon his arrival in India, receive £500 a year, but this is most assuredly a mistake, that above-mentioned has shortened the period two years, which it was required previously to the passing of that act, for a servant to have resided in India to enable him to receive more than 1,500, 3,000 or 4,000 pounds a year; but it has not shortened the period which it was required previously thereto, for a servant to have resided as above-mentioned, to enable him to receive more than £500 a year; consequently that remains the same as it was before the act of the 53d was passed, namely three years. Allowing, with respect to the servants educated at Hertford college, the time not exceeding two years, passed in that institution after they were seventeen, to be considered as time passed in India, and this will be your guide in future.

And whereas, by virtue of an act passed in the forty-seventh year of the reign of his said late Majesty, all such time as shall be *bonâ fide* spent in the college established in England by the East India Company, for the education of their civil servants by any person after they shall respectively have attained the age of seventeen years, is accounted as to certain offices, place and employments, which such persons are entitled to hold in India, as so much time actually spent in India, provided that such persons shall, either before or after seventeen years of age, spend two years at least in the said college; and whereas it is expedient, that the privilege so granted, should, under certain circumstances, be extended to young men, who may have spent less time than two years in regular course of education at the said college; be it therefore enacted, that all such time not exceeding two years, as shall have been or will be *bonâ fide* spent in the said college in the regular course of such education as aforesaid, by any persons after they shall respectively have attained the age of seventeen years, who shall have proceeded or shall hereafter proceed to India in the civil service of the said company, shall be accounted as to all offices, places and employments to which such persons are entitled to be appointed, and to hold the salary, perquisites and emoluments whereof shall not exceed the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds.

In adjusting the original rank of the writers of 1808-9, and subsequent years, I have made it to commence from the 30th April, of the years they severally stand appointed to, finding it very difficult to adjust it, according to the old established rule, or form, the date of the arrival to this country of the first writers of each season, several gentlemen of one season having of late years arrived at this presidency before any of the writers nominated to a preceding

season, which according to the old rule, would make the arrival of a writer of a subsequent season establish the original rank of all the writers of a preceding season. These difficulties will be obviated by the present arrangement, without creating any inconvenience.

PURCHASE OR SALE OF APPOINTMENTS FORBIDDEN.

Any person who shall be nominated to a situation in the service of the East India company, and who shall have obtained such nomination in consequence of purchase or any corrupt practice whatever, either direct or indirect, by himself or by any other person, with or without his privity, shall be rejected from the service of the company, and ordered back to England, if he shall have proceeded to India before a discovery of such corrupt practice be made; and if such situation shall have been so corruptly procured by himself, or with his privity, he shall be rendered incapable of holding that or any other situation whatever in the company's service, provided always, that if a fair disclosure of any corrupt transaction or practice of the nature before described, wherein any director has been concerned, shall be voluntarily made by the party or parties engaged in the same with such director, the appointment hereby procured shall be confirmed by the Court.

VACANCIES HOW TO BE FILLED UP.

A strict adherence to the prohibitions contained in an act made in the thirty-third year of the late reign, in respect to the filling up and supplying vacancies in the civil service of the E. I. company, has been found impracticable, without detriment to the public service, or injury to the just claims and Meritorious exertions of individuals, and a modification of the said Act having been in part adopted in the Act of the forty-seventh of the same reign, relative to the Scholar's education at *Hertford College*; it has been enacted that any office, place or employment, the salary and perquisites whereof shall exceed the sums of fifteen hundred pounds, may be granted to and conferred upon any civil servant who shall have been actually resident in *India* in the company's service, for the space of four years antecedent to such vacancies; and if the salary, perquisites, and emoluments, shall exceed the sum of three thousand pounds *per annum*, such office may be conferred upon any of the said servants who have been actually resident in *India* seven years, at least, in the whole; and if the salary perquisites, and emoluments of any office, place or employment, shall exceed four thousand pounds *per annum*, such office, including that of the Council, may be granted to or conferred upon any of the said servants, who shall have been actually resident in *India* in the company's service, for the space of ten years, at least, in the whole.

LIMITATION OF SALARIES, &c. OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

Abstract of an act of parliament passed 53d of George III limiting the salaries perquisites, and emoluments of the company's servants holding one or more offices, place, or emolument in the civil line, according to the period of their actual residence in India, in the company's service: vide section 82.

Actual Residence in India.	Residing in India.	£ Sterling per annum	Exchange.	Current Rupees per annum	Company's Rupees per annum.	Company's Rupees per Month.
1 to 3 years	500 0 0	Part of Farthing at 1s 9d ¹¹ / ₃₂ per Current Rupees	5,605 0 0	5,103 0 1	425 4 0	
3 to 4 "	1,500 0 0	"	10,995 0 0	15,310 2 1	1,275 31 8 ¹ / ₂	
4 to 7 "	3,000 0 0	"	33,990 0 0	80,620 4 "	2,551 11 2 ¹ / ₂	
7 to 10 "	4,000 0 0	"	45,320 0 0	40,827 1 0	3,402 4 1	

Extract from the hon'ble court of directors, in the Political Department, dated 7th August 1839.

We have resolved that writers for your presidency, who may be desirous of proceeding to their destination overland, shall be permitted to do so, without prejudice to their rank, provided they reach your presidency within twelve months from the date of their respective certificate.

RULES OF LEAVE OF ABSENCE, REGULATION OF SALARIES DEPUTATION ALLOWANCES, AND FURLOUGHS.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 29th January, 1840.

The following rules for the grant of leave of absence and for regulating deductions from Salaries and deputation allowances having been approved and passed by the hon'ble court of directors are published for general information, and will take effect in all the presidencies, settlements and stations under the government of India from the date of the arrival of the gazette containing them in respect to all leave of absence granted after that date. The notes in italics show the interpretation put by the council of India upon the rules in their application to cases not specifically mentioned.

Rules for application for leave of absence and for fixing the local limits with in which it may be granted (1)

SEC. I. No leave of absence from any office or station (2) can be granted,

NOTE—This rule must be considered as superceding the rule under which commissioners of the land revenue and other officers have heretofore been allowed to grant leave of absence in Bengal.

(3) but by the government of the presidency, under which the employment is held, and on the application of the party requiring such leave, saving in such cases as may hereafter be specially excepted. The application must be made publicly through the regular channel in the Department to which the applicant may belong.

SEC. II. The official allowances of the holder of a Civil Office quitting his station without leave will entirely cease from the date of quitting until his return, or in the event of his subsequently obtaining leave to the date of such leave being granted him.

SEC. III. No leave of absence shall have any retrospective effect except in cases of severe illness, to be attested by medical certificate, conforming in every respect to the directions contained in section 5th.

SEC. IV. Upon application duly made, the government (4) of each presidency may grant leave of absence to any place or places in the continent of India, whether within the territories subject to the government of the East India company or not, to any civil or military servant holding a civil appointment, subject to all the conditions prescribed in the rules that may be applicable to his case. Upon similar application the government of each presidency may also grant leave to such persons subject to like conditions, to proceed to the Island of St Helena, of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, or to any place

SECTION UNDER WHICH APPLICATION IS MADE TO BE CITED.

(1) Applications for leave of absence under these rules should mention the particular Section of the same under which they apply.

DEPARTURES—HOW TO BE REPORTED.

(2) All departures should be reported to the Secretary to Government, General Department or the Pilot quitting the ship.

POWER OF CERTAIN POLITICAL OFFICERS.

(3) To their subordinates the Residents at Gwalior and Hyderabad, and Envoy and Minister at Cabul, and the Envoy in Persia, may give leave in the first instance, even to Europe, reporting to Government, each case for confirmation.

SPECIAL CASE.

(4) An officer of the N. W. P. Government arrived at Calcutta from England, and before he could quit, for his own proper division of the Presidency, was obliged by illness to return to Europe under Medical Certificate. He requested leave of absence from the Government at Calcutta till the sailing of the ship in which he was about to embark, to enable him to draw the salary that might become due to him to that period. He was informed in reply that unless circumstances were shown for anticipating the orders of the Government of his own division of the Presidency his request could not be complied with. He explained that his illness was such as to require immediate removal—and that the ship in which he had taken his passage would sail before he could receive an answer to any application he might make to the N. W. P. On this his leave was granted in anticipation of the sanction of the local Government.

situate between the 36th of North latitude, and the 50th degree of south latitude, such place being likewise between the 30th and the 180th degrees of longitude East of Greenwich, excepting however any Island in the Mediterranean or Levant, and excepting all places within the said geographical limit which may form part of Europe. Provided also that if any time the Government of India shall deem it expedient to exclude any place or places within the limits above described from the operation of these rules, such exclusion shall be officially communicated to the subordinate governments, and all leave subsequently granted shall be regulated accordingly. A servant passing the limits herein prescribed will incur the immediate forfeiture of his office or employment, and of all official allowances whatever from the date of his quitting India. (5)

CHAPTER II.

RULES FOR SICK LEAVE.

SEC. V. When an application for leave of absence is made on the ground of ill health it *must be accompanied by a certificate*, from the Medical Officer by whom the applicant has been attended, distinctly stating from the personal observation the nature of the Disease, the symptoms by which it is Manifested, the period during which it has existed, as far as the knowledge of the Medical Officer extends and the necessity for temporary removal to some other place, either within the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company or beyond them, but within the limits laid down in Sec. 4th, as the case may be, and such certificate must be submitted to the consideration of Medical Board, and if satisfactory shall be countersigned by one of its members. An application for an extension of leave must, if the applicant be in India, be accompanied by a certificate from the Medical Officer by whom the applicant is attended, showing sufficient reason for the extension solicited, and such certificate, like the former, must be examined and countersigned by a member of the Medical Board. (6) If the applicant shall have proceeded beyond the territories under the government of the East India Company, he must furnish a certificate to the required effect from a surgeon or physician at the place of his temporary residence, by whom he has been attended, such attendance and the period of it to be stated, and the certificate to be countersigned by the principal medical authority of the colony or country. When any of the required particulars are neglected leave will be refused. (7)

Sec VI. Civil servants absent from their stations under medical certificate will be entitled to the salaries of their respective offices, subject to the following deduction; If the salary exceed rupees 2,000 per mensem one-sixth for the first year, and for the second year one-fourth. If the salary do not exceed rupees 2,000 per mensem, one-eighth for the first year and one-sixth for the

TRANSGRESSING INDIAN LIMITS.

(5) An officer of the Civil Service at Madras obtained leave for six months to visit Egypt on private affairs, with permission to embark at Bombay. The home authorities observed from the Bombay Gazette that he sailed thence for Suez on the 1st November, and from the newspapers that he was at Malta in the month of January.

The home authorities ruled that although it might not have been the officer's intention to go to Europe when he applied for leave of absence, it was prescribed by law (V Sec 37-33 Geo. III. 4th 52 and 3 and 4 W IV Geo 5 Sec 79 and 1. Vic. Cap 47) that such a step as that here referred to involved the cessation of salary and allowances from the date of the officer's quitting his own presidency, and that accordingly the penalty demanded must be inflicted in his and in all similar cases. It was and will be inflicted accordingly.

EXPLANATION OF SEC. V.

(6) In explanation of Section V. of the Rules respecting absence from Civil Appointment on account of ill health, published under date the 29th of January last and in modification of the said Section:—The Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve that in cases of extreme emergency, which, owing to the distance of the residence of the Medical Board, preclude the previous reference to that authority, the Certificate of the Medical Attendant required from Applicants for leave of absence on account of ill health, shall be submitted by them for the consideration and co-signature of the Superintendent Surgeon of the Division, or of the nearest Division, which Officer in these cases will be responsible for the prescribed regularity of the Certificate, instead of the Medical Board.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE—HOW TO BE SIGNED.

(7) All Medical certificates granted to Civil officers employed in the provinces, under which they propose to proceed to the hills without visiting the Presidency (in which latter instance the necessity of the case will be certified by a member of the Medical Board) must be countersigned by the superintending Surgeon of the division. It will rest with the Government to admit of exception to the strict observance of this rule in cases of great emergency, or when attendance upon the Superintending Surgeon would be hazardous and extremely inconvenient to an officer in a very delicate or precarious state of health.

second. But if the salary of office be not more than Rs. 500 per mensem no deduction shall be made for the first year, and if it be only so much more than the prescribed deduction of one-eighth would reduce the allowance below Rs. 500 per mensem, only the excess beyond rupees 500 shall be deducted. For the second year the absentee shall become liable to the deduction of one-eighth and absent servant shall in no case retain any office or employment, nor be permitted to draw any portion of official salary for a longer period than (8) two years, but a civil servant who may on account of sickness duly certified, obtain an extension of leave beyond two years will if below the rank of a senior merchant, be allowed to draw the subsistence allowance of a junior merchant, and if a senior merchant, the subsistence allowance of his rank; but if he continue absent in disobedience of an order to return or without sufficient cause shewn, that allowance also will be forfeited, the period of a absence shall be computed from the date at which the absentee shall quit the limits of the territories subject to the presidency to which he may belong, to the date of his return within such limits, or if he shall proceed beyond sea from the date of his embarking at any place or port in India which is not more distant from his station than the ports of his own presidency; but if the place to which he shall proceed shall be within the territories subject to such presidency his period of absence shall be computed from the date of his quitting his station to the date of his return thereto. (9)

SEC. VII. Civil servants absent on leave on account of sickness, duly certified, if they proceed to England without returning to their presidency, may as heretofore, apply to be admitted to Furlough by the honorable the court of directors, and the furlough will in such cases take effect from the date of leaving their presidency consequently the allowances of office that may have been drawn by themselves or by their agents after their departure, must in that case be re-adjusted and the difference refunded.

NOTE.—This rule applies to all descriptions of leave on account of health excepting those granted under Section XII

Thus a second leave within the Presidency not less than a se-

SEC. VIII. No second leave will be granted to any civil or military servant (10) holding a civil appointment who has been absent under the above rules for two years, until three years at the least shall have passed after the date of such servant's

EXCESS OF LEAVE.

(8) Mr A. B. a Civil servant, in 1835 took fifteen months leave to the Cape. In 1838 he again applied for nine months leave, i.e. the balance of the two years. This was granted. In 1839 after an absence of 9 months and 10 days he reported his return, and explained at the same time that the transgression was wholly unavoidable on his part, because no vessel left the Cape for Calcutta during several weeks before he took his passage by the "Helen" the first vessel which offered an opportunity. 2dly because he took his passage in the "Helen" seventy-five days before the expiry of his leave, a period (he argued) within which it was quite reasonable to expect that he would reach Calcutta. 3dly Because the vessel was inordinately detained both at the Cape and at sea in a manner not to be expected or controlled, and if he had taken his passage in vessels that sailed subsequently and reached Calcutta before the "Helen" he would have not exceeded his leave. The Government in the General Dept. in consideration of the circumstances that had deluded him, and by which his leave had been exceeded; with reference also to the fact that his appointment had not been (as it was liable to be under the rules) filled up on the expiry of the nine months, determined to transfer the representation in question of the officer's own Department. (the Revenue) in order that the expediency of restoring him to office from the date of his return might be considered in that Department. The Revenue Department did restore him to office but with a forfeiture of salary for the 10 days by which he exceeded his leave.

(9) Mr A. B. in the latter end of 1837, received one year's leave of absence to visit the hills on medical certificate and remain at Simla till near the expiry of leave, when health being in no way restored, Mr A. B. was ordered by his medical attendant to visit the Cape of Good Hope. He furnished the necessary certificate and received permission to proceed to sea for two years, and embarked on the 1st of January, 1839.

The leave was to commence from the date on which the pilot should leave the ship at sea, and Mr A. B. supposed that consequently the cutting of a sixth from the first year and of a fourth from the second year's pay, was to commence from that date also.

The Civil Auditor, however, on the ground that the two years' sea leave thus obtained, did not commence on that date but was merely a continuation of old Hill leave, cut one fourth for the first year instead of sixth, hereby causing a loss of the difference between one sixth and one fourth. Mr A. B. was informed that under all the circumstances of his case and referring to the extended period of three years' leave which was granted to him by the Government of the N.W. Provinces, the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal did not feel, that he could with propriety add to the indulgence received by allowing more favourable terms with respect to the deductions from salary than had been admitted by the Civil Auditor.

CIVIL MILITARY—HOW TO APPLY.

(10) Military officers employed on Civil Duties before applying through the Adjutant General's office for leave to proceed to Sea or on Furlough, are to apprise the Government under which they are civilly employed, of their intention of doing so—Gazette, 21st Oct 1835 P 864.

cond time to sea will be computed as forming part of the period of two years if taken before three years have elapsed since return from the first leave and the deductions will be made upon computation of the accumulated period of absence under all such leaves taken without the intervention of three years of consecutive service

return, but if such a servant is compelled by sickness again to absent himself from his station within three years after having been absent under the above rule for less than two years, he will be allowed to complete that period, subject to the limitations and conditions heretofore prescribed drawing the proportions of salary allowed for the remaining time as if the leave had been continuous.

Sec. IX. Military officers employed in the civil department and drawing a civil allowance may obtain leave under medical certificate on precisely the same conditions as civil servants, except as to allowances: such officers, in common with those holding staff situations in the military department, will draw the military pay and allowances of their rank while absent on leave under medical certificate, in the form and manner prescribed in general orders in the military department, and likewise one-half of the difference between such allowances and the civil pay of the offices to which they stand appointed.

Sec. X. Civil or military servants holding civil appointments who may desire to avail themselves of the benefit of the act I. Vic. Cap 47 and to draw their allowances (11) while absent on account of sickness under the above rules, will be required to give security in such amount and form as may be fixed by the government for the refund or any excess that may be drawn, either by the agents at the presidency or by themselves in case of their proceeding to Europe on furlough or otherwise coming under retrenchment. (12)

Sec. XI. The government of each presidency may grant to civil or military servants holding civil appointments leave of absence for one month in each year without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by such servant. Such leave however will only be granted when the government is satisfied that no inconvenience will arise from the departure of the officer seeking it. No second leave can be granted under this rule until the completion of eleven months from the expiration of the last leave, but servants not availing themselves of the indulgence in any one year may obtain, under the like conditions, leave of absence for two successive months to commence at or after the expiration of 22 months from the termination of their former leave, and if two years elapse without enjoyment of the privilege, leave for three months may in like manner be granted at the expiration of 33 months from the termination of the last preceding leave. But no leave shall be granted under this rule for any period exceeding three months. If an officer shall not return at the expiration of the period of leave granted him under this rule, he shall, if absent on private affairs, be subjected to the deduction of one-third of his salary and allowances for the entire term of absence, and if he shall continue absent for more than one month beyond the term granted, his office shall become

PASSAGE MONEY.

(11) Messrs A B and Co having under this Sec asked to draw passage money on behalf of a Civil employed proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate, were informed that they were mistaken in supposing any passage money payable to such officers, under such circumstances.

SECURITY. &c.

(12) The form of security should be after this wise. 'We (or I) hereby guarantee that if we (or I) are (or am) permitted by the Government to draw the salary or allowances due to—of the civil service (or in civil employ, as the case may be) during his authorized absence on leave, we (or I) will return, or make good the whole or any part of the sum drawn in excess or otherwise ruled by government, to be liable to be refunded by us (or me)'.
 Mr A B a Civilian of the N W P arrived at Calcutta, about to embark thence to the Cape on sick certificate—and giving as the security required by this Sec X that of a brother Civilian in the N W P requested the Government of Bengal to make his salary payable under that security to the Secretary to the Agra Bank. He was in reply referred to his own Government for the payment of his salary, at its Head Quarters.

To enable the salaries of the Civil service of the N W P being made payable in Calcutta to Agents there, it is necessary that the General Department Secretariat at Calcutta be furnished with a certificate of the last payments made and due, from the offices of account and Audit at Agra, through the applicant himself—*This is important and often overlooked.*

vacant. If his protracted absence be occasioned by sickness, the case must be determined under the provisions of chapter II. (13)

Sac. XII. (14) The Government of each Presidency may on sufficient cause being shewn, grant to a Civil or Military Officer holding a Civil Office, special leave of absence on private affairs. Provided however that if any Officer to whom such leave shall be granted shall be absent from his station for any period exceeding that to which under the last rule he may be entitled without deduction, the absentee if a Civil servant shall for the period in excess draw no more than one-half of his salary and allowances, and if a Military Officer (15)

DEPOSIT.

(13) Besides the security it must be remembered that in cases where parties take Native Servants beyond Sea, a deposit of 500 Rs for each person (formerly it was 1000) is required. This is done with a view to the meeting of any expense that may accrue from their becoming Vagrants, &c after being discharged by their masters while beyond Sea. On the proof of the return or death of the native Servant the deposit money is returned—great confusion has some times arisen and difficulty as to the return of the deposit money where one servant has been engaged, and the deposit made for him, and then that one discharged and another engaged, no fresh deposit being made in his name. The Captain seeing a certificate for one servant does not often compare the certificate with the particular individual to whom it refers. The orders by which the deposit is required are these

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, MAY 3, 1822.

Mistakes having occurred on the part of individuals applying to Government for permission for Servants to proceed on board ship with respect to the descriptions of such servants, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that all persons applying to Government to authorize the reception of any servant on board ship shall distinctly specify in their application, after careful enquiry, the country to which such Servant may belong.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to direct, that extracts from former Orders of the honourable the Court of Directors, relative to Servants proceeding on board ship, be now republished for general information.

Extract from Public General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 19th August 1807

11—“ We have resolved that in future, previous to any black servant, or the wife of any Non-Commissioned Officer or private, either in His Majesty's or the Company's service, being allowed to come to England in attendance upon Passengers on board any ship whatever, a deposit of £200, be made in the company's treasury at your Presidency.

Extract from Paragraph 17 of a Public General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 11th of January, 1809.

“ We think it necessary here to state, that in giving these directions it was our intention that the Deposit should be made not only for the Return of Natives to India, but for that of black servants in general, and we therefore now direct, that the prescribed deposit shall be made for the return of all servants who may be natives of any part of Asia or Africa or other Countries, whatever Continents, or Islands, which are situated within the limits of the company's exclusive Trade.

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 22d July 1814.

69—“ We however direct, that in future, upon permission being given for any female European servant to proceed to Europe, the deposit ordered by our General letter of the 19th August, 1807, be made previous to the order for the person to be received on board being delivered, and that it be particularly expressed in the order, whether the female servant is the wife of a Non-Commissioned Officer or private in His Majesty's or Company's service, if so, to what Regiment or Corps the husband belongs, and whether it is the woman's intention to apply for leave to return to India.”

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 7th of January, 1810.

4—“ We have of late received various applications from the Wives of Soldiers in the Company's service, who have come to England in attendance upon Passengers during the voyage, to be granted a passage back to India, at the Company's expense,—these persons have no claim whatever upon the Company and we have resolved not to accede to such applications under any circumstances. We therefore desire, that you will make our determination in this respect public, in order that females coming home in the service of individuals, may be aware, that they cannot entertain any expectation of being returned to India, at the Company's expense.”

In the course of 1839, a native servant went on board a vessel to England with his master, a passenger. The master died; no deposit had been made for the servant, and he became a vagrant. The city police had to provide him in London with subsistence, and came upon the E.I. House to pay the bill. This was done, and the Court of Directors desired the Captain of the vessel who received him on board without sufficient authority, &c, without the certificate of deposit, might be called upon to pay the expense they had incurred. He was so called upon and pleaded that he was ignorant of the servant being on board till he got to sea. Further that since the new charter act no licence was necessary for him to receive native servants on board. The question was then referred home.

SPECIAL CASE

(14) In 1835, an officer of the N.W.P. having obtained leave from his own Government for a certain time did arrive at Calcutta within it, but requested from the Calcutta Government, an extension for a short time till the sailing of the ship in which he had taken his passage. He was told that though he would thus exceed his leave from the Agra Government he might embark, but that the question of granting leave for the extended period for which he remained in Calcutta preparing to embark for Europe would be decided by his own Government.

(15) Lieutenant Colonel A.B. officiating Resident at Gwalior claimed the adjustment of his acting allowances by the apportioning a moiety of the salary of the Resident and another moiety of his own Salary as Political Agent at Maywar, in lieu of the half difference of Civil and Military allowances.

After consulting the Civil Auditor at the Presidency, Lieutenant Colonel A.B. was informed that the existing rule for regulating the proportion allowance of an officer in the Military service was as follows—A Military man in Civil employ, when not sitting for another in a Civil office, draws precisely the amount out from the absence and forfeits, to pay the person acting for himself the same half difference between his military allowances and the salary of his Office.

It was further explained to Lieutenant Colonel A.B. that the Military pay of officers employed in Civil situations to which fixed allowances were attached, was ordered by the Home Authorities to be included in those allowances, their Military pay thus making a portion of such fixed Civil allowances.

only so much of the salary and allowances of any Civil Office to which he may stand appointed as added to the Military pay and allowances which he may be entitled to draw shall equal on half of the emoluments of such Civil Office. After an absence of three months exclusive of any period which may be granted under Sec XII) any Office held by the absentee shall become vacant. No second rule have under this, can be granted until after expiration of five years from the termination of the former leave, and the Government is specially to report each case with all the attendant circumstances to the Court.

CHAPTER III.

RULES FOR LEAVE PREPARATORY TO EMBARKATION AND FOR JOINING STATION.

SEC. XIII. (16) For embarkation to Europe on furlough or with leave under medical certificate or preparatory to retirement from the service a civil or military servant holding a civil appointment may take leave under such of the preceding rules as may apply to his case. If a civil officer desirous of retiring or about to proceed to Europe on furlough, shall not under the previous rules be entitled to any leave of absence, special leave may be granted him for one month if the distance of his station from the presidency or the port at which he shall intend to embark shall not exceed 300 miles, for 2 months if the distance be more than 300 and less than 600 miles, or for three months if it shall exceed 600 miles, but such leave can only be granted under medical certificate—and the absentee, if a civil servant, shall be subjected to the deduction of one-third of his salary and allowance if not more than 2,000 rupees per month, and of one-half if they exceed that sum. At the expiration of such special leave it may be renewed for one month, so long as the same deduction on satisfactory evidence being produced that the servant has been prevented leaving India, either by severity of illness or by the difficulty of procuring a passage; but no further leave can under any circumstances be granted. A military officer holding civil employment who may obtain special leave under this rule, shall draw only so much of the salary of his civil office as added to his military pay and allowance will equal one half of his civil emoluments. If a civil or military servant holding civil office who may have obtained leave with the intention of embarking for Europe on furlough, or retiring from the service, shall subsequently abandon the intention and return to his station, his absence will be regulated under such of the rules in chapters II. and III as may be applicable.

Note—This rule is only applicable to civil servants. Military Officers appointed to civil office will draw salary only from the date of joining as heretofore, the rule in force in respect to staff situations being applicable to them.

SEC. XIV. There shall be allowed to officer appointed to any New Office the periods of one month, two months, or three months for joining accordingly as the distance may not exceed 300 or 600 miles, or be in excess of the last mentioned distance, Officers not joining their stations within the said period respectively shall forfeit their salary, for the time delayed in excess of the above periods, and if such excess shall exceed one month, the Office shall be vacated unless otherwise specially ordered by government.

SEC. XV. Upon the first appointment of any civil servant who shall be reported qualified for the public service by the examiners appointed by the government, to any civil station, there shall be allowed for travelling expences to the station, an allowance at the rate of 8 annas per mile by the direct post road

DRAWING OF PAY UNDER SECTION XIII.

(16) It being a source of inconvenience to public officers attached to the Civil Department who on the eve of embarkation for Europe or on leave are desirous of receiving their allowances up to the latest period with a view to close their accounts before their final departure from this presidency, the Civil Auditor may exercise a discretion in passing such allowances as may be eventually payable to the account of persons so circumstanced up to the latest period of their departure from this presidency, making the same payable from the Treasury on their producing at the Civil Auditor's office certificates of non payment at their proper station and in other respects on the Civil Auditor being satisfied that the permission of the Government has been previously obtained for leave to proceed to Europe or to sea. A deduction of a premium of one per cent. is made in complying with applications as above from officers of the Civil department in the Lower Provinces.

The Rule noticed is held applicable to deceased officers whenever their administrators or executors may be desirous of receiving audit and payment of arrears of allowances due to them from the General Treasury at the presidency.

according to the poly metrical tables of the post Office, the Bill for which allowance will be passed by the civil auditor after the officer shall have joined the station; if required in advance, an order of the government shall be necessary.

SEC. XVI. The salary of office will be payable from the date only of the officer joining, but in the case of junior civil servants, the salary (17) of assistant will be payable from the date of their being reported qualified for the public service, unless forfeited under the preceding rule through delay in joining the station to which they may be appointed.

NOTE.—This rule also is only applicable to civil servants Military servants drawing as in the case of staff situations no civil salary from the date of leaving one Office till the date of joining the other.

SEC. XVII. In case of a change of office when an officer is appointed to a higher situation, he shall not draw the higher salary until he joins. For the period occupied in travelling, the rule No XIV. regulating the time and distance for joining station shall be applicable, and the officer will, for the periods allowed in that rule respectively, draw out of the salary of the office he is about to join a sum equal to that of his previous situation.

CHAPTER IV.

RULES FOR DEPUTATION (18) ALLOWANCES.

Sec. XVIII. The sum of Company's Rupees 52,200 per annum, having been fixed under the Orders of the Court of Directors as the Maximum salary of Civil Office for the Offices of Government under the situation of Member of Council Civil and Military servants holding Office in the Political Department, who may draw larger allowances than this annual sum as a consolidated personal and sumptuary allowance in consideration of the necessary expenses of their position, will in all cases of absence be treated in respect to deductions as drawing only the allowance thus limited, and the excess above the monthly salary yielded by that annual sum, shall remain as a local addition to the usual deputation allowance to be drawn by the Officer performing the duties to meet the necessary expenses of this position.

NOTE.—This rule will equally apply in case of a political Resident taking a leave of three Months for which in other cases he would suffer no deduction. The excess above the maximum monthly salary will in that case be enjoyed by the person in charge.

Sec. XIX. Deputation allowances shall be granted to civil servants temporarily performing the duties of an Office according to the following scales, and subject to the limitations and conditions hereinafter laid down.

TO CIVIL SERVANTS OUT OF EMPLOY.

When the Salary of the Officer does not exceed	Per Mensem.	
Company's Rupees,.....800	400	When Deputation allowances shall be in excess of any subsistence allowance of the civil or military officers according to his rank.
Exceeding, 800	500	
Not exceeding, 1,600		
Exceeding, 1,600	700	Ditto Ditto
Not exceeding, 2,900		
Exceeding, 2,900	1,500	Ditto..... Ditto

(17) Vide notes to page 103 relative to salary of assistants.

(18) Mr A B Ist Assistant to the Accountant General whilst acting for the Presidency Pay Master, claimed the moiety of the Staff salary of that officer. This was refused; but he was allowed deputation allowance according to the Civil service Rules. In all such cases the deputation allowance is to be charged to the Military Department.

**TO CIVIL SERVANTS HOLDING AN OFFICE OF INFERIOR
EMOLUMENT WHEN OFFICIATING FOR A SUPERIOR.**

<i>When the Salary of the Office does not.</i>	<i>If the Office be at the same station.</i>	<i>If at a different station.</i>		
Exceed Rs..... 800	Co's Rs..... 1300	Rs Rs 200	Which allow- ances shall be in excess of the en- tire salary of of- fice, the person deputed may be receiving.	
Exceeding, Rs..... 800	{ " 160	" 320		
Not exceeding.. .. 1 000				
Exceeding Rs..... 1,000	{ " 270	" 420		
Not exceeding... .. 1,900				
Exceeding 2 000	.. .... 375	,, 525	

NOTE—Military persons acting for other Military persons holding civil Office will, as in the case of staff, draw half the difference between the incumbent Military allowances, and the consolidated civil salary as at present, that is will draw the amount retrenched from the absentee, but when acting for a civil servant they will draw at the rates of this table and under the same rule as civil servants.

A civil servant acting (19) for another will have no claim to commission or Fees, where any such sources of emolument exist. These will be regarded as forming part of the income of the officer to be relieved by the occupant subject to the prescribed deductions. The Grant of special allowances—of allowances to commissioners, and other officers for travelling expences, and to Officers of Districts or assistants or when employed on settlement or special Police Duties will be regulated by a supplemental set of Rules. (20)

Sec. XX. No civil servant temporarily officiating for another shall draw an amount larger than the entire emoluments of the Office in which he is officiating, and if the amount of the Deputation allowance according to the prescribed scale added to the permanent emoluments of the officiating servants, would exceed the emoluments of the office in which he is temporarily acting, the excess shall not be drawn. But this provision shall not apply to the case of any officer deputed for special reasons to act in an office of inferior emolument to his own. In cases where an officer holding two appointments on being deputed to officiate for another shall be relieved only from one, he shall receive no deputation allowance unless the emoluments of the office in which he is deputed to act exceed the united emoluments of his permanent appointment, and in that case the deputation allowance shall be limited to the difference.

Sec. XXI. No (21) subordinate officer acting for his principal or for any other person holding a superior appointment in the same office of Establishment at the same station, shall be entitled to any deputation allowance until after the expiration of 3 months, and then the allowance is not to be drawn in

APPLICATIONS FOR OFFICE.

(19) All applications for appointments substantive or acting should be made to the head of the Government through the Governor General's private Staff, and not through an Official Department, the cognizance of such subjects in the first instance appertaining to the private patronage of the authority indicated. In cases of emergency a superior Board or Commissioner or other superior may appoint a person to the temporary charge of an office without such application pending a knowledge of the pleasure of the Head of the Government.

SPECIAL CASES.

(20) Doubt having arisen as the rate of deputation allowance to be granted to officers nominated to act in temporary charge of the current duties of the office of Civil and Session Judge the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to declare that officers nominated so to act are entitled only to a moiety of the Established deputation allowance granted to persons officiating in charge of the entire duties of the office.

(21) An Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military Department was acting as Deputy whilst the Deputy was acting as principal in Calcutta during the absence of the Secretary at Simlah. And during the absence subsequently of the Deputy at Simlah the assistant acted as Secretary and Deputy at Calcutta and claimed two distinct deputation allowances. This was disallowed by the Civil Auditor, and it was ruled that the deputation allowance granted to an assistant in the Office of a Secretary for doing the duty of Deputy be considered to merge in the larger allowance allotted by Government to the same assistant when placed in charge of the Office of Secretary.

arrears. But a servant previously (22) out of employment, or who may be deputed to act from a different station, shall be entitled to deputation allowance from the date at which he may enter upon the discharge of the duties to which he has been temporarily appointed.

Sec. XXII. A civil servant out of employment, if deputed to act at a distance, and civil servants having permanent employment, who may be so deputed and who may be restricted by any provision in these rules to the allowance of their own office, shall be permitted to draw travelling allowances at the rate sanctioned in the case of a first Appointment. When the entire sum received as deputation allowance may fall short of that which, according to the distance would be allowed for travelling expenses the deference may be drawn. In all cases of absence under medical certificate, and in cases of absence on private affairs, when the absent officer shall not be subject to deduction, such payments shall be made at the charge of the government.

Since the above was in press, the Hon'ble Court issued the following orders:

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 20 of 1840.

OUR GOVERNOR OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Para—1. We have to acquaint you that we have adopted the following regulations with respect to the grant of extensions of leave to members of the India civil establishments repairing to this country under the absentee regulations or on special leave of absence, viz :

That civil servants coming to England under the absentee regulations or on special leave, shall immediately on their arrival, report themselves with their address, by letter to our secretary forwarding at the same time the certificates which they received in India.

That in all cases of leave, civil servants be required to join the establishment to which they belong at the expiration of the term, for which leave may have been granted, unless they shall have obtained an extension of it from us, six months before the expiration of the said leave.

That extension of leave will not in future be granted by us except in cases of sickness certified to our satisfaction or in cases in which it shall be proved that a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

That when under any such circumstances a civil servant shall have obtained an extension of leave to a given period ; he must at the expiration thereof, apply for, and obtain, our permission either to return to his duty or to reside a further time in Europe, failing in which he shall be liable to be struck off the list of civil servants.

That the act of the 33d Geo. 3d. cap. 52. Sec. 71, as it respects civil servants applies only to cases of sickness, infirmity, or inevitable accident, and that no civil servant be hereafter considered eligible to return to the service after five years absence under that enactment who has failed to obtain from us agreeably to the foregoing regulations, an extension of leave under the circumstances referred to in the act.

2. We desire that the foregoing regulations be published for general information and that each civil servant returning to this country under the absentee regulations or on special leave be furnished with a copy of his guidance.

Were are, &c.

London, 2d Sept. 1840.

(22) A Civil Servant of the N. W. Provinces, having returned from furlough on his arrival at Calcutta stated to the Government of Bengal in the General Department that he had applied to his own Government for employment there and desired to Officiate temporarily in any of the Civil or Criminal Courts at the Presidency pending the receipt of instructions from Agra. He was informed in reply that the rule of practice in the service was that Civil servants attached to the N. W. P. at the time of their departure for furlough should be re-attached to that same division of the Bengal Presidency immediately on their return from the same : unless for special and satisfactory reasons the Civil servant desired a change and the head of the respective Government saw no objection. It was added that the applicant was at liberty directly to proceed to Allahabad ; there to await the further orders of the local Government ; and further that all applications for acting or at other appointments should be addressed to the private Secretaries of the Heads of Governments—and that the one Government under such circumstances as those under review would not take the services of an officer belonging to the other Government without previous consultation and arrangement.

SUSTINENCE ALLOWANCE.

Subsistence allowance to civil servants is granted with reference to the respective periods of their standing in the service; such as, 'senior merchant,' 'junior merchant,' 'factor or writer,' reckoned by the 12th, 9th, 6th, and 3d years from the first dating of their actual residence. That allowance is granted to civil servants 'out of employ' or not holding a permanent office so long as they may not be suspended or dismissed from the service. It has only apparently been maintained by a bye-law of the hon'ble company but its rights appear to be held on nearly the same principle as the principal pay proper of military rank.

The rates of subsistence are as follow :

To a senior Merchant	£ 400 per Annum	=	Rs. 240 3 7 per men.
„ Junior Ditto	£ 300 Ditto.	=	„ 255 2 9 Ditto.
Factor or Writer	£ 200 Ditto.	=	„ 170 1 9 Ditto.

These Allowances have usually been denominated as the 'reduced subsistence to civil servants out of employ,' that term ('reduced') apparently bearing allusion to certain compensations, the company allowed at the earlier period of their commerce, as may be gleaned from the old records about the year 1786-91. They were then regulated at the same rate of exchange, as was assigned for the salary of the governor general, which exchange, had reference to the specific value in silver of the current rupee expressed in English money — Hence one current rupee was valued at one shilling, nine pence and parts of a farthing, and the sterling amount of all legalized income was converted at the same rate into the current and sicca rupees. Since the new coinage an addition of a rupees 8 annas per cent. is made on sicca value for the company's rupee.

Subsistence allowance is chargeable only so long as the officer may remain within India limits by express or implied permission of the governor of his own presidency, and without any official employment. It ceases whenever those limits are passed; nor is it regained or resumed until return to India in the actual service of the E. I. company.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.*

By an order of government, general department, dated 2nd October 1828, travelling allowance was restricted to cases of joining a first appointment and the same rule was extended to chaplains, medical and other officers. That rule has exceptions however in special cases under authority from an order of government.

Junior officers having once drawn the allowance for a near station on the first trip, have been considered entitled to a further allowance on removal, when not at their own wish, but by express order of government, thence to a remoter station. But if Mr. A. B. draws travelling allowance for Midnapore and not liking that station after reaching it requests to be sent on the Cuttack he will not receive any travelling allowance for the distance between Midnapore and Cuttack.

By a resolution dated 1st June 1830, the civil Auditor was directed to fix the rates of travelling allowance with reference to the rates in use at the post office. They were signified at 8 annas per mile with exception to the Delhi and Oude districts where the charge was 1½ annas, and in the Juanpore division one rupee.

These rates generally governed the grant of travelling allowance, and were calculated by a table of distances printed by the post master general which also gave the additional charges made for certain routes direct from Calcutta; the cross distances also were ascertained by special application to the same authority. Since the publication of captain Taylor's Tables, however the distance, exhibited therein, have been adopted.

The time for travelling from one to another station had also been regulated by allowing one day for every ten miles of such distances, and a week (or 7 days) over and above such computed time. A delay beyond which involved forfeiture of salary.

By the more recent rules of 29th January last, other periods are assigned of one, two and three months for 300, 600, &c. miles on exceeding which the loss of salary and by a month more that of office takes place.

By these rules 8 annas per mile by Taylor's polymetrical distances is the general allowance made when due under their specific provisions. This advan-

* Private Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Agra, are not in future to be allowed any travelling allowance.

tage has been extended to civil servants out of employ, when deputed to act at a distance, and they are allowed a charge at the same rate as that sanctioned in the case of a first appointment. The charge however is now to be made after the performance of the journey.

Covenanted officers and others employed in the interior of their own districts on settlement and police duties draw a travelling allowance at the rate of Rs. 5 per diem upon the countersign of commissioners of divisions and the superintendent of the police, provided their other allowance do not exceed 23,000 Rs. per annum. *Rule V.*

Commissioners and Officiating commissioners of Division and superintendent of Police—draw a specific allowance of 250 Rs. on the same account for the circuit of their own jurisdictions whilst they hold respective charge.

The superintendent of police draws 500 Rs per month travelling allowance: (23).

NOTE—'Whenever the Salary and other allowances of an officer, amount in the aggregate to less than the rate of Rupees 23,000 a year, he shall receive Rupees 5 a day as travelling allowance, whilst actually employed on duty intents at a distance from his sudder station, or so much within that allowance as shall make his total receipts amount to that rate.'

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to direct that the annexed rule, which was published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 25th April last, shall be held applicable also to Military Officers employed in civil duties in the non-regulations provinces or elsewhere.

FURLOUGHS AFTER TEN YEARS' SERVICE.

Are granted under Paras. 21-23-24-25-26, of the despatch of the Hon'ble Court, dated 8th December, 1824.

That after an actual residence in India, in the civil service, of the ten years or upwards, a covenanted civil servant of the company, upon either of the establishments of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, (24) shall be entitled, whether on account of ill health, or from any other cause, and without reference to his private fortune to come once to Europe on leave for three years, and to receive for that period, from the company's cash, an allowance of £500 per annum, provided that in no case shall a greater number of servants come home under this regulation annually, than seventeen from Bengal, nine from Madras, and six from Bombay; nor shall a larger number of servants who may have come home under this regulation, be absent in whole at one time, than fifty, out from Bengal, twenty-seven, from Madras, and eighteen from Bombay; and that the preference shall be given, first to servants producing medical certificates upon oath, that a visit to Europe is indispensably necessary for the restoration of health, and then to servants in their order of seniority according to the rank assigned to them by the court of directors in the gradation list of the service.

23. The servants coming, in the first instance to the Cape of Good Hope for the benefit of their health, and being compelled from the same cause to come from thence to Europe, without previously returning to India, shall be considered as entitled to the benefit of the foregoing regulations.

24. That in all cases, as well in those of servants coming in the first instance to the Cape, as well as of those coming direct from India, the said allowances be considered as commencing from the date of leaving India and terminating at the expiration of three years from that date, or at the time of arrival in India, whichever may first happen.

SPECIAL CASES.

(23) Sir W. Noris, Recorder of Prince of Wales Island, proceeded to the place of his destination not from any part of the United Kingdom but from the Island of Ceylon. Though it was ruled that he could not claim any thing as a right under the Act 53d Geo III Cap 155, Sec 89, still in consideration of the avoidable expense attending his removal, he was allowed the sum of 3,000 Rs for passage money.

(24) Mr A B a China Servant having withdrawn his acceptance of the retiring pension offered to China Servants, consequent on the new charter was admitted to a furlough of three years commencing on the 7th of January, 1837, (the date of his departure from China) with an Absentee Allowance of £150 per annum; but as he had previously enjoyed a furlough while on the China Establishment, it was decided that he was not again to be allowed absentee furlough allowance in any case,

25. That the same be paid half-yearly in Europe, that on no account or plea whatsoever, the allowances in question be extended beyond the period of three years.

29. That any servant being in the receipt of absentee allowance from a civil fund, shall not be entitled to receive during the same period of absence, the allowances prescribed by those regulations, beyond such amount as may bring the total of the annual receipts from both sources, to the sum hereby limited.

(25) FURLOUGHS.

First. A furlough granted to a civil servant, (26) whether under a sick certificate or otherwise, in conformity with the rules of the honorable court's despatch, dated 8th November 1824, shall be considered to have lapsed on the occurrence of any of the following events.

1st. On the death of the party in the course of 3 years from the date of his leaving the Presidency.

2d. On the retirement from the service by acceptance of an annuity, granted under the rules of the Bengal annuity fund institution.

3rd. On return to India before the expiration of three years.

4th. On the expiration of three years from the date when the ship sailed in which the party proceeded to Europe.

Second. Civil servants will be entitled to proceed to Europe on furlough on sick certificate at any time of the year, provided there shall not be at the period of their applying for the certificate, fifty-one individuals in the enjoyment of the furlough.

Third. On the 1st November and on every succeeding 1st November, the number of furlough to be tendered to civil servants of ten year's standing and not claiming the indulgence on the ground of ill health, shall be calculated as follows;

Form of calculating available furloughs.	Complement of 51 furloughs as on the 1st November 1827.		
	First year taken.....	14, deficient	3
	Second year,.....	9, ditto	8
	Add available by furlough rules,.....		17
	Total available on the 1st November 1827,.....		28
	Deduct taken within the year up to this day, on Sick Certificate,.....	5	} 12
	Without Certificate,.....	7	
	Remain available for 1st November 1828,.....		16
	Retired on pension,.....		2
	Deaths,.....		2
	Total available to meet present applications,.....		20

RULE PRECLUDING RETURN TO DUTY AFTER ABSENCE OF FIVE YEARS.

(25) No person, who shall have held any station whatever in India of the service of the East India Company being under the rank of degree of a Member in Council, and who having departed from India by leave of the Governor General in Council shall not return to India, within the space of five years next after such departure, shall be entitled to any rank or restoration of office or be capable of again serving in India in the civil line of the Company's service, unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or unless such person be permitted to return with his rank to India by a vote or resolution passed by way of ballot, by three parts in four of the proprietors assembled in a General Court especially convened for that purpose, when eight day's previous notice of the time and purpose of such meeting shall be given in the London Gazette, 33, Geo III Cap 52 Sec 78.

FURLOUGH IN INDIA.

(26) On a reference as to whether a civil servant could draw his furlough allowance in India, and take his furlough without proceeding to Europe it was ruled that a civil servant could not take furlough and remain in India so as to save his residence; because firstly the Hon'ble Court of Directors granted the furlough indulgence for reasons which would not hold if the servants remained in India; secondly because an officer by taking furlough and remaining would deprive another of the privilege; and lastly, because a civil servant remaining in India out of employ has the special subsistence allowance of his rank and therefore cannot need the special separate allowance assigned to servants absent on Furlough. The Hon'ble Court have however, allowed their servants to take their furlough at the Cape of Good Hope, when for special reasons they have desired to remain there instead of going on to England, and doubtless this precedent will apply to all places within the limits laid down in the present leave of absence Rules.

Fourth. If the applications received by Government before the 1st November, of any year, should not equal in number, the available furloughs calculated as above, the same may be taken by servants either on sick certificates or otherwise at any time of the year following, until the number shall be complete. When it may be so, further certificates on account of lapsing furloughs shall not be granted, except on the applications being accompanied by sick certificates; the lapses in the course of the year being reserved to meet the demands of the service according to the principle laid down by the Honorable Court of Directors that is with the due preference to cases of sickness and seniority.

Adverting (27) to the inconvenience likely to arise both to the Government and to the Members of the civil service, from the withdrawing of applications for furlough after they have been granted, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to determine, that, henceforward, any civil servant who shall withdraw his application for furlough after the same has been granted, shall be considered to have employed one year of the term allowed for that indulgence: unless the Government, on any case submitted to it, shall be satisfied that strong and sufficient reasons, which could not be foreseen when the application for furlough was made, have prevented its being carried into effect.

Individuals desirous of proceeding on furlough are hereby apprised, that applications for furlough only are in the first instance to be addressed to the Secretary to Government in the General Department; and then an affirmative answer having been received, the usual forms with regard to relief from the charge of office, and (48) certificates from the offices of account, which are

EXCEPTION TO RULE.

(27) This rule though always liable to be enforced, is not always enforced. But each case is decided on its own merits. Another case which may arise with regard to the rule under review is illustrated in the following correspondence.

To the Secretary of the Governor General N W P Simla: Sir, with reference to the "Rules" for regulating the grant of furlough, copy of which was transmitted to me with your letter of the 31st October last No 2862, I shall be much obliged if you will inform me as to the following point, viz. whether my application for furlough submitted last year ceases to have effect with the expiration of the present season or otherwise; and in the latter case, whether I am at liberty still to withdraw it, without incurring the forfeiting specified in the rules for non acceptance of furlough when granted.

2d. Because in the event of my being considered an applicant for the ensuing season, but with the option of withdrawing my application without prejudice to my furlough at a future time, I beg leave to withdraw my application for furlough accordingly, but I would not wish to do so at the eventual sacrifice of one year of the usual term.

3d. My reason for soliciting the above favor at the present time is, that I have heard it said that my former application for furlough will be considered in force for the ensuing season, and that I am not at liberty to withdraw the same, but with the loss of one year to my term of furlough hereafter. Such construction of the rules I had never heard of before and I cannot help thinking it a mistaken one; but as the subject is of some importance to me, I trust I shall be excused in soliciting to be put right in regard to it.

I have, &c.

The answer was that there is a penalty fixed for resigning furloughs after one has been appointed, but not for withdrawing an application before the date (1st November) when the appropriation takes place; no other servant being injured or put to inconvenience by such a withdrawal, there can be no reason to enforce any penalty.

Mr A B's name will accordingly be struck out of the list of persons whose applications are to be considered on the 1st Proximo.

OFFICERS WHO HAVE SERVED IN AGRA AND BENGAL.

(24) In cases where officers have served both in the N. W. Provinces and in Bengal Proper they must get certificates of no demands from the Accountant General, the Revenue Accountant at Calcutta, and from the Civil Auditor at Calcutta, also from the Revenue Accountant Agra, and the Civil Auditor Agra. Where there are no outstanding balances the applicant for furlough can immediately take his departure. Where there are, he must either wait for their adjustment before, or tender security for their due adjustment after his departure. In one case an officer got certificates of no demands from all the offices of Account and Audit, except that of the Civil Auditor of the N. W. Provinces, in whose account there was an item in insufficient balance of a contingent bill amounting to about 20 Rupees, and which would be susceptible of adjustment on the 15th of the month, on the 6th of which the Officer was about to sail. The Government under the circumstances of the case refrained from detaining him from proceeding to Europe by adhering to the usual practice of calling for a guarantee from his agents, and gave the usual papers to allow the embarkation for furlough. In another case, on the breaking up of the Dacca Provincial Court, its accounts and records were sent by the Judge in charge of the Provincial Court under orders direct from the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut to that Authority. In these accounts there were unadjusted sums detected against the Judge in charge of the Court. For 5 or 6 years by a compilation of difficulties, these accounts remained unadjusted. It may be as well to mention that the principal cause of difficulty in adjusting the debit against the Judge arose from the accounts of the Dacca Court having been sent to the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut contrary to the form of distribution required at the time of the dissolution of the Provincial Court. The Government decided that the Judge could not be blamed for the non adjustment of the accounts and the debit against himself as he was warranted a concluding from the directed orders of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut that they intended by issuing the orders they did, to relieve him from the duty of adjustment, &c.

prescribed in the case of civil servants returning to Europe, are to be observed in the department in which the party is officially employed.

The rules above referred to having been fulfilled, application is to be made to the Secretary to the Government in the General Department for the certificate (29) (30) of permission to proceed on furlough prescribed in the first part of the 32nd paragraph of the printed despatch from the honorable the court of directors, dated the 8th of December 1824, and for the usual (31) licence to be received on board the ship in which the applicant may intend to proceed, specifying the name of the ship and the time fixed for her departure from Bengal. Civil servants proceeding on certificate of ill health will also furnish themselves with the (32) certificate from the managers of the civil fund, required by the despatch above quoted, and will transmit a duplicate of such certificate to the secretary to the Government in the general department.

Civil servants intending to retire from the service or to leave the country upon furlough, shall give notice thereof to the accountant of the department to which they belong at least three months before the date on which they propose to leave the country in order to allow that officer to ascertain and bring to adjustment, as far as possible, any items of account standing to their debit in the public books.

It further appeared after special enquiries that of the sum of 5,000 Rs. standing at the Judge's personal responsibility, 4,000 Rs. were composed of items that were mere matters of account and only required to be entered into the books of the Accountant's office to be duly adjusted. The remaining 1,000 Rs. were composed of items, which could be easily credited to Government, and for this a limited guarantee of a respectable house holder to the amount was tendered to and accepted by Government, and the judge, whose case we have had under review, was allowed to embark for Europe.

(29) PART OF PARAGRAPH 32, REFERRED TO.

We desire that in every case of a civil servant upon your Establishment being permitted to come to Europe under the Regulations now communicated to you, he be furnished with a certificate from the proper officer, specifying the grant of the permission, and whether granted upon sick certificate or for private affairs, also specifying as nearly as possible the date of embarkation for Europe.

PROCESS WITH FURLOUGH CERTIFICATE.

(30) The furlough certificate should be delivered to the Auditor of India accounts at the East India House.

On civil servants returning also from England after having taken furlough they are required to sign a Security Bond in two sureties, and to obtain a certificate at the East India House, paying at the same time the sum £ 3 for said certificate. Should a civilian forget or fail to do the above before he quits England, the papers are sent out by the Home authorities to the Bengal Government, and the civil servant is desired to attend before some officer at, or nearest to, the station of the Civil Servant in question to execute the bond. It is then returned to the Court of Directors, with the names and addresses of the parties in England who may be nominated the sureties to the bond.

On a Civil Servant returning to India from furlough without having drawn the full £700 per annum for three years, he is entitled on production to the Civil Auditor of the East India House Certificate of what sums have been paid on account of furlough allowance, such arrears as that document may prove to be due.

ARRIVAL FROM FURLOUGH.

A Civil Servant returning overland may report his arrival at Bombay from thence to the General Department, which department will inform the one in which he has last served of the circumstances in order that arrangements may be regulated accordingly. But he will not be considered arrived within his own presidency or gazetted in any way until he shall have reached and reported himself from Poree, if coming by that route, from Sumbhuipore if coming by that, and from Bailool or the first station he may reach of the Sagar and Nurbudda Territories if coming that route.

Officers formerly attached and again about to belong to the N W Provinces should report themselves both to the Agra and Bengal Secretaries to Government in the General Department.

LICENCE AND REPORT OF DEPARTURE REQUIRED.

(31) The same licence is required by civil employers from their own governments when about to embark from Bombay, to be received on board the ship or steamer sailing thence, in which they may intend to embark.

When officers do not proceed from the port of Calcutta, they should report their departure from the last place within the limits of the Bengal and Agra Presidencies. Where they proceed from Calcutta, they must report from the Pilot's leaving the ships.

(32) Besides this certificate, the civil servant returning to Europe should receive, and bear in mind the contents of the following

To SUBSCRIBER, BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

Sir,—Understanding that you contemplate proceeding to England Rules 4, 32, 33, & 34, soon, I have the honor to call your particular attention to the rule noted in the margin.

If it is not your intention to resign the service upon leaving this country, you will observe that you are required to continue your contributions to the Fund out of any Furlough allowance to which you may be entitled; and that in case of your being entitled to no such allowance, you must continue to contribute as if you were, if you are desirous that any family you may leave at your death shall have an interest in the civil fund.

Upon either of the above suppositions, it will be necessary for you to take steps to have the monthly contributions due by you paid regularly in India. You can pay, in advance, the whole amount demandable from you during the three years for which furlough allowance is receivable.

MODIFIED FURLOUGH RESOLUTION* OF 1839.

The subjoined we quote at length for the information of those who may be desirous of calculating their chances of furloughs, by looking back for the lapses that may fall in 1841, and 1842, by expiries of 1839.

(33) Resolved on the 6th November, 1839, that the following rules be established for the grant of furloughs to members of the civil service in part mo-

or any part of that amount, if you prefer such an arrangement to making provision for monthly payments through an agent.

* When furlough allowance is £500 per Annum, or

Sa Rs 5,000 or..... Co.'s Rs 5,300 5 4

The ordinary deduction therefrom is..... Rs 120 0 0

The extraordinary ditto or 24 per Cent is..... 40 0 0

Contribution per Annum..... Rs. 160 0 0

Ditto per member..... Rs. 13 6 4

When furlough allowance is £250 per Annum is

Sa Rs 2,500 or..... Co.'s Rs 2,566 10 8

The ordinary deduction therefrom is..... „ 120 0 0

The extraordinary ditto..... „ 20 0 0

Contribution per Annum..... Rs. 140 0 0

Ditto per member..... Rs, 11 10 8

which you are required to make provision.

The money must be paid to the sub treasurer, as treasurer of his fund; but you are requested, before sailing, inform me of the arrangement you may make

If it is your intention to resign the service, on or before sailing, and if the sum of your subscriptions to this fund, with interest, does not amount to Rs. 25,000 you will observe, that it will be necessary for you now to pay to the treasurer of the fund, the amount by which the sum of your subscriptions with interest, falls short of the sum of Rs 25,000, if you wish that any family you may leave at your death shall be entitled to benefit under the rules of the civil fund.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

Honorary Secretary.

JUNIOR FURLOUGHS.

* The interpretation put upon the Resolution relating to the claim of servants who had been compelled by ill health to go to Europe before completing 10 years service in India, to a furlough, after they should have served that period, had been considered doubtful. It has lately been ruled by the Home Government that in the event of such parties preferring an application for leave of absence on private affairs after completing the prescribed term of service, it will be within the discretion of the local Government to comply therewith, always having reference however to the wants of the public service. But it is only in cases in which parties may be compelled by ill health after 10 years service to go to England a second time, that they are entitled to any pecuniary allowance for such second absence, and then only to the difference between £500 per annum for three years, and the amount drawn during their first absence.

LIMITATION OF PRIVATE AFFAIRS LEAVE.

(33) The Home authorities with reference to that part of this resolution which allowed of officers to go home on private affairs leave in anticipation, have ordered the strict observance of the principals laid down in the subjoined.

Extract Despatch to Fort St. George in the Public Department, dated 26th April, 1826.

3. In your despatch in this department dated the 6th September 1825, paras. 6 and 7 you have brought to our notice two questions raised in respect on the regulations formed by us for granting absence allowance to Civil Servants when in Europe.

1. The spirit of these questions is.—Whether it is competent to a Civil Servant who may have completed a residence of 10 years to proceed to England and there await his turn to the indulgence of this Honorable Court, having previously notified to Government his desire to avail him. If the liberality of the Honorable Court upon the first occasion on which it should be open to him?

5. The question we answer in the negative. In framing the Regulations it was our object that whilst each Civil Servant might be enabled once in the course of his service to have the benefit of the Absentee Allowance the number annually returning to England with that view should be limited, an object which would be defeated if Civil Servants were allowed to come home and wait their turn in England.

Extract Despatch to Fort St. George in the public Department, dated 5th December 1827.

7. We adhere to the determination communicated to you in our despatch dated 25th April 1826, para. 5, that no servant shall hereafter receive the Absentee Allowance who shall not have been admitted by the local Government to the benefit of the Regulations previously to leaving India, excepting only such Servants as may have been compelled by ill health to quit India on a voyage to some place within the limits of the company's Charter or to the Cape of Good Hope and as may have been subsequently compelled by the same cause to come to Europe. In such cases where the Servant has resided more than ten years in India the benefit will of course be withheld whenever the number of Absentees limited by the Regulations is complete.

Letter from Govt. dated 9th March, 1827 paras 71 72 Court requested to reconsider their decision upon the question of permitting a Civil Servant to come to Europe in anticipation of being permitted to the benefit of Absentee Regulations.

dification of previous rules passed on the 6th October, 1825, and 18th September, 1828, and that the same be applied to the furloughs of the present year.

1. Civil servants desiring furlough must *Rules for grant of furloughs,* as heretofore submit their applications so as to reach the office of the secretary to government in the general department at Calcutta, on or before the 1st November of each year, when the furloughs then available to complete the number 51, will be appropriated to the senior applicants who have completed 10 years of actual residence, provided they have subscribed to the civil annuity fund and have not forfeited their claim by a previous absence as juniors so as to bring their case within the orders contained in the 22d para. of the letter of the hon'ble court of directors, dated 8th December 1824.

2. The applicants on the 1st November shall further have the benefit of the furloughs that may lapse by return or expiry to the 31st March next following, but during this period applicants under medical certificates will be entitled to preference, and such applicants may as heretofore take their furlough, if any furloughs are available, at any period of the year.

Applying the above rules to the applications now before the government, the following will be the order of admission to the benefit of furlough in the present season.

The applicants entitled to furlough on the 1st November, ranged in the order of seniority, are as follows:

1. W. A. Pringle, 2. R. H. Scott, 3. H. (34) Nisbet, 4. F. MacNaghten, 5. W. R. Young, 6. G. Udny, 7. J. A. Dorin, 8. Edward Deedes, 9. A. Reid, 10. W. H. Woodcock, 11. (35) A. Fraser, 12. H. F. James, 13. G. H. Baillie, 14. W. J. H. Money, 15. R. F. Tyler, 16. W. R. Timins, 17. N. B. Edmonstone, 18. J. Muir, 19. B. J. Colvin, 20. P. C. Trench, 21. H. B. Keresford, 22. M. S. Gilmore, 23. J. Cumine, 24. W. P. Goad, and 25. W. M. Dirom.

Of these Messrs. W. A. Pringle and R. H. Scott are admitted from this date.

Mr. W. R. Young, Mr. W. J. Cumine, and Mr. P. Goad being applicants under medical certificate will be entitled to take the first furloughs that may lapse from this date.

Messrs. J. H. Crawford and C. W. Fagan whose periods of ten years' residence will be completed on the 7th of November of the present year, will also be entitled to avail themselves of any furloughs that may lapse after that date, their applications having been accompanied by medical certificates.

After furloughs shall have been allotted to the above applicants under medical certificate, and to any other similar applicants whose cases may be laid before the Governments of Bengal or of the N. W. Provinces in the interval between the 1st November, and the 31st March, the furloughs that may lapse

Extract Last Orders on Resolution of 1839.

6. 'With respect to the Gentlemen who have been permitted to come to this Country under a promise or with the expectation of being admitted in turn to the benefit of a Furlough Allowance we shall not under the special circumstances of their case object to their receiving that benefit during their present absence, if upon the occurrence of vacancies, they shall be admitted by you upon the application left by them on quitting India, and provided that they return to the Presidency within the period of 5 years to which absence is limited by law.

'No permission is to be given to officers in future to go home and wait the chances of a prospective furlough.'

(34) Mr. N. H. wrote to Government saying that he required to be reserved for him, under medical certificate the first furlough that might fall in (and that he should be at liberty to defer his departure from India until) after the 19th of April 1840. He was informed in reply that the Government could not give effect to his application under medical certificate until the date when he should state it to be his desire to embark for England on furlough. But he was informed that, if, in the interval between the date of his application and the 19th of April, a furlough came to him by right of seniority, it would of course be appropriated to and reserved for him.

(35) In the course of November 1839, this civil servant begged to be informed of all applications for furlough that might be made between the 1st of November and 31st of March. On this Government determined to publish monthly, during the interval referred to a disposition list, shewing applications for and grants of furlough, under the following heads, viz. —

By turn .. .. .	.. .. .	To A B on Medical Certificate.
By death .. .. .	.. .. .	To C D ditto
By expiry .. .. .	.. .. .
Will lapse on return or expiry, and available accordingly.		
Applicants according to seniority under Medical Certificate, and general seniority in the order of their claims on, —		

until the date last mentioned, shall be allotted as they fall in, to the applicants in the order of their rank in the above list.

For their assurance as to the time when they may reasonably expect to obtain furlough, the following list of the dates when the furloughs will respectively expire, if the incumbents do not previously return, is published for general information.

1. H. B. Brownlow, .. 13th Dec. 1836	8. R. W. Maxwell .. 21st Jan. 1837.
2. A. Lang, .. 25th ditto	9. W. S. Alexander, 27th ditto
3. R. Neeve, .. 25th ditto	10. C. C. Jackson, .. 3rd Feb. 1837,
4. C. Phillips, .. 10th Jan. 1837.	11. T. O. Vibart, 18th ditto
5. M. Caldicott, .. 16th ditto	12. H. Fraser, senior 28th ditto
6. H. Pridcock, .. 18th ditto	13. H. Lushington, .. 28th March
7. J. P. Gubbins, 18th ditto	14. R. J. Loughnan, 28th ditto

The 36th president in council, considering that under the above rules a full allotment of furloughs will be made to the members of the Bengal civil service, and that the exigencies of the public service will not admit, without inconvenience, of a larger number of servants being absent than is provided for by the rules established, deems it expedient to require that leave to proceed to Europe, on account of private affairs, shall be sparingly granted to servants not entitled to the privilege of furlough, (37) and that applications for such leave be not complied with, except under special circumstances to be explained to the satisfaction of the heads of the respective governments of Bengal and the N. W. Provinces.

ASSAY MASTERS' FURLOUGH.

Whenever Assay Masters or deputy Assay Masters are compelled by ill-health duly certified to come to Europe they shall be permitted to receive the furlough allowance of Surgeon and assistant Surgeon respectively.

viz. 191 £ 12s. 6d.

and 118 12 6

for the prescribed period of 3 years when it is to cease whether they may be al-

(36) Messrs. Money, Edmonstone, Colvin and Trench, memorialized the Court of Directors, praying that as the confident expectation under which they left India of being granted furloughs in the season 1839-40 had not been realized, and as there was a great probability of some of them being again disappointed in the ensuing season furloughs might be advanced to them in excess of the usual number for the season in which they left India, viz. 1838-39, the same to be deducted from the authorized number of furloughs in the year or years in which a furlough might fall to any of the memorialists. By this arrangement the memorialists observed that the claims of other parties would not be interfered with, their own service would be available at a much earlier period than they otherwise could, as the proposed plan would have the effect of completing their three years of furlough towards the end of 1841, when they would return to their duty in Bengal, and not any additional charge would be thrown upon India. To meet however the possible case of the furlough allowance being advanced to an individual who, when his time came, might not be alive to claim it, the memorialists suggested that to guard against such contingency, security might be required for the repayment of the amount received.

In consideration of the peculiar circumstances in which the memorialists were placed, the Court of Directors determined as a special case, to comply with their prayer and to treat them as on furlough from the date of their quitting India. The Court offered the same boon to the other gentlemen who left India under similar circumstances, but it was made a condition with each of them that, if he availed himself of the indulgence, he should return to India at the expiration of his three years absence.

This is not to be quoted as a precedent: and the Court positively ordered that permission to gentlemen to return to Europe in anticipation of their procuring furloughs, should be never in future granted, it being their firm determination not to permit any servant hereafter to receive the absentee allowance, who should not have been admitted by the local government to the benefit of the regulations previously to leaving India, excepting only such servants, as, having proceeded on account of ill health to some place within the limits of the Company's charter or to the Cape of Good Hope, might be compelled by the same cause to go from thence to Europe.

QUERY.

(37) Suppose a Civilian who has returned from his regular furlough to Europe after 10 years' actual residence in India, is obliged to proceed on medical certificate, either to the Cape or Hills within a few months after his return: in such a case is he to proceed merely upon the subsistence allowance granted to Civilians, or is he entitled to the allowances of his appointment (should he have one) subject merely to the usual deductions? The query in fact is,—as the regular furlough to Europe is to be considered the same as sick leave? for, if so, a civilian must serve 3 years before he can go on sick certificate, although a Military man may have leave as often as necessary.

ANSWER.

A Civilian who, after having stayed ten years in India, and then three in England on furlough, and then having returned to India, gets a *substantive* appointment, and then wishes to go to sea on sick certificate, *may do so, and will draw the salary of such substantive office, less the regulated deductions for leave*: and if he only hold an *acting* appointment he will lose his *acting* allowance, and only have the bare subsistence of his rank: and if he held *no* appointment, *substantive* or *acting* he will also only have bare subsistence of his rank.

1. wed to resume office in India or not, a point which the court reserve for their own sole decision.

FURLOUGHS PREVIOUS TO THE COMPLETION OF TEN YEARS SERVICE.

Are granted under the authority of Para. 22—of the court's despatch, of 8th December 1824, viz. In cases of civil servants compelled by illness, certified upon oath, to come to Europe previous to their completion of an actual residence in the civil service of ten years, such covenanted servants shall each be presented with the sum of 2,000 sicca Rupres as passage money, and shall be entitled, for a period not exceeding three years, to an allowance, from the company's cash, of £250 per annum, but servants having received this indulgence shall not in the event of their again coming to Europe after having completed a residence of ten years or upwards, be entitled to any allowance under the first Regulation, except their return be again occasioned by illness, to be in like manner certified upon oath, and then only to the difference between what they have before drawn in the shape of passage money, and that of £500 per annum for three years (38).

SALARIES.

The following extract from a resolution by the hon'ble the president in council under date 20th March, 1839, communicated to the Bengal government is published for general information.

Extract from the proceedings of the hon'ble the president of the council of India in council in the financial department, dated the 20th March 1839.

RESOLUTION—Resolved, that the 16th November 1836, the date when the hon'ble court's despatch dated 4th May 1836, was laid before the council of India for orders be the date which is to regulate the claim of incumbents to retain the allowances held by them on that date.

2nd. Resolved, that the date of the receipt of the present despatch in its application to the officers of the Bengal division of the presidency be the date when the letter from the secretary to the right hon'ble the governor general forwarding the despatch from his lordship's camp was laid before the council, viz 20th February, 1839.

3rd. With reference to the above dates Mr. C. Tucker extra temporary Judge of the sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut, under date 16th December 1836 (made permanent 9th September 1838,) and whose salary since the former date has been fixed at 45,000 must, from the 20th ultimo, be reduced to 42,000.

4th. In like manner the salary of Mr. Hawkins, register, which on the 10th January 1838 was fixed at 32,000 must, from the same date, be reduced to 30,000.

5th. Of the civil and sessions Judges, the officers drawing salaries in excess of 30,000 rupees, who will fall under the orders for reduction contained in this despatch, are—

Messrs. R. P. Nisbet,
A. Dick,
J. Templar,
W. Dent,
H. Oldfield,

(38) In cases of extreme mental imbecility a friend may submit the application in behalf of the invalid, may be permitted to receive the usual passage money, and sign the Salary bill. Where there are any outstanding balances against the officer about thus to go on furlough, the security of his Agent or any *respectable house holder* is usually accepted for the future adjustment of the claim of Government, and in one case where it was of vital importance that the invalid should embark in the first ship, and where there was not time to ask for and obtain an acquittance from the offices of Account and Audit in the N. W. Provinces where the invalid had once served as a Junior, but had not been in responsible charge of treasury, an application was made to Government to dispense with the North Western Provinces certificate. In consideration of the circumstances of the case, especially as there was every ground for supposing that there were not any items standing against the invalid of so large an amount as would not be covered by the Furlough Allowance which it would be always in the power of the Court of Directors to take for the Government demands, this was granted.

Mr. A. B. in March 1836 went to England before the completion of ten years, on Medical certificate. Having stayed three years in England he wished to proceed to the Cape for two years this was allowed by the Home authorities—with the proviso that he was draw nothing from the Company's treasury for the said two years, and that if he did not return to India with in that period—i. e. the completion of 5 years from the date of his having quitted it, he should lose the service.

all of whom draw 32,000 upon augmentations made since the 16th November 1836. The other Officers named in the list as drawing more than 30,000 are old incumbents, viz Messrs. Cracroft, Lee Warner, and J. D'Oyly; and those who have received the higher rate of 36,000 before the 16th November 1836, viz Messrs. B. Barlow and H. Moore.

6th. Of the civil and session judges (in Number 28) the following draw, allowances less than 30,000: Messrs. Smelt, Russell, Biscoe, Gouldsbury, Gough, Cathcart, Golding, Deedes and Dunbar. The salary of all these officers being 28,000 they are each respectively entitled to an increase of 2,000 per annum, provided that a deduction equivalent to furnish such an addition be immediately available, and if the deduction afford only a partial increase, the amount is to be 'equitably apportioned among officers of the same class.' The present amount available from civil and session judges is 10,000, but his

**Court's Orders para. 53.* honor in council regards the immediate saving made in the allowances of officers of the sudder court, as likewise available for the augmentation of civil and session judges' salaries. Thus the amount in hand applicable for augmentation from the 20th February last is 15,000.

7th. Since that date Mr. Cracroft's resignation has been received; the Gentleman's salary was 41,800 being that of a 2d judge of circuit under the old system, considering of this amount the excess above 36,000 as personal, his honor in council deems 6,000 to be available for augmentation of the inferior grade of salaries of civil session judge. Thus the total amount at present available is 24,000, but in addition to the nine gentlemen named as filling the office of civil and session judge, a tenth, M. Revanshaw, draws the same allowances of 28,000 as an additional civil and Thuzree session judge, and the criminal duties to be performed in the trial of these offenders, are at last of equal responsibility and grade with those of ordinary sessions; his honor in council is therefore disposed to admit the claim of this gentleman to be placed on the same footing in point of salary.

8th. Thus there are ten officers entitled to receive in the whole 20,000 rupees from the 20th February, but from that date till the departure of Mr. Cracroft, the amount available being only 15,000, they will each respectively receive only three-fourths of the augmentation allotted to them until the date when Mr. Cracroft's salary fell in, and from that date the entire increase.—The additional judges performing only civil duties, will continue to draw, as before ordered, only 26,000.

9th. In the statement laid before the president in council the next officers named are separate magistrates. Of these the chief magistrate of Calcutta, and magistrate of 24 pergunnahs are special officers, the allowances of which have been sanctioned by the hon'ble court. The remainder, twelve in number, have been appointed under an arrangement not before the court at the time of issuing their orders. The appointments having been substituted for those of joint magistrate and deputy collector.

10th. The despatch of the hon'ble court contains no orders specifically referring to these officers, but his honor in council is of opinion that the principle of the orders will apply, and therefore that the office of magistrate must be established with an equal salary, the duties performed and the powers exercised being all of the same description.

11th. Of the twelve magistrates appointed in Bengal three are drawing 18,000 Rs per annum and the remainder 12,000. The right honorable the governor general has proposed to fix the equal salary of 15,000 per annum for this class of officers, in which case Messrs. Onslow, Gilmore, and Elliott would lose 3,000 per annum, and the remaining nine would obtain a corresponding increase. This would involve a net charge of 18,000 per annum, to meet which there is no deduction available from the salaries of officers of the same class, and as these officers were not embraced in the previous orders of the honorable court, and there has been no special salary assigned to this class of officers which was intentionally distributed unequally upon the principle of keeping the total the same, it cannot be assumed that there are vacancies of the higher grade.

12th. The President in council concurring in the expediency of fixing the salaries of the magistrates on the uniform scale proposed, to wit, 15,000 per annum, feels that he would not be warranted in providing the means by so large a net charge upon the resources of the country; since therefore the despatch in question contains no specific orders in regard to this class, resolved, that the case of the magistrates be submitted to the honorable court with a recommendation that they be uniformly on the footing of 15,000 per annum.

REVENUE.

13th. In the Sudder Board of revenue the salary of Mr. R. D. Mangles, temporary member, will require to be reduced from 45,000 to 42,000 but as, this gentleman has taken his departure in the 'Repulse' the case is only noted, for the saving which becomes available in consequence for other augmentations.

14th. Of the commissioners, Mr. Dampier only draws more than the amount fixed by the hon'ble court, his salary was fixed at 39,000, viz. 36,000+3,000 for travelling charges on the 26th January 1836. The orders for reduction do not therefore apply to this case.

15th. The remaining six commissioners of revenue draw uniformly, 38,000 i. e. 35,000+3,000 travelling charges, which is the rate now finally established

**These officers draw the old salary of 18,810 besides commission, which more than makes up the deficiency. Mr. Barwell draws the special salary heretofore drawn by him as collector of Dacca, with the addition of a salt charge. The aggregate allowances of all these gentlemen is of course in excess of the present highest scale of salary, viz. 25,000.*

by the present despatch of the hon'ble court. There are thirteen gentlemen filling the office of collector only, of these, three, A. C. Barwell, J. Wilkinson and Wm. H. Belli, are old incumbents, not affected by the present orders.* Of the remainder of the officers of this class two (hon'ble J. C. Erskine, and H. Dick) draw 25,000 under appointments made subsequent to 16th November, 1836 each of these gentlemen will, therefore, under the present orders, lose 2,000 per annum, (1,000) to reduce their salaries to the scale of 23,000 fixed by the hon'ble court for this class. There are eight officers:—

A. Ogilvie,
N. Smith,
E. Sterling,
J. Laureil,
R. Forbes,
F. Skipwith,
W. Dirom,
H. C. Hamilton,

drawing only 21,000 per annum, and to each of whom therefore an increase of 2,000 per annum would have to be awarded were there funds available under the order to apportion the amount available from the same class which is in this case 4,000 per annum; each of the above eight gentlemen would receive from the 20th ultimo 500 per annum, and if the gain from reduction of Mr. Mangles be thrown into the account they will each receive in addition one-eighth of 3,000 per annum from the 14th March, the date of Mr. Mangles' departure, to wit, 375 per annum.

16th. According to the letter of the hon'ble court's despatch, there is no other fund at present available for addition to the allowances of the collectors drawing only 21,000, but as each of the three old incumbents, must be considered as collector of the 1st class, there will be a further 2,000 Rs. to be distributed upon each vacancy, and when the whole of these offices have lapsed the total salary of each of the collectors now drawing 21,000 will be 500+375+750=1,625+21,000=22,625. Messrs. Erskine and Dick will, however, draw 23,000, there would still therefore be a grade amongst these officers—or their successors will still draw 23,000, i. e. superior allowances to their collectors.

17th. There is however an important point still to be noticed, which is this, that in the resolution of the 21st May 1837, upon the previous despatch of the hon'ble court, it was laid down as a rule that the total government payment to the class being taken at the amount fixed by the hon'ble court the distribu-

tion, instead of being equal should be by grades; one-half drawing an amount in excess of the average, and the other half in the same proportion less. But if this principle had been followed out as intended, the amount available for increase of the under-paid officers would, of course, have exactly equalled the demand, and it appears that the only reason why it is not the case, is that promotion to the higher grade has for sometime been suspended, and on that account there is, reckoning three incumbents of the former system as upper grade officers, a vacancy, of one of this grade to complete the number six, or one and half, if the exact half of 13 be taken, assuming 3 000 rupees per annum to be available for the augmentations; on this account a sum of 375 will be added immediately to the allowances of the underpaid collectors, which is the complement of the exact sum, of 21,000 for each. The effect of the court's present orders will therefore be that instead of drawing 13,000, immediately, 375 per annum of that amount will be payable from the date of Mr. Mangla's departure, and 750 in three parts, as Messrs. Barwell, Belli and Wilkinson vacate.

JUDICIAL—REVENUE.

23d. The next officers on the list are magistrate-collectors—to these the hon'ble court has allotted the uniform salary of 26,000 per annum, with exception to the three employed in Cuttack, who being also salt agents, are allowed to draw 28000. There are 14 officers of this class, of whom one only, Mr. Rajes, draws 28,000 upon the ground of having small charge of customs—all the remainder, the Cuttack officers excepted, who draw also 28000 as allowed by the court in consideration of the districts being unsettled, and of there being a salt charge annexed to each receive 24,000 per annum. There are thus ten officers to be increased 2,000 rupees each, and as the salary authorized by the court for Chittagong in the previous despatch was 23,000, the government having urged its being raised to 30,000 on special grounds personal to Mr. Harvey, which the present despatch recognizes, there are none who will suffer corresponding deductions. According to the strict principle of the hon'ble court's despatch, there is no fund from which to provide for these officers the increases allotted to them, and as expediency of dividing the magistrate's office from that of collector's, appears now to be very generally admitted in Bengal, it may not be considered of so much importance to seek prospectively for the means of raising the salaries of the magistrate-collectors in the manner proposed by the court.

24th. It is observed however, that the cause of there being no collector-magistrates on the higher salary of 28,000 is the same, as remarked in the case of the collectors only, viz. the suspension of promotions to the higher grade. The entire half therefore of the number of these officers may, on the same principle, be deemed entitled to the augmentation though they have not received it, in which case the fund, though in abeyance, exists for raising the whole to 26,000 from the 20th February last.

25th. In the business of administration there are evidently three distinct duties to be performed. The collection of revenue, the administration of civil justice, and the preservation of the police and peace of the country.

26th. The natural provision for the performance of these duties is through separate officers for each, and if heretofore the police and peace have been united first with the administration of civil justice, and subsequently with the collection of revenue, the doubling-up of distinct duties has been a necessary imperfection arising from the desire to diminish the number of public officers as well for the sake of economy as from the want of servants in sufficient number of provide separate officers for all three duties.

27th. The latter want is not at present felt because of the extraordinary supply of civil servants furnished by the hon'ble court in the years 1826, 1827, and 1828.

28th. Of the fifty servants nominated in each of these years, forty have now passed their tenth year, which is a period of service at which full competence for the most responsible duties is of necessity reached. It is this condition of the service which enables the government and seems to require of it to

provide separate officers for each of the three classes of ministerial duties, which have of necessity to be performed in every district.

29th. The only class of officers remaining to be noticed is that of independent joint magistrates and collectors, who have always been appointed at out stations. Of these there are at present nine, of whom five receive 18,000 per annum, and four 12,000. In order to follow out the principle laid down by the hon'ble court it be deemed necessary to equalize these allowances and consequently it should be determined to place them all on the scale of 15,000, there will be an excess of 3,000 beyond the amount required to raise the smaller salaries which may be added to the allowances of the magistrate-collectors, making a further addition to them of 300 rupees each per annum; but his honor, in council is inclined to respect the rights of incumbents of the class under review, and would not therefore order a present reduction, more specially as they are not included amongst the classes revised by the hon'ble court, so that the salary assigned is not in contravention of any orders of the hon'ble court. Moreover in several instances the separate joint office at the out station had existed at the same salary for a long time, and though of necessity known to the hon'ble court, they have not been ordered to be reduced—his honor in council therefore, instead of equalizing the allowances of these out station officers, prefers establishing 18,000 rupees as the ordinary salary of them, and seeking to reduce their number by a new distribution of zillahs so as to abolish the lower grade on 1,000 per mensem.

30th. There is an inferior class of officers not entered in the list called joint magistrates and deputy collectors of the 21 grade on the salary of head assistant under the old system, viz 8,400 per annum.

31st. These officers were until lately divided into two classes, the higher of which received 1,000 per mensem. These have now however been entirely absorbed. The abolition of the gradation system will therefore have no application to the remaining single grade of these officers, which, as an useful aid in troublesome districts may require to be maintained.

32d. It only remains to notice the individual cases:—these are the case of M. W. Young, secretary to the board of customs, salt and opium, to whom the hon'ble court confirm his previous allowances of 30,000, but direct the salary of the secretary to board of customs, salt and opium, to be reduced to 19,200 on a vacancy. This reduction will of course take effect.

33d. The cases of Messrs. Harvey and mill's require no orders, as both these officers are now commissioners.—The case of the salt agents of Hidgellie and Turnlook is again referred to by the hon'ble court. The salaries of these officers were, in the previous despatch, ordered to be reduced from 50,000 to 42,000 Mr. Barlow, the salt agent of Hidgellie, as an incumbent, is entitled to continue upon his present allowances of 50,000 but Mr. Martin appointed in August 1835 upon a salary of 30,000.

34th. It is not clear to the president in council whether this latter salary shall be raised.

35th. Having thus disposed of the questions arising out of this despatch, so far as they apply to Bengal,—ordered, that copy of the above resolution be sent to the right hon'ble the governor general for his lordship's information.

CONSTRUCTION OF ACT REGARDING LIMIT SALARIES.

Extract from a public general letter from the hon'ble the court of directors, dated the 19th June 1816.

Para. 20. We perceive by the abstract of the act of the 53rd of his present majesty, chapter 155, annexed to your list of civil servants dated 31st May 1814, that accordingly to your construction of that act, a civil servant may now upon his arrival in India receive £1,500 a year, but this is most assuredly a mistake, the act above mentioned has shortened the period two years, which was required previously to the passing of that act for a servant to have resided in India to enable him to receive more than 1,500, 3,000 or 4,000 pounds a year; but it has not shortened the period which it was required pre-

viously thereto for a servant to have resided as above mentioned to enable him to receive more than £500 a year, consequently the remains the same as it was before the act of the 53rd was passed, namely, three years allowing with respect to the servant education at Herford college, the time not exceeding two years passed in that institution after they were seventeen, to be considered as time passed in India, and this will be your guide in future.

NO ONE OFFICE SALARY TO BE PAID TO TWO OFFICERS AT THE SAME TIME.

The court of directors have laid it down as a positive rule that they 'can on no account consent to the salary of an office being issued to two persons for the same period of time.'

ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF SALARIES.

No salaries can be paid by the sub-treasurer, at the presidency till after the publication in the official gazette of authority for their being paid on a specified date.

NO SALARIES TO BE DRAWN IN ANTICIPATION OF AUDIT.

No civil servants or civil employees (except under very peculiar circumstances, such for instance as those in which an envoy and his suite in central Asia are placed,) can be excused for drawing their salaries or those of others in their abstract, in anticipation of the audit.

RETRENCHMENTS ON AUDITED BILLS.

On a question of whether the Government in the case of its having a claim against the drawer of an added salary bill would repossess the bona fide transfer by endorsement to a third party,—it was noticed that it was the practice of the government to order retrenchments to be made through the civil auditor respectively upon the bills that might be subsequently brought for audit, and that government could scarcely imagine the case in which it would interfere between the audit and payment of a bill passed to an officer to whom the sum passed was absolutely due at the time of audit.

SALARIES UNDER 10 YEARS SERVICE.

Mr. A. B. Collector and magistrate at Rajeshaye applied for full salary of his appointment for the period when in consequence of his standing being less than 10 years he received a lower allowance than that of the office. This application was not complied with.

SALARIES OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL NOT LIABLE DEDUCTION.

On an application from Bombay as to the allowances of Mr. A. B. second member of council at the Presidency while absent at the Neeghery Hills the reference was answered by an intimation that the rules deductions in cases of absence could not apply to salaries fixed by Act of Parliament; but that the forfeiture of salary during absence, unless the office should rejoin would apply to members of Government.

SALARIES OF SPECIAL RESUMPTION OFFICERS.

The rule for the promotion of special Deputy-Collectors, as laid down by the supreme Government, this—'that no resumption officer shall be raised to a higher grade of salary, in consequence of the promotion of a junior in another line of the service, unless the Deputy Governor of Bengal determines that his merits are such, that he would have been promoted instead of that junior, but for his employment in the resumption line.'

POWERS TO RECEIVE SALARY.

Messrs. A. B. and Co. applied to Government to receive under full power from Mr. E. F. a Civil servant, certain arrears of salary due to him. The Government sanctioned the Sub-Treasurer paying the arrears in question to Messrs. A. B. and Co. on duly audited salary bills. The application to Government was necessary, for without its sanction in such case the Offices of Pay and audit cannot pay or audit such bills. *This is a circumstance not sufficiently adverted to by agents generally.*

TANJORE COMMISSIONERS.

On the Tanjore commission being placed in abeyance by orders of July 1838, the salaries of the Commissioners were placed upon the same footing as those of Commercial Officers, whose situation were abolished consequently upon the withdrawal of the Company from their E. I. Trade; this gave them $\frac{1}{2}$

of their previous full salaries, whilst out of employ, and the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ upon their nomination to any other office of inferior salary.

CARNATIC COMMISSIONER.

Mr. A. B. holding the above appointment submitted in expectation of being able finally to close the commission on the 1st of September 1839, instead of the 30th of April 1840, the latter being the date that had been fixed for its extinction by orders of August 1st 1838, his title to the full allowance of 3,000 Rs. per month for 20 months, to which the appointment had been raised,—and asked that even if he should leave India before April 30th, 1840, an equivalent should be paid over to him; and laid stress also upon the fact of his not having taken the annual month's leave or his furlough, as giving him a claim to draw additional salary. It was ruled that all such claims and pleas were inadmissible, that the month's leave was an indulgence, not a right; and that the zealous servant who worked assiduously and brought his duties to a close sooner than anticipated, had his reward in a reputation for zeal and superior ability, but could not be allowed the salary of the additional time, that a less diligent person would have taken to do the same work. Further the continuance of salary for a period after a servant had left India for Europe is prohibited by act of Parliament.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONS ON CIVIL SERVANTS.

In some cases receive a Deputation allowance 6,500 Rs. a month. In some a substantive salary, and in some instances no deputation allowance at all—a Government prosecutor has in one or two instances receive a deputation allowance of 300 Rs.

LAW COMMISSIONERS.

The Law commissioners having claimed under 3 and 4 Wm. IV. Chap. 80, Sec. 65, a salary 66,000 Rs. per annum instead of 50,000 Rs. at present fixed, were informed that the sum of 59,000 Rs. having been settled, by a rule passed several years before the appointment of the Law commissions, as the highest for any person not a Member of Council, they must be regraded as coming within its operation.

A GENERAL RULE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE ALLOWANCES OF CIVIL SERVANTS WHEN EMPLOYED TEMPORARILY IN OTHER STATIONS OF THE SAME PRESIDENCY, OR DEPUTED TO ANOTHER PRESIDENCY.

Whenever a servant attached to one presidency shall obtain temporary employment under another presidency, and shall desire to draw the allowances of his substantive office at the place or in the presidency to which he has been deputed, he shall apply to the Government of his presidency for an order to the Civil Auditor to grant him a certificate of the amount salary less deductions, to which he is entitled, and the Civil Auditor of the Presidency in which he is doing duty shall, on the strength of that certificate pass to him a monthly sum on account, as the Civil pay of the other presidency; the amount so passed to be made payable at the treasury of the place where the officer is employed upon duplicate or triplicate receipts, and to be adjusted in account by the Account or Accountant General of the presidency, as a remittance to the debit of the presidency on account of which it is paid. With respect to divisions of the same presidency, as the Collectors of one division are in the habit of granting bills on those of the other, which are adjusted through the two offices of account, the Governor General in Council, adopting the suggestion of the Accountant General, determines that when an officer of the N. W. Provinces, may be deputed to officiate within those of the Government of Bengal, or vice versa, the salary bill of his substantive office being transmitted for audit to the Auditor of the proper division, shall by him be forwarded to the Collector of the district where it is ordinarily payable, and that office shall, if it be duly receipted, issue and transmit to the officer a bill for the amount as per audit, payable to the individual at the Treasury of the place where he may be employed on duty. Such bills to be granted at par without any charge of hoondessau.

This complex process is sometimes superseded by taking the certificate of the officer himself (upon honor) and by passing a bill with the charge of one per cent, if coming within the other rates, and that of 9th June 1834.

The last named runs thus: 'The Hon'ble the Vice President in council is

pleased to direct that Collectors or other Officers in charge of public Treasuries shall, on the application of covenanted Civil Officers of Government on leave of absence within the limits of the Presidency authorized to draw their pay from any such public treasuries, grant Remittance bills for the amount of the allowances of such absent officers upon the Revenue Treasuries nearest the place of which they may reside on leave, the bill so granted being however restricted to the net amount of pay due, i. e. minus the several deductions which may be made by the Civil Auditor in favor of Government or on account of funds, &c. which are to be credited in the accounts in which the allowances may be chargeable to Government, viz. those of the divisions or Zillahs to which the Officers on leave stand appointed.'

The bills granted under this rule to Officers who may be on leave on account of private affairs will be subjected to a premium of one per cent. Bills granted to Officers who may be absent on medical certificate will be exempted from such premium.

BANK RULES.

The appointment of writers appears to have been originally established by an Act passed in the 24th year of his late Majesty, Geo. III. Cap. 25, Sec. 43 prescribing admissions between the ages of 15 and 22 years.

The Act 47th of the Geo. III. Cap. 68, prescribed the passing of two years or four terms in the College established in England for the education of such persons as were intended for the Civil service in India, 'and so much of the time spent therein after the age of 17 years shall be reckoned as time actually spent in India.' This is to qualify them to draw certain salaries under the limitations assigned in previous Acts.

General Department, 3d July, 1795. Original rank was computed under an order of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated 3d of July, 1795. assigning to writers appointed in any season who at the time of appointment were

residing in India, the commencement of their periods of actual service in India, from the time of their arrival at the Presidency to which they were nominated, of the First Writer appointed in Europe of the same season. And to Writers appointed in Europe their periods of actual service in India as commencing from the time of their arrival at the Presidency at which they were to serve.

It may be remarked however that in process of time the former of these Rules appears to have absorbed the latter, and to have been observed as the general rule of dating Original Rank.

It is also to be remarked that the periods of seniority were in practise computed from such duties of original rank reduced by one year below the terms specified in the Act: as follows, viz.

For a Senior Merchant, 11 years or on entering the 12th year from the date of original rank.

Junior Merchant, 8 years or on entering the 9th year.

Factor, 5 years or on entering the 6th year, and income tenable by law, was likewise regulated or rated by the same periods: although strictly the completion of 6 years, 9 years, and 12 years, was denoted by the Acts.

In July, 1827, it appears the Hon'ble Court entered into a further definition in reference to certain questions proposed by the Madras Government; and in these words: 'Previously to the enactment of 53d Geo. III. Cap. 155, it was our practice to forward to your Lists of the relative rank of writers appointed from time to time to your Establishment: under the authority of that enactment, regulation were framed for the Government of the College of Haileybury, one of which provided that the relative Rank of Writers should be fixed by the College Council, and specified in the College certificate subject however to loss of Rank, in the event of the Writer failing to proceed to India within a specified time. The term of service as Writer, Factor, Junior and Senior Merchants, has reference to the periods of service specified in Paragraph 17 to 19 of the Appendix No. 68, to the second report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the company's affairs in 1810, viz.

‘ After five years Writers become Factors, after three years Junior Merchants, and after three years further
 5+8 = 13 years. Senior Merchants, the first of which periods includes time
 2+3 = 5 years. spent at our College at Haileybury.

Upon another occasion in consequence of a reference from this presidency, the Hon'ble Court's decision was given as follows thro' an order of Government, dated 15th November 1831. ‘ That in computing the term of service requisite to qualify civil servants when out of employ to draw the substance Senior Merchants, Junior Merchant, and Factor, the same principle shall be observed as Parliament has prescribed in fixing the qualifications for holding Offices of certain emoluments, viz. Actual residence in India in the company's service all wing however, time passed in the Haileybury College as provided for in the Act 47, c. Geo. III. cap. 68.’

PRECEDENCE IN OFFICE.

The last Act on this subject makes it lawful for the Government of India to appoint any meritorious civil servant under the rank of member of council to courts, Boards, and other official establishment in which several servants hold office collectively, and ordains ‘ that such servant shall take precedence at or in such courts, boards, &c. according to the seniority of his appointment as a member thereof although he may hereby not take precedence therein according to the seniority of his appointment in the service.’ (39)

HAILEYBURY RANK.]

The Act passed in the 10th year of Geo. IV. cap. 16 extended the privileges granted by the Act 47th of Geo. III. cap. 68 in favor of young men who may have spent a less time than two years in the college establishment in England, and enacted ‘ that all such time not exceeding two years bona fide spent in in that college after the age of 17 years, on proceeding to India, shall be accounted as time spent in India, in regard to offices, places, and employments, which such persons are entitled to be appointed to hold, the salaries perquisites, and emoluments whereof shall not exceed the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds per annum.’

* BANK OF CIVIL SERVANTS RETURNING TO INDIA AFTER FIVE YEARS’

ABSENCE IN EUROPE.

When and as often as many person having held any civil situation in India in the service of the said company, and having departed from India by leave of the Governor in Council, or Governor in Council, shall be restored to the said company's service after an absence of five years from the time of such departure; such person from and after such restoration shall take rank and precedence only according to the time he shall have passed in the service of the said company at the period of his departure from India, and on his return to India. If any other civil servant or servants at the settlement to which he shall belong, shall then have passed a greater or the like length of time in the service of the said company as the person so restored had passed when he left India, the person so restored shall be placed and take rank immediately below such other civil servant or servants; any matter or thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

SENIORITY.

The more recent provisions of the Act 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 85, S. 107.

‘ So many of the said students in reference to those at the college at Haileybury as shall have a certificate from the said college of good conduct during the time of their residence therein, shall be subjected to an examination in the studies prosecuted in the said college and so many of the said students as shall appear duly qualified shall be classed according to merit, in a list to be prepared by the examiners, and shall be nominated supply the vacancies in the civil establishments in India and have seniority therein according to their priority in the said list.

To the above may be added an article which has appeared in the ‘ East India Register’ of recent date. ‘ The Rank of students leaving the college is

RANK OF THE MEMBER OF BOARD OF CUSTOMS, SALT AND OPIUM

(39). The first member of the Board of Customs in this way takes precedence over his senior in the service, the second member at the Board.

determined by the certificate of the principal—such Rank to take effect only in the event of the students proceeding to India which in six months after, they are re-ranked.

N. B. The order of Rank is now settled by the hon'ble court and the Governments of India are informed by periodical communications specifying the names of Writers, the periods passed after the age of seventeen, the date of the court's order and that of sailing for India, with a reference for Rank to the certificates held by the individuals respectively. The data however do not appear to indicate any change in the mode previously adopted of computing seniority by actual service with an allowance of time passed in college in England.

Temporary absence under the furlough rules, does not interfere with the computation of original rank or seniority in the service, unless such absence be prolonged beyond five years; in which case restoration become necessary. Hence all the period of non-residence incidental to those rules or not exceeding five years at any one time is included in that of seniority.

Temporary absence from the presidency to which the officer belongs, with the express leave of the Government of India, limited by rule to two years is likewise included in the period of seniority, or so long as he may continue within the geographical limits of such leave. But any absence without such leave must be held prejudicial to rank as also every refusal to renew the term thereof.

Withdrawal from the service by a Civil Servant joining any mercantile concern or firm has been held a relinquishment, or surrender of the original as well as the local appointment, and all rank in the service ceases thence-forward. Such surrender involves a necessity of formal Restoration by the authorities at Home. Upon such re-rotation the loss of Rank would follow unless it be made express 'without prejudice' to it.

Suspension or removal from the service affects rank under the provisions of Act 53d of Geo. III. sec 83, which enacted, that 'no restoration by the hon'ble court of any servant so suspended or removed by the authority of the presidencies and Governments in the East Indies, shall be valid or effectual without the approbation and consent of the Board commissioners for the affairs of India.' Upon restoration, seniority would equally in this as in the preceding case be governed by the express terms of the order granting it.

The recal of a civil servant from India by a warrant under the sign Manual being only revocable by another warrant of the sovereign; permission, (after such revocation) granted by the Hon'ble court to re-turn to India as a senior merchant' or without prejudice to his rank, was held a virtual restoration to its general privilege.

Here it may be noted that by the Act 3rd and 4th of William IV. Cap. 85, a power has been vested in the hon'ble court to remove or dismiss any of the officers of Servants of the East India Company, that their will and pleasure, with a special reservation in favor of any officers appointed by Her Majesty's Government who are not to be dismissed or removed without Her Majesty's approbation.

The transfer of a civil servant from one sister Presidency to another (which has sometimes taken place under the old rules) has given rank from the day of the first arrival, of the season of his own appointment, and the same governs the case of a Military Officer who is appointed by a civil covenant.

The Transfer of the civil servants of the late China and St. Helena establishments of the company has provided for by the Act 3rd and 4th of the late Reigu, c. 85 Sec. 113, which enacted 'that a civil servant of the company employed in the Factory of Canton, or in the Island of St. Helena shall be capable of taking and holding any office in any Presidency or Establishment on the Indian territories which he would have been capable of taking and holding, it

he had been a civil servant of such Presidency or on such Establishment during the same time as he shall have been in the service of the said company.

The preliminary order of the hon'ble court bearing date the 27th December 1833, assigned to the China civil servants their rank on the Bengal Establishment, from the date of their respective first appointments, with certain specific allowances of time, from their election upon the offer of transfer to the Indiaservice, the same being varied in some respects, according to the situation of the officers at the time, but not exceeding six months to all servants in China, from the date of this Government receiving the hon'ble court's despatch and the same periods, as respected servants in China, were to be considered part of the time of residence necessary to qualify them for annuities in the event of their accepting the transfer. The present position of those servants who have done so, is that of the last of the season of their own appointments. The same principle was formerly applied to certain civil servants of the then Fort Marlborough establishment, who were transferred to that of Madras, and by an express act of Parliament were directed to be considered the youngest of their respective ranks.

SPECIAL CASES CONNECTED WITH THE RULES ON RANK.

Rank of a civilian supposed to be wrongly stated

Mr. A. B. presented to Government that the Secretary to the C. S. A. F. had made an error in regard to his standing in the service, and urged a claim to priority of option of taking the annuity over certain other civil servants in consequence. He was told that the rules of the Annuity Fund prescribed definitely that annuities should be tendered to members of the civil service in the order of rank as fixed in the lists received from the Hon'ble Court of Directors and combined in the civil Auditor's books.

The rules of determining the method of computing the period of service is distinct from that which refers to rank, and though the period of service may have been completed under that rule before that of others standing higher in the graduation lists of rank, the latter would be entitled to take precedence, when both are alike qualified by standing and residence for the annuity.

Similar case.

Mr. A. B. brought to notice a supposed mistake in regard to the position of his name in the graduation lists of the officers of civil service published in the Directories, and submitted a certificate granted by the Board of Examiners in Europe shewing his standing in the service and solicited that he might be restored to his rank. He was told that the circumstance represented by him would be brought to the notice of the Court of Directors as it was from the Honorable court that the lists of relative rank of civil servants were received, and that the Governor of Bengal did not feel that he would be warranted in making any alteration in them without a special sanction.

Similar case.

Mr. A. B. left Haileybury College in Dec 1842, and signed his covenant at the E. I. House on the 24th March 1813, and arrived at Calcutta in November of that year. In the E. I. H. register of 1812, Mr. A. B. was entered as nominated for Bengal 12th Jan. 1810 and as transferred from the Madras nominations on 30th March, 1810. The rules in force fix the period of 25 years' service to commence from the date of intimation of appointment, or from the date of covenant, whichever may be antecedent. By the Honorable Court's letter to the Government of Bengal, dated 1st April, 1814, rank was assigned to Mr. A. B. as a writer of the season 1808-1809, whereas by the Honorable court's despatch of 15th March 1806 rank was assigned to Messrs. C. D. and E. F. who retired on annuities of the season 1837-38, and who entered the college at the same time with Mr. A. B. but who in consequence of being implicated in a disturbance were sent out to India before the completion of their fourth term, as writers of 1811-12.

By Para. 3 of the H Court's letters dated 25th January 1813 intimation of the appointment of Mr. G. H. (who proceeded to India in this same ship with

Mr. A. B.) and of 20 other writers was conveyed to the Bengal Government and Mr. G. H. who signed his covenant subsequent to Mr. A. B. retired on an annuity of 1837-38, the period of his service being calculated from the date of the Honourable Court's letter above mentioned.

Mr. A. B. never having proceeded to England on Furlough completed his period of 22 years' residence in India in Nov 1836. At the end of 1837 he applied for one of the annuities available in 1837-38 on the favorable terms of value and was told in reply that the date of intimation of his appointment as a writer 'not being traceable on the records of Government, the period of his twenty-five years service must be held to commence from the date of his covenant, viz 24th March 1813.'

In consequence of this construction of the managers, which was subsequently upheld by the Government of Bengal, Mr. A. B. was debarred from taking an annuity before the 24th March 1848, by which the period available annuities of the season had been taken up (one of them by Mr. F. G. who completed his 22 years' actual residence on the 24th March 1838 only) and Mr. A. B. was consequently deprived of an advantage to which he conceived he was justly entitled.

Mr. A. B. argued that the circumstance of the intimation of his appointment 'not being traceable in the records of the Bengal government,' was a matter which was entirely beyond his own control, and further that it was obvious he must have been appointed to the H. Co's service at a period coincided with, if not antecedent to messrs. C. D. and E. F. and those other servants to whom rank was assigned by the court of directors of a date one or two years subsequent to that assigned by the honorable court to him, Mr. A. B.

Mr. A. B. compelled by ill health and other circumstances to embark for England on furlough, and had no chance of obtaining an annuity of the season of 1838-9, the then supposed last year of the annuity on the favorable terms of quarter premium sanctioned by the honorable court, by reason of the large numbers of civil servants at the head of the list who it was understood had resolved to avail themselves of the six annuities of that season. Mr. A. B. therefore prayed that the court would ascertain from their records the actual date of his appointment to their service; and (not permitting him to suffer so serious a loss as would be entailed by his being compelled to pay rs. 50,000 to secure the same advantages, which but for a contingency entirely beyond his own control, would have been his for a payment of 25, 00rs.) would be pleased to assign him an annuity out of the surplus funds, or out of the one-third annually carried to the credit of the court, on the favorable terms of quarter premium.

The home authorities found that Mr. A. B.'s appointment took place on the 29th January 1821 and that the fact ought to have been duly brought to the notice of the local government with a reasonable period of its occurrence, and in that case it should have been so, on a much earlier date than that borne by Mr. A. B.'s covenant.

Further, that Mr. A. B. ought to have been admitted to an annuity from the 29th January 1821, and should undoubtedly have been so admitted but from his being unfortunately deprived of the requisite means of proving his period of service. On that defect being remedied, the court of directors decided that Mr. A. B. might be permitted to purchase an annuity at a quarter value commencing from 1st May 1838, and he was admitted to an extra annuity.

The point relative to the possible conflicting claims of rank and service, did not appear to the hon'ble government to call for interposition, because it was expressly stated in the rules of the fund that the annuities should be tendered to subscribers according to their seniority.

Further, the court of directors ruled that it was not necessary to disturb the rule by which the commencement of service is at present computed. If of the two documents, (the covenant and court's letter of notification,) upon which the decision rests, one only can be found; the question is to be decided by that one, unless in the case of Mr. A. B.'s evidence exists which supplies the place of the document which is wanting. In such cases the servant is to be restored to the advantages of which accidental circumstances have deprived him,

Mr. C. D. was appointed a writer at the same period as Mr. A. B. viz the 29th January 1842, and under similar circumstances, his length of service must therefore be reckoned from that date.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DELAY OF AUDIT.

From a delay of audit in a case, loss was occasioned to the Government; it was ordered to be adoptee as a rule of the government and distinctly explained to the officers of account and audit that the home authorities would hold each officer upon whom the duty of causing audit devolved, responsible for every loss incurred in consequence of his neglect in needlessly delaying to have recourse to the means which were available to prevent such loss.

Officers in charge of treasuries are to forward along with the half yearly reports on inefficient balances, a sufficient proof that the non adjustment of such items has been occasioned by circumstances beyond their control. Should any one item appear in two successive statements without proof being furnished that an adjustment had been applied for, it will be deemed a culpable remission on the part of such officer; and the amount of the item will be deducted from his salary without reference to his having been the disbursing officer or not.

TRANSFER RULES.

To C. TROWEN, ESQUIRE, - *Civil Auditor.*

SIR,—I am directed to transmit for your information and guidance the annexed copy of a letter to the address of the secretary from to the government North Western Provinces the General Department of the government of India with copy of the resolution of the president in council dated the 8th May 1839, and of the letter dated 20th ultimo from the civil auditor at Agra, on the subject of transfer of civil servants from one division of the Bengal presidency to the other, and the regulation of their allowances under the circumstances there explained.

I am, &c.

Fort William, }
the 20th June 1840. }

(Sd.) G. A. BUSHBY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

To J. THOMASON, ESQUIRE.

Secy. to the hon'ble the Lieut Gov. for the North Western Provinces.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 3rd of June, and its enclosure, from the civil auditor at Agra, relative to Mr. A. B. and the rule, regarding the transfer of civil servants from one division of the Bengal presidency to the other.

2. I am directed on the subject to refer the hon'ble the Lieut. Governor to the resolution of the president in council, dated 8th May 1839, of which a copy is annexed to the present letter, from which it will appear, that the transfer having been previously arranged between the two local governments, and allowed by the government of India; it takes place at the same time with the appointment of the servant to a situation in the division to which he is moved.

3. The civil auditors reckons the period allowed to join the new station, and passes the bill for such servants salary accordingly. If the salary is of higher amount, than the salary of the situation which he has left, he draws in the time allowed for travelling, out of the salary of his new appointment, a sum equal to that of his previous situation.

4. Servants of one division are not eligible for deputation duty in another except under special circumstances.

5. If in contemplation of permanent transfer the services of an officer from one division are obtained for employment in another before the vacancy of the appointment has taken place, as for instance, by the departure of the incumbent to Europe, the sanction of the government of India having been previously obtained for his being so placed at the disposal of the local govern-

ment to which he is not yet permanently attached, he will be considered thereto, but for a definite time, which may be extended if necessary, until by the vacancy of the appointment for which he is intended, he can be permanently transferred, when his perfect transfer and appointment will be simultaneously gazetted.

6. Pending this announcement, he will draw the salary of his appointment in the other division, and such deputation allowance in his new division as he is entitled to by the rules of the service, and his appointment would not be filled up till the permanent transfer was made and a new appointment assigned to him.

7. There is no reason why this rule should not be observed in all cases of transfer with a view to eventual appointment in a fixed situation of another division, such for instance as the case of Mr. C. D. last year, who was permitted on sick certificate to proceed to the North Western provinces, and obtained employment there, first in an acting situation, and eventually in a fixed situation. In that case the appointment that Mr. C. D. held in the lower provinces having been filled up without reference to his exact position, it became necessary as a measure of just compensation, to permit him to draw an allowance equal to what he lost by the premature appointment of a successor to his late situation during the short period which intervened before he was appointed to another fixed situation in the North Western Provinces.

8. In the case of Mr. A. B. also on account of sick certificate, retained for employ in the lower provinces after his return from the Cape of Good Hope, the circumstances were special as provided in the rule above explained, but his appointment in Bundelcund has not been disposed of. Mr. A. B. having been recently appointed to a fixed situation in the lower provinces, will, from the date of that appointment (2nd of June) cease to have any connection with the North Western provinces, or to derive any part of his salary thence.

9. The word 'returns' made use of in the order of the government of India of the 20th November last as quoted in the reference from Mr. Morland the civil auditor at Agra, meant only to denote that Mr. A. B. when the separation of the jurisdiction took place being the incumbent of an office in the N. W. P. was annexed to that division of the Bengal presidency, and was by the order of the 20th November re-annexed to the lower provinces.

10. Mr. A. B.'s salary bills as deputy collector of Bundelcund are to be audited at Agra up to the date of his recent appointment to a fixed situation in Bengal, when his transfer to Bengal and separation from Agra were completed.

11. The necessary directions will be given thro' the government of Bengal to the civil auditor of Calcutta to conform to the suggestion contained in the 5th paragraph of Mr. civil auditor Morland's letter to you dated the 20th May, viz. to furnish the audit office at Agra with a monthly return of all bills passed in the audit office at Calcutta for the salary of civil servants attached to the N. W. P. &c. absent at the Cape or elsewhere, or which, from any other cause, may have obtained audit below with the deductions on account of leave, subscriptions to Funds, &c.

12. With regard to para 21 of Mr. Morland's letter it would not appear that the words placed at the disposal of the governor of Bengal, have any different sense from the words 'transferred to the Bengal presidency.' In public correspondence and notifications they have it is believed, always been used indiscriminately. The gazette would always, in due time, inform the auditor when a transfer was completed by permanent appointment.

13. Assistants drawing every where equal allowance if transferred from one division to another should be considered as transferred altogether and be charged to the division in which they are employed from the date of transfer.

14. If servants are allowed to exchange appointments for their own convenience they ought to forego salary between the time of quitting the old appointment and joining the new one, and be considered for that interval as servants out of employ.

I am, &c.

(Signed) G. A. BURNBY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, }
the 24th June, 1840. }

GENERAL CONSULTATION, 8TH MAY, 1839.

Read a letter from the secretary to the government of Bengal, general department, No. 367, dated the 24th ultimo, forwarding the following letter on the subject of transfers of public officers from one division of the presidency to the other.

Letter from Offr. secretary to the governor general North Western provinces, dated the 7th February last.

Ditto to ditto, dated the 20th ultimo.

Ditto from ditto, dated the 5th ultimo.

Resolution. The president in council observing the difference of practice stated to prevail in the different divisions of the Bengal presidency, thinks that it will be expedient to provide by definite rule for cases of transfer of public officers from one division to the other.

His honor in council is of opinion that the servants of one division ought not to be considered eligible to fill situations on deputation in the other division except under special circumstances, which being stated to the government of India, the loan of the servants for the particular duty would, of course, be sanctioned.

His honor in council is further of opinion that the same rule ought to be established for all classes of servants, and that if the transfer of a servant be asked with a view to his being appointed to any particular office in another division, the transfer being made and notified in the gazette, the appointment to the office vacant should be ordinarily be made to take effect from the date of transfer, from which date the civil auditor and officers of account will reckon on the period allowed to join the new station and pass the bills accordingly.

If an officer of one division be asked for, to fill a situation temporarily, preparatory to permanent appointment to be made when the incumbent shall after the usual period have embarked for Europe, or retired from the service, the circumstances being stated, the case may be brought under the first rule, and in lieu of a final transfer the officer will in such case be gazetted as authorized to proceed on duty for a definite time to the other division, preparatory to obtaining permanent employment there. At the end of the period mentioned, the salary of office in the division from which the officer has proceeded will cease, unless an extension be similarly granted under orders from the government of India. A fresh order of final transfer will be necessary either at the close of the period or from any earlier date at which effect can be given to the appointment, which the officer is intended to find in the new division.

(Signed)

H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

(COPY, No. 238.)

To J. THOMASON, Esq.

Officiating Secretary to the Govt. North Western Provinces.

SIR,—I am under the necessity of troubling you with a reference relating to the existing doubts as to the intentions of government, *retransferring* Mr. A. B. to the Bengal presidency under the orders of the 18th November 1839.

2. The practice hitherto observed in the office has been to receive the orders of removal of civil servants from these provinces to the Bengal presidency in the following lights.

1st. When the orders state 'placed at the disposal of the governor of Bengal the removal is considered temporary.

2nd. If the orders expressly state 'transferred to the Bengal presidency,' it is looked upon as a permanent removal.

3rd. Mr. A. B.'s case would in my opinion appear to be a special case. He is said to be 'retransferred' to the Bengal presidency never having to my knowledge been employed before in that division, and now he merely holds an officiating appointment there, and has submitted to me bills for Audit for his salary as deputy collector of Government customs at Bandelkund up to the end of the past month, from which it is evident that he still considers himself attached to these Provinces.

4th. Under the above circumstances I have the honor to solicit that I may be favored with specific instructions how to act in the present instance, and in all future cases. I may perhaps be allowed to suggest that the word 'temporary employments, or placed temporarily at the disposal of' be used when the individual does not vacate his permanent appointment in the division in which he may have been previously employed.

5th. Under the impression that a reference to the government of India will be deemed expedient in the above matter, I have the honor to solicit that his honor the lieutenant governor will at the same time request instructions to be issued to the civil auditor at Calcutta, to furnish this office with a monthly return of all bills passed in his office for the salary of civil servants attached to the North Western provinces, absent at the Cape or elsewhere, or which from any other cause may have obtained audit below, with the deductions on account of leave, subscriptions to Funds, &c. This information is essentially necessary to allow of the Registers in my office being kept up complete for the whole period during absence at the Cape, whereas at present I am quite ignorant of what is passed or retrenched from the salary of such officers, as have their bills audited in Bengal.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

E. H. MORLAND,

Civil Auditor, N. W. P.

Civil Auditor's Office,
N. W. P., Agra the }
20th May, 1840.

MISCELLANEOUS CONNECTED WITH LEAVE, &C. REJOINING, &C.

Any civil officer who may be absent from his station without leave, shall be considered to have forfeited the whole allowances of the office to which he stands appointed for the period of his unauthorised absence, unless the penalty be expressly remitted by government; and any officer exceeding his leave shall be held by the Civil Auditor to be absent without permission for the time of such excess.

An officer leaving the limits of his jurisdiction, whether with or without the orders of government, shall be bound to report the circumstance to the Civil Auditor.

Any officer who may be removed from one station to another, shall in like manner report to the civil auditor the dates on which he may make over and receive charge; and the civil auditor is restricted from passing the bill of any officer appointed to a new office for the allowances belonging to such office (without the special orders of government) until he shall have received report of his having taken charge thereof.

Leave of absence, when solicited for the purpose of visiting any place on the continent of India, shall not be granted for a longer period than 6 months, but which will of course be extended at the discretion of government on due and sufficient cause being shewn.

Any officer desiring to visit the presidency with the intention of making a voyage to sea for the benefit of his health or otherwise, shall be required distinctly to specify in his application the period of leave necessary for the first purpose, at the expiration of which, renewed leave shall be given for periods not exceeding one month, until he finally avails himself of the further permit-

sion to quit the presidency, on which occasion the vessel in which he embarks must be duly reported.

Any officer arriving at the presidency whether from the interior of the country or from aboard, shall report his arrival to the secretary to government in the department to which he belongs, as well as to the authority to which he may be immediately subject, if holding any office subordinate to any other.

Any officer returning to the presidency after having made a sea voyage, for the recovery of his health or otherwise, shall unless the contrary is specially sanctioned by government, be required to rejoin his station within the time that may be prescribed for travelling to the station to which he stands appointed.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE AT ALLAHABAD—CREATION OF ACCOUNTANT, DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT AND CIVIL AUDITOR OF THE AGRA PRESIDENCY, COMBINATION OF THE DUTIES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF RESOURCES IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, WITH THE ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE, AND ABOLITION OF THE SUPERINTENDANCY, &c. DATED DECEMBER 17, 1834.

The right honorable the governor general of India in council is pleased to order the following resolutions to be published for general information.

RESOLVED,—That, for the conduct of the departments of accountant under the government of Agra, there be established an accountant's office at Allahabad,* with which shall be combined the duties of the present Superintendent or superintendent of resources in the North Western provinces, and all the details at present conducted for those provinces by the accountant in the revenue and judicial departments, and in the department of customs at the presidency.

That the officer placed at the head of this office be denominated the accountant of the Agra presidency, and allowed a salary of 3,000 Rupees per mensem; that there be attached to the office a Deputy on a salary of 1,500 Rupees per mensem; the nomination and appointment to both offices to be in the governor or † of Agra.

That the office of Superintendent of Resources in the North Western provinces be abolished, and the records and accounts, with the establishment now entertained therein, be transferred to the accountant's office at Allahabad.

That the Deputy Accountant be also civil auditor for the Agra presidency, and that all charges in the revenue, judicial and custom's department, and the charges of all other officers subject to the orders and authority of the governor of Agra, be submitted to the audit of the deputy accountant and auditor at Allahabad: the disbursements of political officers, Chaplains and others not yet transferred to the control of the governor of Agra, will be audited, as theretofore, at the Bengal Presidency.

That the accounts of all officers of the presidency of Agra be adjusted and made up in the office of the accountant at Allahabad, in like manner as the accounts of the Madras and Bombay governments are adjusted at those presidencies respectively. The transactions of Agra with the Bengal presidency will all pass through the offices of the respective accountants at the seats of government.

That there be transferred to the offices of account and audit for the Agra presidency such part of the establishments of the offices of account and audit

* Now both the Accountant and Civil Auditor are located at Agra,

† Now Lieutenant Governor.

at the Presidency as may be possible under the relief afforded by the removal of these branches of the existing business. It is expected that the Establishment so transferred, added to that of the Office of Superintendent of Resources, will suffice for the new Offices at All habad without incurring much further charge on this account.

That the following arrangement of duties and modification in other respects be made of the Offices of Accountant at the Presidency of Fort William so as to admit of the abolition of one substantial appointment in diminution of the expense attending the above arrangements.

That the Accountant General conduct in person the duties of Military Accountant, and the Deputy Accountant General be Accountant in the Secret, Political, Legislative, Judicial, Revenue, General, Financial, Commercial, Foreign Customs, Salt, Opium, and Marine Departments.

That the Civil Auditor's Office at the Presidency continue on its present footing; and that it will be the duty of this Officer to audit the civil charges of all Departments, and of all Officers subject to the Government of Bengal.

NOTE.—Late Orders desire the training up of Junior Civil Servants for the offices of Auditor.

RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO CHINA SERVANTS.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

PARA. 1. In reference to our Despatch dated the 27th of December, 1833, No. 75, regarding the China Servants who may accept the offer of Transfer to the civil Establishment of India, we think it right to state that it is not our intention to require from these Servants as the condition of their remaining in the civil service, that they should pass the Examination in Native Languages which is required from Writers.

2. We have no doubt that the Gentlemen to whom we refer will use their exertions, and in many cases those especially of the Juniors, successfully, to qualify themselves to hold any Office under your Government, but there are some Offices of importance in which a knowledge of the Languages is not indispensable.

London, 21st May, 1834.

Resolved, that, having taken into consideration the situation in which the Members of the China Factory will be placed by the discontinuance of the company's Trade, the following arrangement be adopted, subject to the confirmation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, viz.

That in virtue of the authority given by Section 113th of the Act of the 3d and 4th William IV. chapter 85, an offer of Transfer to the civil Establishment of India be made to each of the civil servants on the China Establishment, that each of those servants as shall accept that offer shall be entitled to annuities from the company of the amount allowed by the civil service Annuity Fund, viz. £1,000, provided that the aggregate residence abroad in the service as Members of the China Factory, and as Indian servants, shall not in any case be less than twenty-two years, and that in consideration of the present and prospective loss sustained by the China servants through the change of the scene of their service, the amount of Fine and Subscription which if they were Members of the civil servant's Annuity Fund, they would be called upon to pay on becoming annuitants be not required of them.

DEPARTURE FROM INDIA OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, GOVERNOR, COUNCILLOR OR COMMANDER IN CHIEF, WITH INTENT TO RETURN TO EUROPE DEEMED A RESIGNATION, &c.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, that the departure from India of any governor general, governor, councillor, or commander in chief, with intent to return to Europe, shall be deemed in law a Resignation and avoidance of his office or employment; and that the arrival in any part of Europe of any such governor general, governor, councillor or commander in chief, shall be a sufficient indication of such intent; and that no act or declaration of any

governor general, governor, councillor, or commander in chief, during his continuance in the presidency whereof he was governor general, governor, councillor, or commander in chief, except by some deed or instrument in writing under his hand and seal, delivered to the secretary in the public department of the same presidency, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a resignation, or surrender of his said office; and that the salary and other allowances of any such governor general, or other officer respectively, shall cease from the day of such his departure, resignation or surrender, and that if any such governor general, or any other officer whatever, in the service of the said company, shall quit or leave the presidency or settlements to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use, and in the event of his not returning back to his station at such presidency or settlement, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowance shall be deemed to have ceased from the day of his quitting such presidency or settlement, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

FILLING UP VACANCIES IN THE CIVIL LINE.

LVII. And be it further enacted, that all vacancies happening in any of the offices, places or employments in the civil line of the company's service in India, (being under the decree of councillor,) shall be from time to time filled up and supplied from amongst the civil servants of the said company, belonging to the presidency wherein such vacancies shall respectively happen, subject only to the restrictions in this act contained, and not otherwise (that is to say,) that in the filling up and supplying such vacancies, no office, place, or employment, the salary, perquisites, and employments whereof shall exceed one thousand five hundred pounds per annum, shall be conferred upon or granted to any of the said servants who shall have not been actually resident in India as a covenanted servant of the said company for the space of three years at the least in the whole, antecedent to such vacancy, and if the salary, perquisites and emoluments of any office, place, or employments, shall exceed three thousand pounds per annum, the same shall not be granted to or conferred upon any of the said servants who shall not have been actually resident in India in the said service for the space of nine years at the least in the whole, antecedent to such vacancy; and if the salary, perquisites, and emoluments of any office, place, or employment, shall exceed three thousand pounds per annum, the same shall not be granted to or conferred upon any of the said servants who shall not have been actually resident in India in the said company's service for the space of nine years at the least in the whole; and if the salary, perquisites, and emoluments of any office, place, or employment shall exceed four thousand pounds per annum, the same shall not be granted to or conferred upon any of the said servants, who shall not have been actually resident in India in the company's service for the space of twelve years at the least in the whole, antecedent to such vacancy; and that all appointments, advancements and promotions which shall be made for supplying any such vacancies, other than as aforesaid, shall be null and void.

INDENTS FOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

The government of India are obliged before the 30th April of each year to send in India of the probable number of the civilians that will be required in the third year from that in which they intend prepared—in all the presidency. To do this properly the secretary prepares a note and statements exhibiting 1, a detailed list of the civil servant of the presidencies, 2 an abstract statement of offices, 3 the results compared with former years, 4, the proportion of junior to seniors, 5, the proportion of substantive appointments to acting, 6 a prospective review of circumstances that might affect the demand for Juniors. The indents for the last few years have generally been—For Bengal and Agra 25, for Madras 12, and for Bombay 8.

PRIVATE TRADING.

Members of the Civil and Military services may become shareholders in the Universal Assurance Company, but it is not allowed that occupations of a private institution should interfere with the claims of the public service to the undivided attention of the company's servants, and they are 'positively interdicted' from taking any part in the management of U. A. Co's, or any other *similar company*.

EXCEPTIONS.

The above *interdict* does not apply to the Asiatic, the Agricultural, or other *such Societies*, which cannot be in any way looked upon as trading establishments.

SALE OF PROPERTY TO NATIVES.

19th September, 1837.

Civil Servants are allowed to sell private property to natives reporting the actual cost of the property to be sold to them, the name of the purchaser, his situation, and the price of the purchase money.

SALE OF PROPERTY TO NATIVE PRINCES.

31st October, 1821.

RESOLUTION.

Circumstances having recently come to the knowledge of Government which suggest the expediency of preventing sales of valuable property, from being made by the civil and Military Officers of the honorable company's service to foreign princes and chiefs, or to natives of rank or opulence residing under the protection of the British Government, without due intimation to Government through the principal local authorities, of the purposed sale and transfer of such property and the consideration to be received for it, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit in future all sales, purchases, and transfers, between the Civil and Military servants of Government on the one hand, and natives of the description above noticed on the other, of grounds, houses, boats, equipages, horses, elephants, plate, furniture, and generally every description of private property exceeding the value of five thousand (5,000) Rupees, without the sanction of Government being previously obtained, under such penalties as the circumstances of each particular case of disobedience to these orders may demand.

The Governor General in Council takes this opportunity of adverting to the Resolution passed in the Political Department under date the 17th September 1831, and published in General Orders of the 18th of the same month, cautioning all Civil and Military Officers of Government against carrying on any communications with native princes and chiefs, or their vakeels, except through the channel of the Political Authorities.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

Charges of corruption against civil servants are usually investigated in the presence of the accuser and accused, by Special Commissioners under the subjoined Regulation VIII. of 1817, and a copy of the resolution ordering the investigation has been generally furnished to the accused.

Whereas by Section 7. Regulation XVII, 1813, the general
Preamble. control over the proceedings of all commissions constituted under the provisions of section 6, of that regulation, is vested

in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the Board of Revenue, the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Trade respectively, (according as the person accused may be under one or other of those authorities;) and whereas by Sections 13 and 14 of the regulation aforesaid, it is provided that the Commissioner or Commissioners so appointed shall transmit to one or other of the said authorities, as the case may be, the whole of the proceedings held and documents received, together with a summary of the pleading and evidence, and his or their opinion on the case, and that the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, or the Board to which the case may belong, submit the whole of the proceedings and documents received by them to the Governor General in Council, with their opinion whether any and what facts, charged against the party, appear to have been established; and whereas, on some occasions, an adherence to the above form of proceeding may be productive of serious delay, in the final determination of the case, and of consequent distress to the accused party, as well as of inconvenience to the Public Service; the following rules have been enacted, in modification of the provisions above mentioned, and of such part of Section 15 of the Regulation aforesaid, as refers to the said provisions.

The control over the proceedings of the Commission appointed under Regulation XVII. 1813 by whom to be exercised.

2nd. Whenever a Special Commission shall be appointed under the provisions of Regulation XVII. 1813, for the investigation of charges exhibited against a public officer, the Governor General in Council will determine whether the Commission, so appointed shall be placed under the control of any of the authorities above specified, in the manner prescribed in Sections 7, 13, and 14, of the Regulation aforesaid, or shall act immediately under the authority of Government; and all Commissions appointed as aforesaid, shall be guided by the instructions which they may receive in this behalf from the Governor General in Council.

The Commission, when instructed to act immediately, under the authority of Government, shall submit their proceedings directly to the Governor General in Council.

3rd. When the Commission shall be instructed to act immediately under the authority of Government, it shall submit directly to the Governor General in Council, (without the intervention of any of the authorities above specified,) the proceedings held, and documents received on the occasion, accompanied by translations of papers not in the English language, together with a summary of the pleadings and evidence, and their opinion on the merits of the case, in like manner as they are now required to submit the same to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; and the Board of Revenue, Board of Commissioners, and Board of Trade respectively, and the Governor General in Council, after receiving the report and proceedings submitted by the Commissioners, will proceed in the case, in the same manner as if the said proceedings and the report had been submitted by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, or one of the said Board: provided however that if, in any case, on consideration of the proceedings and report of the commissioners, it shall appear to the Governor General in Council, necessary, that further evidence be taken, or that a further explanation be given by the commissioners, of their sentiments on any point connected with the case investigated by them, it shall be competent to the Governor General in Council to direct the commissioners accordingly, and the commissioners shall be authorized and required to take such further evidence as far as the same may be attainable, and to furnish such further explanation as may be required.

4th. When a commission may be instructed as aforesaid to act under the immediate authority of Government, such commission shall apply to Government for any instructions which they may require in the execution of the duty entrusted to them, for which provision may not have been expressly made by Regulation XVII. 1813, or any other Regulation; and the Governor General in Council will pass such order on

the subject, as may appear consonant to the general principles of equity, and most conducive to the purposes of substantial justice. And in any case in which any doubt or difficulty may arise in the conduct of the investigation, for which it may appear advisable to make provision by a General Regulation, the commissioners shall be competent to prepare the draft of Regulation for the purpose, and to submit it to the Governor General in Council for his consideration and orders.

Upon questions regarding the intent and meaning of any Regulations, the Commissioners to address themselves to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and to be guided by their determination

5th. Provided however, that in any case wherein the Commissioners shall entertain doubts of the intent and meaning of any provisions of the Regulations which are or may be in force, they shall submit the point to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut for their consideration, and shall be guided by the determination passed by that Court.

The Commission in no case to consist of less than two persons, one of whom to be selected from among the Officers in the Judicial Department.

9th. Provided further, that whenever Government shall determine that the Commission to be appointed under the provisions of the Regulation above mentioned, shall not be placed under the control of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the Board of Revenue, the Board of Commissioners, or the Board of Trade, such Commission shall in no case consist of less than two persons; one of whom at least shall, in all practicable cases, be selected from among the Officers in the Judicial Department of the service.

BORROWING, LENDING.

By Regulation XXXVIII of 1793, covenanted servants of the company employed in the administration of justice, or the collection of the Revenue, are prohibited lending money to proprietors or farmers of land, dependent talookdars, under-farmers, or ryots, or their sureties.

By Revenue C. O. of June 4, 1823, it is ruled that there is nothing more to be deprecated, than that the officers charged with the civil administration of the country should be under pecuniary obligations to zemindars, or other holders, or farmers of land, in the districts under their authority; the objection applies still more directly to such loans received from the Guardians of Wards, or the managers of their estates.

In this respect the practice of borrowing money is likely to prove much more hurtful to the public service, and injurious to the good name of the officers of Government, than that of lending, against which the Rule of Regulation XXXVIII 1793, is directed.

The Revenue C. O. of May 23, 1823, requires that no public servant shall employ, or appoint, or continue in office, any relative to whom, or to whose relative or dependant, he is, either directly or indirectly, indebted, without incurring, whenever the circumstances may be made known to his superiors, the most serious responsibility.

SALES TO NATIVES.

The Court of Directors have declared they will consider every officer highly culpable in being habitually concerned in Sales of 'horses, cattle, &c. with zemindars who might be suitors in their Courts,' in as much as they infringe an expressed Regulation, and violate a solemn engagement.

RESOLUTION REGARDING NUZZUR* AND SUPPLEMENTAL ORDERS TO OFFICERS OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 2d June, 1829.

The right hon^{ble} the governor general in council having resolved to abolish the custom which prevails generally throughout the provinces subject to this

presidency, of natives presenting Nuzzers in money, and trays of fruit, and other articles, on the occasion of their paying official or complementary visits to public Functionaries in the service of the honorable company, it is hereby notified for the general information of all public officers under this presidency, that the custom in question is strictly prohibited from the date of the publication of this notice, and that it is the expectation of government that all public Functionaries will adopt every measure within their power to make this prohibition generally known, and obeyed by all natives of whatever rank of degree with whom they have official or private intercourse.

In direction the abolition of the custom above referred to the governor general in council deems it due to the servants of the hon'ble company generally, to declare that the measure has not been adopted by government on the ground that it has been perverted to improper purposes by any public officer under government, but from the conviction that it subjects natives to useless, and frequently vexatious expense, and to extortion on the part of menial servants and department. His Lordship in council is indeed fully persuaded that the abolition of a practice open to such serious objections will be viewed with satisfaction by every officer in the hon'ble company's service.

In circulating this resolution to political officers it was stated that the prohibition relative to the acceptance of nuzzers and presents of fruit, &c. was intended to apply to the cases of individuals who are subjects or dependents of the British government, and consequently under their controul, and not to native princes and others to whom we have no right to issue a prohibition order, for with regard to complimentary presents of fruit from native princes, and others not subject to our authority the refusal might be offensive to their feelings, as contrary to established usage, but in as much as the practice can be discouraged without giving umbrage, the political officers were not to fail to act in the spirit of the resolution above quoted.

The resolution was circulated to all revenue and Judicial officers and to the Army with a mere intimation, that it was for their information and guidance.

BORROWING ARTICLES FROM NATIVES OR OTHER PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, PROHIBITED.

Extracts of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 13th Nov. and 23d December, 1833.

Para. 55. It was found that Mr. A. B. officiating commissioner of circuit had applied to a Zemindar for the gratuitous use of his budgerow which was to save him an expense of some hundred rupers. We entirely concur in the censure which you passed upon his conduct. Mr. A. B. we observe, made the following assertion: 'Borrowing boats, and elephants is a circumstance of daily occurrence, and I may with safety assert I believe that there is not an officer in the service who has not done so.' If this representation be in any degree well founded, we declare that a practice which is not creditable to persons in public authority, and is in violation of the rules of our service, may be effectually put down.

On this it was ordered that the above should be circulated to the several commissioners for their information and for that of the officers subordinate to them.

THE MEKIT FOSTERING ORDER AS AT PRESENT IN FORCE.

No. 2271.

Fort William, Judicial and Revenue Department, 20th December, 1836.

NOTIFICATION.

The periodical Reports on the official characters, qualifications, and conduct of all the covenantd officers of government in the judicial and revenue

department, called for under the resolutions of the right honorable the Governor General in council, dated the 28th of January, 1834, having been discontinued, under the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, by the resolutions of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council dated the 27th of June last, and published in the *Gazette* of the 2d of July

** In obedience to the hon'ble Court's instructions it will be publicly notified that those reports shall henceforth be discontinued; but I am, at the same time, directed to state that his Lordship in council is strongly impressed with the expediency of adopting all methods short of the systematic personal reports which have been interdicted by the court for the purpose of bringing to notice the manner in which every public office is conducted, in order that Officers distinguished by merit may be brought forward and promoted, and that suitable notice may be taken of the conduct of those who are negligent and incapable.*

The right hon'ble the Governor of Fort William

Bengal is requested, therefore, in communication with the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces, to prescribe to controlling authorities in the several Departments of Government, an improved system of reporting the results of administration, or to issue such other instructions as to His Lordship may seem best calculated to promote the object contemplated by the system now discontinued, namely, that the promotion of the service may be usefully and efficiently distributed, and its discipline and spirit upheld.

following, it has become necessary, under the orders of the Supreme Government, cited in the margin,* to provide some method that shall not be open to the objections that have been urged against a system requiring superintending officer to prepare, at stated intervals, in analysis of the official characters of all the Officers under them; but that shall, nevertheless, be sufficiently effective for the objects which that system was organized to obtain, and of which the importance has been fully admitted.

Those objects are, firstly, the carrying into effect the principle, which has been specially enjoined, of 'enforcing responsibility in all superior functionaries for the incapacity or neglect, or wrongs committed by the civil servant under them, unless they are, as the cases may admit, either released, or reported to Government.' Secondly, the bringing to the knowledge of Government all instances of eminent merit and qualifications amongst its covenanted Officers of all ranks; so that the Government may be enabled, generally, to reward merit, to stimulate exertion, and to secure to the public service for vacant Offices the best qualifications available.

The following Rules, in amendment of those already preserved for preparing reports of the results of administration, have accordingly been proposed by the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal, in communication with the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces, and have been approved by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in council; they are now promulgated for the information and guidance of all officers in the Judicial and Revenue Department subject to the Orders of the Governor.

In hearing appeals from the Zillah Courts, every Judge of the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut shall note, as each case proceeds, any points that may strike him as affecting materially the character of the court below, and whenever, at the conclusion of an appeal, any Judge may be of opinion that the Proceed-

ings of such a court have been either remarkably well, or remarkably ill, conducted, it shall be his duty to make a note thereon for the consideration of the court, collectively, at their English sitting. The court will determine in what manner these notes may best be made available in the preparation of their annual report, for the expression of their collective opinion on the quality of the business performed by every Zillah Judge.

The court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut is hereby required to make a Special Report on the subject of any Zillah, in which they may be of opinion that the state of civil business is such as to make it desirable for the sake of the public interests, that measures should be immediately taken to remedy the evil. In cases of less importance, it shall be the duty of the court to notice in their annual Report any serious defect which they may believe to exist in the administration of civil justice in any district under their Jurisdiction.

In addition to the number of cases decided by each Zillah Judge, the number of miscellaneous Judicial Orders passed by him, and the number of days employed in Session business, which information is now given in the annual Report of the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, that Report shall in future show the number of appeals, Regular and Special, lodged against such Decisions and miscellaneous Orders, the result of all the appeal of a like nature from each Judge decided on during the course of each year, and the number of days in which each Judge sat for the transaction of civil business.

Corresponding information, with respect to the Proceedings of the several Session Judges, must be embodied in the annual Reports submitted to Government by the court of Sudder Nizamut Adawlut on the administration of criminal Justice; and a corresponding method for laying the necessary information before that court collectively, must be adopted.

It shall be the duty of the several commissioners of circuit to report, in their Half-yearly Police Returns, their opinions on the general efficiency of the Police of each District under their Superintendence, and on the manner in which the various business in this Department has been performed by each of the Officers among whom it is distributed. It will also be the duty of each commissioner, to notice prominently in these Reports the extent to which the services of the Assistants to the Magistrates and Joint Magistrates in his Division have been employed, and the consequences of such employment, in order that the application and abilities of the several Officers in the Junior grades of the Service may be brought distinctly under the view of the Government.

It will be the duty of the Sudder Board of Revenue, immediately upon the close of every Bengal and Fusly year, to submit to Government statement of all outstanding arrears of Revenue in every Bengal or Fusly District, with a note of the proportion per cent which such arrears may bear to the Jumma, in each case, and to remark, where necessary, in what degree the result is attributable to the conduct of the Collector or Deputy Collector in each District.

Until the completion of all Resumption and Settlement business, the annual Division Reports required from the Sudder Board of Revenue, shewing the business that has been done in those Departments during the past years, and the plan of operations for the approaching cold season, will necessarily be continued. In these Reports, as far as those particular duties are concerned, the Sudder Board of Revenue are hereby required to represent every case in which the conduct of the Officers employed has been distinguished by zeal, and discretion, or by the contrary faults; and to call upon the commissioners and collectors under them, to furnish them with all Statements of the allotment of work to their assistants, and with all the other materials that may be necessary to enable them satisfactorily to perform the duty above required of them.

It is hereby declared that it is the duty of the Sudder Courts and Board, of the commissioners, of the Collectors and Deputy Collectors, and of the Magistrates and Joint Magistrates, to report to their immediate superior every cases in which they may be of opinion that a covenanted Officer, subordinate to them is decidedly disqualified to discharge efficiently the duties entrusted to him; and it is hereby notified to all such Functionaries that it is considered an essential part of their duty to make themselves acquainted with the manner in

which their subordinate officers perform their duties ; and that they themselves will be held responsible for any mischievous consequences that may result from any inefficiency, bad habits, or serious errors of conduct of those under them, that ought to have been known to them, unless they report the same for the information of their superiors.

In framing the rules which have been above prescribed, the right honorable the governor of Bengal has discharged the duty committed to him of improving, as far as possible, the established system for the control of the civil administration ; for ensuring to efficiency its just reward ; and protecting the public interests from the consequences of incapacity or neglect. But he cannot allow the opportunity of promulgating the rules to pass, without making known to the civil service in these provinces the high satisfaction with which since his arrival in India, he has observed the zeal, the justice, and the success with which, with rare exceptions, they have applied themselves to the performance of their various and arduous functions. To their character and public spirit more than to the operation of any formal system of supervision and control, he looks for a perseverance in the same meritorious exertions, and for a maintenance of the same careful regard, in their important and often delicate trusts, alike to public and to individual rights.

CASUALTIES.

All casualties to be reported to the departments of government concerned.
CUSTODY OF EFFECTS OF ESTATES AND PUBLIC PROPERTY.

All government servants are called upon to take charge of the effects of deceased public officers, and all public property generally when without custody.
GAZETTING MILITARY-CIVIL.

All matters affecting military officers employed civilly are always communicated from the civil to the military department and where gazetting is necessary, the same appears in the orders of both departments.

EXCHANGES.

Exchanges between servants of Bengal and Agra respectively may be sanctioned when the arrangements made for the exchange preliminarily by the parties concerned is unobjectionable in its nature ; but application for transfer is not usually complied with except under special circumstances of which the government judges, taking into consideration the merits of each particular case.

LAW OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT, HOW TO BE CONSULTED.

No district officers should consult the law officers direct, or otherwise than through the government secretariat of the department under which they serve.

ASSAY MASTER'S RETIRING PENSION.

Assay masters and deputy assay masters are permitted to retire after 20 years service including three years for the one furlough, the former upon £300 a year the pension of a superintending surgeon (but not subject like him to increase for longer service) ; and the latter upon £191 12, 6, the pension of a surgeon ; and if compelled by ill health, duly certified, to quit India at an earlier period, the retiring allowance after ten years' service to be £200 a year for an assay master and £150 for the deputy.

RETENTION OF POLITICAL PRESENTS BY MILITARY OFFICERS.

On a claim to retain the presents received from the Lahore Durbar by the party who accompanied Runjeet Sing's ashes to Hurdwar, it was observed that it was contrary to military usage and the established rules for officers and soldiers in the service of government to receive presents of such a nature.

KhELUT TO POLITICO-MEDICAL OFFICERS.

A Medical officer employed under orders of the political department for some weeks in attendance on the late Maharajah Runjeet Sing, was presented on his departure from Lahore by that court with a Khelut and a cash Zafut.

The question having arisen as to whether under the general prohibition against the retention of such public officers they could be kept in this instance, the governor-general decided that both the Khelut and the amount balance of cash that had been tendered as a *Zafut* might be retained by the medical officer in question, not as a political present, but as a fee for medical attendance; as the chances were that had he been at his own station he would have been gaining fees to the same amount for family medical attendance.

DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE.

An assistant at the political Residency of Indore drew a bill for deputation allowance for settling disputed boundary claims of Holkar, Scindia, and the Powar estates.

This bill was returned by the civil auditor on the ground that the claim was not founded on the requisite authority of government for the charge.

The bill was passed, but the government remarked that officers on deputation were entitled to extra allowance, only when such deputation had the sanction of government.

2D ASSISTANT, INDORE.

The 2d assistant to the resident at Indore having claimed his military pay and allowances in addition to the salary of his civil appointment, such claim was declared inadmissible, in consequence of the rule established under the orders of the hon'ble court prohibiting the same, and it was ruled that he could draw only the salary of 2d assistant, viz. a consolidated one of Rs. 10-15-6, £th chargeable to the opium; and $\frac{1}{2}$ to the political department, after deduction of military allowances.

TENTAGE ON POLITICAL DEPUTATION.

On a claim of capt. A. B. to compensation for loss in tents sustained by him when deputed with the ashes of Maharaja Runjeet Sing to Hurdwar, it was observed that as capt. A. B. enjoyed an allowance for tentage under the regulation of government, his application for re-imbursement on account of wear and tear of tents could not be admitted.

His extra carriage expenses were however passed to Captain A. B.

OFFICE RENT.

The O. P. A. at ——— having solicited the sanction of government to a charge of 80 Rs. as office rent for conducting the duties of the agency at A. B. during the unhealthy season at C. D. it was observed in reply that government allowed Captain ——— to take up his residence at a distance from the court to which he was accredited for reasons of a personal nature, viz. the great personal risk of a residence at the unhealthy station of C. D. during certain parts of the year without his being subjected to any diminution of allowance; and that the government must not be charged with extra expenses on account of office arrangement under such circumstances.

THE APPENDIX:

PART IV.

King's Regulations, &c.

PRICES OF COMMISSIONS.

RANK.	Full price of commissions.		Difference in value between the several commissions in successions.		Difference in value between full and half-pay.		
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	d.
<i>Life Guards.</i>							
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	7250	0	19	0			
Major.....	5350	0	1850	0			
Captain.....	3500	0	1715	0			
Lieutenant.....	1785	0	525	0			
Cornet.....	1200	0					
<i>Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.</i>							
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	7250	0	1970	0			
Major.....	5350	0	1850	0			
Captain.....	3500	0	1900	0			
Lieutenant.....	1600	0	400	0			
Cornet.....	1200	0					
<i>Dragoon Guards and Dragoons.</i>							
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	6175	0	1600	0	1533	0	0
Major.....	4575	0	1350	0	1352	0	0
Captain.....	3225	0	2035	0	1034	8	4
Lieutenant.....	1190	0	350	0	632	13	4
Cornet.....	810	0			300	0	0
<i>Foot Guards.</i>							
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	9000	0	700	0			
Major, with rank of Colonel.....	8300	0	3500	3			
Capt. in, with rank of Lieut.-Col....	4800	0	2750	0			
Lieutenant, with rank of Captain..	2050	0	850	0			
Ensign, with rank of Lieutenant..	1200	0					
<i>Regiments of the Line.</i>							
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	4500	0	1300	0	1314	0	0
Major.....	3200	0	1400	0	949	0	0
Captain.....	1800	0	1100	0	511	0	0
Lieutenant.....	700	0	250	0	365	0	0
Ensign.....	450	0			150	0	0
<i>Fusiliers and Rifle Corps.</i>							
1st Lieutenant.....	700	0	200	0	365	0	0
2d Lieutenant.....	500	0			200	0	0

PAY TO GENERAL OFFICERS UNATTACHED.

(Who were promoted to these ranks previous to 1818)

General.....	l. 18s.	per diem,
Lieutenant-General.....	l. 12s. 6d.	per diem,
Major-General.....	l. 5s.	per diem,

N. B. By the regulation of 18th Feb. 1811, the establishment of General Officers receiving unattached pay is to be gradually reduced to 121, at 25s. per diem; and officers since promoted to the General Officers receive the rate of pay only of their last regimental commission.

The payments are made, *Quarte ly*, at the Pay Office, Whitehall.

STAFF PAY.

HOME AND ABROAD.

	l.	s.	d.
Field Marshal, commanding in chief.....	16	8	9
Commander of the Forces (not a Field Marshal)	9	9	6
General.....	5	13	6
Lieut-General.....	3	15	10
Major-General.....	1	17	11
Brigadier-General.....	1	8	6
Colonel.....	1	2	9
Adjutant-General, at home.....	4	5	4
abroad.....	1	17	11
Deputy Adjutant General, abroad & at home.....	0	19	0
Principal Assistant Adjutant-General, at home.....	0	19	0
Assistant and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, at home.....	0	14	3
Assistant Adjutant-General, abroad.....	0	14	3
Deputy ditto.....	0	9	6
Sub ditto.....	0	4	9
Quarter Master General at home.....	3	15	10
abroad.....	1	17	11
Deputy, ditto, abroad and at home.....	1	10	0
Assistant ditto, abroad.....	0	14	3
Deputy ditto ditto.....	0	9	6
Sub ditto ditto ditto.....	0	4	9
Perm. Dis. Assistant to the Quarter Master General as Lieut. } Colonel of cavalry, including 1s. 6d. in lieu of a servant.. }	1	4	6
Ditto as Major of cavalry ditto ditto.....	1	0	9
Dep. Ass. Quar. Master General when 15s. days gross.....	1	14	3
Temporary Assist Quarter Master General.....	0	9	5
Military Secretary, abroad.....	0	19	0
Assistant ditto ditto.....	0	9	6
Military Secretary in North Britain.....	0	9	6
Inspector of army clothing.....	0	19	0
Commandant General of Hospitals.....	1	8	6
Aide-de-camp to the King.....	0	10	5
Ditto to a General officer.....	0	9	6
Major of Brigade.....	0	9	6
Chaplain to the Forces (if commissioned).....	0	18	0
Principal veterinary surgeon.....	0	9	6
Provost Marshal, abroad, (if commissioned).....	0	9	6
Deputy ditto ditto.....	0	4	9
Ditto Judge Advocate General.....	0	19	0

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Commissary General.....	4	14	11
Deputy Commissary General.....	1	8	6
Assistant Commissary General.....	0	14	3
Deputy ditto.....	0	0	6

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Director General, 2,000 <i>l.</i> per Annum,			
Principal Inspector, 1,200 <i>l.</i> per Annum.	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Inspector of Hospitals 1st.....	1	16	0
Ditto ditto, 2nd.....	1	18	0
Ditto ditto 3rd.....	2	0	0
Deputy ditto.....	1	3	9
Physician.....	0	19	0
Surgeon.....	0	14	3
Ditto after 20 years' service.....	0	18	10
Surgeon of a Reg. Dist.....	0	10	0
Assistant Surgeon.....	0	7	6
Parveyor of Hospitals.....	0	19	0
Deputy ditto.....	0	9	6
Apothecary.....	0	9	6
Hospital Assistant.....	0	6	9
Ditto abroad.....	0	7	6
Disp. of Med. and Purv. Clerk, each.....	0	5	0
Ditto ditto abroad.....	0	6	0

SCALE REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING REGULATION.

<i>Ranks,</i>	<i>Rates. of Pensions</i>	<i>Ranks,</i>	<i>Rates of Pensions.</i>
Field Marshall; General or Lieut-Gen. Commanding in Chief at the time.	To be specially considered.	*Sec. to Comm. of Forces	}
Lieutenant-General.....		£ 400		*Ajde-de-camp. ....
Major-General; or Briga- dier General commanding a Brigade.....	350	*Major of Brigade..	£ 100
Colonel.	300	Assist. Commissary Genl.	
Lieutenant-Colonel.....		*Judge Advocate	}
*Adjutant General.....	250	Chaplain.	
*Quarter-Master General..		Pay-master.	}
*Deputy Adj. Gen. if Chief of the Department....	Physician.....	}	
Deputy Quarter master Gen- eral if ditto.....	200		Surgeon, staff or regimental
Inspector of Hospitals. . .		Parveyor.	}
Major Commanding	100	Lieutenant.	
Major.....		Adjutant.	70
*Dep. Adjutant General..	50	Assistant Surgeon.	
*Dep. Quar. master Gen		Cornet.	}
*Dep. Insp. of Hositals..	Ensign.	}	
Captain	Second Lieutenant.		50
*Assistant Adjutant Genl.	Volunteer, classing as Cor- net or Ensign.	}	
*Deputy ditto.....	Regimental Quarter master		}
*Asst. Quar. master Genl.	Apothecary.	}	
*Deputy ditto,	Hospital assistants.		}
	Veterinary Surgeon.....	}	
	Deputy Parveyor.....		}
	the officers marked thus* to have the allowance according to their army rank, if they prefer it.		

(NOT BREVET.)

REGIMENTAL RANK.	OLD RATE.		NEW RATE.	
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Colonel.....	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 15 6	0 14 6
Lieutenant-colonel.....	0 10 0	0 8 6	0 12 6	0 11 0
Major.....	0 8 0	0 7 6	0 10 6	0 9 6
Captain.....	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 7 0
Lieutenant of Foot Guards.....		0 3 11		
Lieutenant.....	0 3 0	0 2 4	0 4 8	0 4 0
Ditto, above seven years standing....				0 4 6
Cornet, 2d Lieutenant or Ensign....	0 2 6	0 1 10	0 3 6	0 3 0
Pay-master.....	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	
Adjutant.....	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	
Ditto, red, since 1802.....	0 4 0	0 4 0		
Quarter master.....	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 3 0
Surgeon, or staff surgeon.....	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
Asst. surgeon, or staff asst. surgeon..	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Veterinary surgeon.....	0 3 6		0 4 0	

N. B.—Lieut. and Capts. of the Foot Guards 7s.—Ensigns and Lient. 4s.

STAFF.—Commissary Genl. 20s. 3d. Dep. do. 14s. 8d. Assistant do. 7s. 4d. Dep. do. 4s. 11d. Inspector of Hospitals, 20s. Dep. do. 12s. 6d. Do. after 20 years' service, 15s. Physician 10s. Surgeon on the Staff or of a Regt. after 20 years' service, if ill health, 10s. After 30 years' service, 15s. Surg. of a Rec. Dis. 5s. Assistant. Surgeon, 4s. Apothecary, 5s. After 20 years' service 7s. 6d. Hospital Assistant 2s. Purveyor, 10s. Deputy do. 5s. Vet. Surgeon, after 3 years' service, 4s. 6d.—ten, 5s. 6d.—twenty, 7s.—and thirty years' service 12s., but liable to variation, Chaplain to the Forces 5s. (*liable to the variation.*)

The increased Rate of Half Pay is granted to all Officers placed upon Half Pay since the 25th June, 1814, and so those placed upon half pay from the year 1739, to the 25th June 1814, in consequence of wounds or infirmities contracted on service.

Both Rates of half pay are paid quarterly, without deduction at the Pay Office at Whitehall.

FEES PAYABLE TO THE PUBLIC ON MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

RANK.	Army.			Life Gds.			Horse Guards.			Dragoon Guards & Irregulars.			Foot Guards.			Foot, staff C. & Wag Tr.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Field Marshall.	37	7	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General	22	9	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lieut. General..	17	7	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Major-General.	12	17	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colonel	11	5	6	12	9	6	12	19	6	12	7	6	12	15	6	11	5	6
Lieut.col.Comdt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	6
Lieut. Colonel..	10	6	6	11	6	6	11	3	6	10	13	6	11	1	6	9	18	6
Major comdt...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	13	6	.....	.....	.....	10	2	6
Major	10	2	0	10	16	6	10	18	6	10	5	6	11	13	6	9	14	6
Captain .....	.....	.....	.....	9	16	6	10	7	6	9	15	6	9	17	6	9	4	6
Lieutenant ....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	6	8	14	6	8	2	6	9	0	2	6	13	10
Second ditto ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	11	10
Cornet or Ensign	.....	.....	.....	1	0	6	6	12	6	6	0	6	4	16	2	4	11	10
Paymaster .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	6	.....	.....	.....	10	2	6
Adjutant .....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	6	5	14	6	4	14	6	4	12	6	4	12	6
Adj. with rank } of Lieut. .. }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	0	0	.....	.....	.....	9	9	4
Adj. with rank } of Cornet, 2d } Lieut. or Ensign }	.....	.....	.....	10	12	0	9	12	0	8	12	0	.....	.....	.....	7	8	0
Quarter Master.	.....	.....	.....	6	1	6	6	1	6	5	0	6	4	13	10	4	13	10
Surgeon Major.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surgeon .....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	5	7	2
Assistant ditto	.....	.....	.....	4	19	6	4	19	6	4	19	6	4	19	6	4	19	6
Veterinary do ..	.....	.....	.....	5	0	6	5	0	6	5	0	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Solicitor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	0	6	.....	.....	.....

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Commander of the Forces..	29	19	6	Adjut. of Militia	6	0	6
Adjutant General	11	17	6	Fort or Town Major/Town Adj.	7	2	6
Deputy do	9	12	6	Director of General Hospitals	21	9	6
Quarter Master General....	10	17	6	Inspector of Hospitals	12	17	6
Deputy do	9	12	6	Deputy Inspector of	11	7	6
Insp. Field officer of Militia	10	2	6	Deputy by Brevet	11	7	6
Commissary General	15	7	6	Physician	10	17	6
Deputy do	11	17	6	Surgeon to the Forces	10	2	6
Assistant do	10	2	6	Assistant do	5	7	6
Deputy do. do.	5	12	6	Surge. of a Rec. District....	9	12	6
Paymaster of District	10	2	6	Purveyor,	10	17	6
Adjut. with rank of Lieut..	7	9	6	Deputy do	9	12	6
Adjut. having already rank.	5	6	6	Captain to the Forces	10	4	6

"An officer obtaining a commission in any corps of cavalry or infantry of the line, or fencible corps, is to be charged with the fees thereof by the regimental or district Paymaster, or by the Agent, accordingly as he shall commence receiving the pay of his new appointment from the one or the other. Where the fees, or a proportion thereof, shall have been received by the Paymaster, he is immediately to remit the same to the Agent

"Should the Paymaster, or Agent, by whom the officer's pay shall have been first issued, cease to issue the same previously to the payment of the full amount of the said fees, he is immediately to signify what proportion thereof shall have remained unpaid, to the Paymaster, or Agent, by whom the officer's pay is likely to be issued in future; who is to receive the same accordingly, and to remit it to the agent, by whom the fees shall have been paid."

—*Vide collection of Regulations dated War Office 25th April, 1867 page 102.*

N. B.—The Regulation also applies to *Brevet* commissions.

ANNUAL PENSION ROYAL BOUNTY, AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES, Granted to the families of deceased officers of the Land Forces, under the rules and regulations established by the warrants of 13th June, 1836.									
Rank of the officer.	Koyal Bounty.			To mother or sister.		Compassionate Allowances to the legitimate children.		The Aggregate amount of allowances granted to the family of any one officer in no case to exceed.	
	To widow, in lieu of ordinary pension.			Of an officer killed in action, or dying of wounds within six months.		Of an officer killed in action, or dying of wounds within six months.		If not killed in action, or dying of wounds within six months.	
	200l.	100l.	130l.	Of an officer killed in action, or dying of wounds within six months, and leaving neither widow nor children.	25 to 10l. each	16 to 10l. each	500l.	300l.	Not exceeding the annual amount of the half-pay attached to the rank of the Officer.
General Officers.....	2120	90	90	130l.	18 25	14 16	350	300l.	
Colonels of Regiments not General Officers.....	90	100	80	90	18 25	14 16	350		
Lieutenant-Colonels.....	80	100	70	80	16 20	12 14	250		
Major-General.....	120	60	40	70	12 16	9 12	150		
Lieutenant-Generals.....	50	50	40	40	8 14	5 10	100		
Second Lieutenants, Cornets, Ensigns.....	40	60	36	36	8 14	5 10	80		
Quartermasters.....	36	46	40	36	8 14	5 10	65		
Veterinary Surgeons.....	30	35	30	30	8 14	5 10	65		
Regimental Chaplains.....	30	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Inspector of Hospitals.....	120	90	70	70	12 20	12 14	250		
Dep. Insp. of Hospitals, Physicians, Surgeon Majors of Foot Guards.....	70	60	50	50	12 16	9 12	150		
Surgeons, Purveyors, Apothecaries.....	55	50	55	55	12 16	9 12	325		
Assistant Surgeons, Apothecaries, Hospital Mates, Deputy Purveyors.....	40	45	40	40	8 14	5 10	100		
Deputy Staff and Garrison.....	30	35	30	30	8 14	5 10	65		
Chaplain General.....	90	"	"	"	"	16 16	"		
Chaplains to Forces, District Paymasters, Provost Marshals, if commissioned as such.....	50	"	"	"	"	9 12	"		
Other Staff or Garrison Commissaries.....									
pay, Commissariat Department.....	120	"	"	"	25 40	16 22	"		
Deputy Commissary General.....	60	"	"	"	16 20	12 14	"		
Deputy Commissary General.....	70	"	"	"	18 25	14 16	"		
on Full Pay.....	40	"	"	"	12 16	3 12	"		
Assistant Commissary General.....	50	"	"	"	8 14	5 10	"		
Dep Asst. Commissary Gen.....		"	"	"					

N. B.—The Payments are made quarterly, at the Pay Office, Whitehall; and those of the Commissariat Department, at the Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.

* According to the circumstances of the case.

HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY—REGIMENTAL PAY.

	Life Guards.			Horse Guards.			Foot Guards.			Dr. Gds. and Dr.	R. Wag. Train.	Foot.	R. Staff Corps.	Royal Artillery.		Royal Eng.	Royal Marines.	Militia and Fencib.
	Subsistence per diem nett.	Gross pay and allowance per diem as borne on the establishment.	Subsistence per diem nett.	Gross pay and allowance per diem as borne on the establishment.	Subsistence per diem nett.	Gross pay and allowance per diem as borne on the establishment.	Subsistence per diem nett.	Gross pay and allowance per diem as borne on the establishment.	Subsistence per diem nett.					Marching and Invalid Battalion.	Horse Brigade.			
Colonel Commandant.....	1 7 6	1 16 0	1 11 0	2 1 0	1 10 0	1 19 0	1 10 0	1 12 10	1 2 6	1 12 10	1 12 10	1 2 6	1 12 10	2 14 9 4	3 0 0	2 14 16	2 5 0	1 2 6
Colonel.....	1 3 3	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 1 0	1 10 0	1 8 6	1 8 6	1 3 0	0 17 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	0 17 0	1 3 0	1 12 0	1 7 0	1 16 1	1 17 10	0 15 11
Lieut.-Colonel.....	0 19 6	1 6 0	1 2 6	1 7 0	0 18 6	1 4 6	0 18 6	0 19 3	0 18 0	0 19 3	0 19 3	0 16 0	0 19 3	1 2 11	1 2 11	0 18 1	0 17 0	0 14 1
Major.....	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	1 1 0	0 12 0	1 15 6	0 12 0	0 14 2	0 11 7	0 14 2	0 11 7	0 11 7	0 14 2	0 13 1	0 13 1	0 11 1	0 16 0	0 10 6
Captain.....	0 8 3	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 15 0	0 6 0	0 7 10	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 6 6	0 9 0	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 9 0	0 13 1	0 13 1	0 13 1	0 12 6	0 6 6
Do having higher Rank?	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lieutenant.....	0 7 3	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 14 0	0 4 6	0 5 10	0 4 6	0 8 6	0 7 2	0 8 6	0 7 2	0 5 3	0 8 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 10	0 6 6	0 6 6
Do above 7 years stand- ing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corporal, Ensign, and 2d Lieut.....	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 6 0	0 16 6	0 8 6
Paymaster.....	0 4 4	0 0 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 6 0	0 14 8	0 6 6
Quartermaster.....	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 11 4	0 11 4	0 11 4	0 11 4	0 11 4	0 11 4	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 6 0	0 11 4	0 11 4
Surgeon Major.....	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 8 6	1 8 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 8 6	0 7 6	0 8 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 8 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 6 0	0 8 6	0 8 6
Battalion Surgeon.....	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Assistant Surgeon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surgeon's Mate.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veterinary Surgeon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* The difference between the Subsistence and Gross Pay of the Officers of these Regiments, after deducting Pounage, Hospital, and Agency, is paid as "Arrears."

* These rates include 26s. a day for a horse.

† In addition to pay as 1st Lieutenant.

‡ Including Pay Subaltern.

§ If holding another appointment in the Regt.; if otherwise, 5s. per diem.

MEM.—Regimental Surgeons of the Line, those of the Royal Artillery, and Vet Surgeons, after certain periods of service, receive the following Rates of Pay, viz.

Surgeons of the Line, and Royal Artillery.		Veterinary Surgeons.	
After 7 years' service.....	14 1 per diem.	After 3 years' service.....	10 per diem.
— 30 do.....	18 10 do.	— 10 do.....	12 do.
		— 20 do.....	15 do.

STUDENTS AT THE SENIOR DEPARTMENT OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

1. A candidate for admission to the senior department of the college must be a commissioned officer in the army, and must have completed the *twenty first year of the age; he must have actually served as a commissioned officer with his regiment for three years abroad, or four years at home, unless he should have been reduced to half-pay before the completion of such period, when his claim will be considered.*

2. His application is to be addressed to the Governor of the college, and be supported by satisfactory testimonials as to character and conduct; as likewise of his being well grounded in the duties of the particular branch of service to which he belongs.

3. These testimonials must be from the officer commanding the regiment in which he is serving, or, if on half-pay from an officer of rank in the service.

4. It is recommended that every officer previously to his admission should make himself master of the elements of plain geometry; his thorough acquaintance with common arithmetic, is, of course, presumed and expected.

All the students will have the free use, under such regulations as the Governor may deem necessary, of the books, maps and plans in the college library.

5. The time allowed for the course of education at the senior department is two years from the date of the admission of each officer. Until as he has been educated at the junior department, in which case the period allowed is one year and a half.

6. At the close of every half-year of residence the student is required to undergo an examination in progressive portions of the course of instruction; when, if he be found not to have made the advancement required in the six months, he will be recommended to join his regiment without waiting for the period allowed for the completion of the course.

7. Officers performing the required course of studies, are, at the close of their residence, presented with certificates of their qualifications from the commissioners of the College according to the degree of proficiency and talent evinced at the public examination.

8. The number of students in the senior department is at present limited to fifteen.

9. Each student pays into the funds of the college such sum annually as has been previously determined by the Board of Commissioners.

10. The annual subscription at present is thirty guineas.

11. Every officer, on becoming a student, is required to subscribe two guineas to the College Library Fund.

12. Quarters are provided for as the officers of the senior department, at the College. And forage money for one horse (under the authority at the collegiate Board) is allowed to such as have made sufficient progress in their studies to qualify them for sketching in the field.

13. Every officer studying at the senior department is required to wear his uniform with the same strictness as if on duty with his regiment.

14. In case any officer belonging to the senior department conducts himself in such manner as may appear to be at all detrimental to the institution, or holding out a bad example to the young gentlemen of the junior department, either by want of application or in other respects, a report upon his conduct will be transmitted by the Governor to the Adjutant General, with a view to his being withdrawn from the institution.

15. Regimental officers on full pay, who obtain permission to become students at the Senior Department of the Royal Military College, or to be, reported in the regimental returns in the column of "officers absent on duty" for the period during which they remain at the College.

SETTLERS IN THE COLONIES.

No. 456 GENERAL ORDERS.—*Horse Guards, 24th August, 1827.*

His majesty being desirous of holding out further encouragements to officers on half-pay, to become settlers in New South Wales and Van Diemens Land, has been pleased, in reference to the General Orders of the 8th June, 1826, and 16th May 1827, to command that the following additional inducements shall be promulgated to the army, for the information of those officers who may be disposed to avail themselves of the benefit of this arrangement.

All officers on half-pay, who purchased and were reduced, whatever may have been the period of their service, or officers on half-pay who did not purchase, but who, after having served twenty years, half of which on full pay, have been reduced, or have retired to half pay on account of wounds or impaired health, shall be exempted from that part of the regulation contained in the General Order of the 8th June, 1826, which requires the officer to relinquish one-third of the value of his commission to the Crown, and shall be allowed to receive the full value of such commission, in the same manner as officers on full pay, who having purchased the commissions, or having served twenty years, are desirous of selling out for the same object.

His Majesty has further been pleased to command, that this advantage shall be extended to officers of all ranks, whether in or full pay, retired full pay or half-pay, but that in the two latter classes, all sales shall be subjected to the conditions and restrictions established by the General Order of the 2d May, 1825, notwithstanding that a large portion of the officers on half-pay would be excluded thereby from sale, and in order that the government may have full security or the appropriation of the sums produced by the sale of commissions to the intended purpose, it is His Majesty's command that the agent to whom the purchase money be paid, shall be instructed to retain in his hands one-third of the amount in each case, to be paid to the officers who purpose to emigrate, and who shall have obtained permission to dispence of his commission, or his half-pay, with that view, upon his producing to the agent a certificate, signed by the master of the vessel, that he has engaged his passage on board such vessel for the purpose of proceeding direct to the colony.

By His Majesty's command,

HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR, No. 647.

War Office, 21st November, 1826.

SIR,—The King having been graciously pleased to direct that the several rules and orders under which pensions and allowances are granted, on account of wounds received in actions, should be consolidated and amended, and that certain additional regulations relative thereto, shall be established, I have the honour to transmit for the information and guidance of the officers under your command, a copy of the amended regulations, and have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that His Majesty has directed, that in all cases in which officers now on the pension list shall, during periods of not less than five years, have

been in receipt of pensions for wounds received in actions, they shall in future enjoy their pensions without being subject to the inconvenience of personally appearing from time to time before the Army Medical Board.

I have, &c.

H. HARDINGE.

Officers commanding

Regiment of

6244.

1

Warrant regulating the grant of pensions and allowances to officers of the land forces for wounds received in action.

GEORGE R.

Whereas we think it expedient to consolidate and amend the several rules and orders under which pensions and allowances are granted on account of wounds received in action, by officers of our land forces, and to establish certain additional regulations, relative thereto; our will and pleasure is, that, from and after the date hereof, the regulation annexed to this our warrant, shall be the sole rule on this head; and that the cases in which pensions and allowances may be recommended to us to be granted to officers, shall be limited to wounds and injuries received in action, and shall be established by the production of such certificates and reports of Medical Boards, as shall be required by our secretary at War,

Given at our court at Windsor, this 14th day of November, in the tenth year of our reign.

By His Majesty's command,

HENRY HARDINGE.

REGULATION.

1st.—If an officer shall receive a wound in action, which shall occasion the loss of an eye or a limb, or the total use of a limb, or limbs, or shall receive bodily injury fully equal to the loss of a limb, he may be eligible to receive a gratuity in money of one year's full pay of the regimental rank, or staff appointment, held by him at the time he was wounded.

2nd.—If an officer shall be wounded in action, and it shall appear upon an inspection made of him by a Board of army medical officers, assembled by order of the secretary at war, that such officer has, in consequence of his wound, lost a limb or an eye, or has totally lost the use of the limb, or that he has sustained a severe injury in action, fully equal in every respect to the loss of the limb, he may be recommended to his majesty for a pension at the rate fixed in the annexed scale for the rank held by him when he was wounded, and commencing one year after the wound was received; the continuance of which shall depend upon subsequent examinations before the Military Medical Board.

3rd.—If the officer shall have lost more than one limb or eye, he may be recommended for pension for each limb or eye so lost in action.

4th.—If the wound received by an officer in action shall be so severe, in its permanent effects, as to be nearly equal but not fully equal to the loss of a limb, such officer may be recommended for a gratuity of eighteen months' full pay of his regimental rank, or staff appointment, held by him when wounded; in which case no pension shall at any subsequent time be granted to him under this regulation.

5th.—If any wound received in action shall be certified to be severe and dangerous, but in its permanent effects not equal to the loss of a limb, the officer receiving such wound may, in consideration of the expence attending the cure thereof, receive a gratuity, varying according to the nature of the case, of from three to twelve months' full pay of the regimental rank, of staff appointment held by him at the time he was wounded.

6th.—If an officer shall have held a pension for a wound received in action for a term of five years, and shall have been examined twice at the least, before a Board of Army Medical Officers, he may be recommended for the permanent continuance of such pension; but if the officer, before the expiration of the term of five years, shall have so recovered that this wound or injury is not fully equal to the loss of a limb, then he shall cease to receive such pension, and shall have a gratuity of full pay according to the degree of his injury, as laid down in article 5.

7th.—If within the period of five years after a wound has been received, an officer does not apply for the pension, or applying for it, the wound shall not have been proved to be fully and permanently equal to the loss of a limb, such officer's claim to a pension shall not at any subsequent period be entertained.

8th.—No gratuity or allowance for any wound shall be granted after the lapse of five years from the time the wound was received.

9th.—No pension for the loss of one eye, from a wound received in action, shall be granted, unless the actual loss of vision shall have occurred within five years after the wound was received, and be solely attributable to such wound.

10th.—As a general rule, the pension shall be granted according to regimental rank; but in cases in which officers with Brevet rank shall have been employed at the time they were wounded, in discharge of duties superior to those attached to their regimental commissions, the pension shall be given according to the Brevet rank.

11th.—These pensions being granted as a compensation for the permanent disability sustained by wounds received in action, may be held together with any other pay and allowance to which an officer may be entitled, without any deduction on account thereof.

HENRY HARDINGE.

PAY OF GENERAL OFFICERS WHO ARE NOT COLONELS OF REGIMENTS.

WILLIAM R.

Whereas it has been represented to us, that the general officers in our army who are not Colonels of regiments, have not been sufficiently provided for by our warrant of 23d July, 1830; our will and pleasure is, that the pay of all General Officers in our army, who, under the fourth regulation of the warrant before referred to, are entitled to receive the full pay of their last regimental Commission, shall from the 1st April last inclusive, be made up to the rate of four hundred pounds per annum.

Given at our court at St. James's this 28th day of May, 1835, in the fifth year of our reign.

By His Majesty's command,

HOWICK.

ORDER AGAINST DRAWING BAYONETS.

General Order, Horse-Guards, 18th June, 1835, No 520.

Some cases having lately occurred, in which soldiers have drawn their bayonets upon each other, and also upon other persons who happened to come in contact with them, whilst quarrelling in the streets and in public houses. The General-commanding-in-chief desires, that the soldiers of the army may be reminded, that they are armed for the protection of their King and country, and for the support and execution of the laws, when *lawfully* called out for these purposes; that they were their side arms as an honourable distinction of the profession to which they belong; that they are not to use them in private broils, or even for their own personal defence upon such occasions; and that it is the duty of the soldiers to avoid resorting to places in which such broils, are likely to take place, more particularly when dressed as soldiers with their side arms.

The General-commanding-in-chief is determined to put an effectual stop to so dangerous and disgraceful an offence, by the punishment and degradation of every soldier who shall, hereafter, be convicted of it.

To this end LORD HILL desires, that commanding officers of regiment depôts, will bring to summary trial, for unsoldier-like and disgraceful conduct, every man who shall be reported to have drawn, or attempted to draw, his bayonet for the purpose of using it against another person in any case of dispute, affray, or interference.

His Lordship further desires, that every soldier convicted before a court-martial of having used, or attempted to use, his side arms, in any of the cases herein contemplated, may, in addition to the punishment awarded by the court, be degraded on the public parade, in front of the regiment or depot to which he belongs, by being there stripped of his bayonet, and bayonet belt, and proclaimed by the commanding officer as a man unworthy to be entrusted with the care of his bayonet, except in the ranks, under the view and command of his officer.

In all such cases, the offender shall be stripped of his side arms by the pioneers, in order to enhance his degradation. He who is thus degraded, shall not be suffered to wear his bayonet or bayonet belt, except upon duty, for one year from that date of his degradation; during which time he shall be denied every indulgence to which the good soldier is entitled, and shall march to church, in the ranks, without side arms. His name shall, moreover, be posted up in some conspicuous place in the barrack-room of the company to which he belongs, on the barrack gate, and on the doors of the guard house, and canteen.

The General Commanding-in-chief feels confident, that these measures will, with the zealous co-operation of all classes of officers and the vigilance of the Non-commissioned officers, soon rescue the army from the stigma which a few unworthy individuals would attach to it, by resorting to a base and unmanly expedient, heretofore unknown amongst British soldiers.

By command of the Right Honourable the General commanding-in-chief,

JOHN MACDONALD,

Adjutant-General.

THE APPENDIX.

PART V.

AN ABRIDGED CODE OF STANDING ORDERS REGARDING MILITARY STAFF OFFICERS

SECT. I.—STAFF ALLOWANCES.

Augmentation of.—We further direct, that no increase be made to the existing salaries of any Staff Officers without our previous approbation; and we take this opportunity of apprizing you of our fixed determination to order the refund of all salaries and allowances which do not meet with our concurrence; and we desire that this, our intention, may be made known to any officer, or other person to whom you may grant any allowance dependant upon our sanction, so that the individual may be aware that he is liable to be called on to refund whatever sums he may receive, under such circumstances, in case of the allowance not being approved of by the authorities at home.—Para. 219, letter C. of date 16th June 1815.—G. O. G. 20th February 1816.

General Officers on Leave—The following paragraph (5) of a military letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, No. 51, dated 31st August 1836, is published for general information,

Letter dated 15th August 1835.

With reference to Court's orders to Madras of 5th August 1834 (a copy of which was forwarded as applicable to Bengal in Court's letter of 11th February 1835) regarding the allowances of General officers on the staff, while absent from their divisions on leave, submit a representation of the injurious effect of the regulation therein laid down, and urge the grounds upon which the Court are requested to reconsider the orders in question, and to grant the officers so employed an immunity from any forfeiture of allowances, while absent from their divisions on leave within the limits of the Presidency to which they belong.

'Para 5. In compliance with your recommendation, we shall not object to the continuance of the allowances of officers on the general staff, when absent from their commands within the limits of their respective Presidencies for a reasonable period, provided that no additional expence is hereby occasioned to the state.'—G. O. G. 30th Jan. 1837.

General Officers arriving from Europe.—The following paragraph of a Military Letter, dated the 23d October 1839, from the Honorable the Court

of Directors, to the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, being also applicable to this presidency, is published for general information.

7. We have to apprise you, that the General Officers on the Staff appointed by us, are not considered by us to be entitled to any portion of their Staff Allowances for any earlier period and then that of their arrival at the station at which they may be appointed to serve.—*G. O. G. 1st April 1840.*

Under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, and in continuation of Government General Orders, 32d April 1831, No 66, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify, that a General Officer of the Hon'ble Company's Service returning from Europe with an appointment by the Home Authorities to the General Staff of any of the Presidencies in India, from the date of his landing at the Presidency to which he is appointed, will, in like manner with General Officers of the Royal Service placed by her Majesty on the General Staff of her Majesty's Forces in India, be entitled to draw his Staff Allowance from that date, and the officer vacating the Command will draw the same to the date of publication at the headquarters of his Division of the General Order announcing the arrival of his successor.

3. The recent Orders sanctioning in certain cases, Pay and Allowances to Officers from date of arrival at Bombay, His Lordship in Council is pleased to declare, have no reference to Staff Allowances in any case.—*G. O. G. 5th May, 1841.*

Aide-de-Camp to Governor General—The staff salary of Aides de-Camp on the personal staff of the Governor General, the Vice President, the President of the Council, the Deputy Governor of Bengal, the Lieutenant Governor of Agra, and the Commander-in-Chief, is to be considered a consolidated allowance fixed with reference to the appointment, and not alterable in any of its items, with the rank of the holder.—*G. O. P. 1st 26th November 1834.*

Officers with their Corps on Service.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General directs, that the following rules be observed in regard to staff officers temporarily withdrawn from their appointments for the purpose of joining their regiments on field service.

Officers on staff employ, when temporarily withdrawn from their appointments for the purpose of joining their regiments on field service, will be permitted to draw, while so employed, their full staff salary, provided that other officers are not appointed to officiate for them, and that they hold no staff situation in the army with which they are serving.

In cases when other officers may be employed to officiate during the absence of staff officers (as above) a moiety of their staff salary will be drawn by the substitutes, and the other moiety by the officiating officers.—*G. O. G. 31st August 1838.*

Official Batta, Tentage, &c.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to rescind all orders and regulations now in force, which assign to officers employed in staff or other situations, a rate of Pay, Batta, Gratuity, Tentage or House Rent, superior to the scale laid down for their regimental rank.—*G. O. G. 2nd December 1834.*

Temporary Adjutants of Local Corps.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council deems it expedient to notify, that Officers Commanding Irregular Corps, or holding the appointment of 2nd in command of such corps, whether cavalry or infantry, are not considered entitled to any extra staff allowance, when temporarily performing the duties of Adjutant. On such occasions, office allowances of the situation only will be passed to them, as follows :

Writer.....	Co's Rs. 30
Stationery, &c.....	„ 20
Office Tent,.....	„ 30

Total, Company's Rupees..... 80 per month

G.O.G. G., 24th February 1841.

SECTION II.—APPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APPOINTMENTS.

The Commander-in-Chief is it necessary to apprise the Army at large, that there are very few cases, and those of the most urgent nature, in which he can feel himself justified in dispensing with that most salutary Rule of Discipline and good Order, which prescribes the forms and channels in and through which Applications are to be made to Head-Quarters for Appointments.

It is quite impossible to hold Commanding officers of Regiments responsible for the important Charge with which they are entrusted, if their legitimate authority and controul over the members of their Corps is not duly maintained and upheld.

They alone are the fit Judges in the first instance of the merit and claims which entitle the Officers and Soldiers under their Command to indulgence and consideration, and it is consequently to their Judgment and Recommendations the Commander-in-Chief mainly looks for that information which may enable him justly to determine upon the Applications which are submitted for his decision—*G. O. C. C. 21st January 1823.*

With reference to the concluding paragraph of General Orders, dated 21st January 1823, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that all applications to His Lordship for appointments on the Staff, shall be transmitted to the Military Secretary, through the Commanding Officer of the Corps to which the applicant belongs, or through the heads of Departments, when the applicant happens to be employed in any Department of the Staff.

The transmitting Officer will give his opinion on the qualifications of the Officer applying for an appointment; especially stating whether he has received from him that support and assistance, which he ought, in his situation in the Corps or Department, to have afforded.

A statement of Service should also accompany all applications of the above nature.—*G. O. C. C. 3rd July 1827.*

Under Instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief, the Major General Commanding the Force directs, that all applications for Regimental Staff Appointments in the Hon'ble Company's Service, be addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army—*G. O. C. C. 9th May 1834.*

On the occurrence of a vacancy in the appointment of Adjutant, or of Interpreter and Quarter Master, in any of the Regiments of the Bengal Army, the Officer Commanding the Corps will accompany his report of the vacancy by a Return containing the names of the three Officers in the Regiment whom he may consider the most worthy of his recommendation to fill the situation.

2. Opposite the name of each Officer in the Return is to be inserted a detail of his qualifications in the following particulars, namely;

1st. His acquirements as an Officer, with reference to the vacant appointment.

2nd. His knowledge of the Native languages.

3rd. His temper and general conduct as an Officer and a Gentleman.

3 The proportion in which each of the Officers recommended possesses each of the three qualifications may be conveniently represented by a scale, the maximum of which can be fixed at 20; and in order that it may be clearly understood what is here meant by a scale, the following explanation is offered for the information of those concerned;

4. For instance, the scale of qualification of Lieutenant A.

1st. Acquirements as an Officer, 20. (He being considered perfect.)

2nd. Knowledge of the language, 15. (He being less than what would be considered perfect by one-fourth.)

3rd. Temper and general conduct 20. (Being considered perfect.)

Or scale of qualification of Ensign B

1st. Acquirements as an Officer, 17. (Not being so perfect as he might be.)

2nd. Knowledge of language, 20. (He being considered perfect.)

3rd. Temper and general conduct, 20. (He being considered perfect.)

5. The object aimed at in calling for such details is, that the Commander-in-Chief may be enabled justly to appreciate the comparative merits, in the estimation of his Commanding officer, of each Officer recommended.

6. These reports will be considered by the Commander-in-Chief as *confidential reports*, and Commanding officers are required to view them in the same light.—*G. O. C. C. 16th September 1835.*

In complying with the order of 16th September 1835, the officers commanding regiments have varied much one from another in the form of return made.

The following is to be adopted in all future cases.

Names of three officers deemed the most fit for the situation of Adjutant (or Interpreter and Quarter Master) in the———regiment.

	Scale of their respective qualifications.		
	Acquirements as an officer, with reference to the vacant appointment.	Knowledge of the language.	Temper and general conduct.
Lieutenant A. B. ..	"	"	"
Lieutenant C. D. ..	"	"	"
Ensign E. F.	"	"	"

Date.

Signature of the Commanding Officer.

The Commander-in-Chief takes this occasion to call the attention of the Commanding Officers of regiments, to the views which led him to issue the order under consideration. His object was to be enabled to place in the two situations, which, in a native corps he considers to be so important, the Officers in each regiment who are really the best calculated to fill them advantageously, are at the same time the most deserving, from their application to their duties, and from their acquirements.

In making the arrangement, he put aside every idea of *patronage* and *personal favor*.

Having done so, he expects that the Commanding officers of regiments will do the same, and that no such feelings shall have away in their minds, or lead to their recommendations.

If on any occasion he discovers that such has been the case, or that any under means have been used to obtain a selection for either of these appointments, the officer guilty of the same will meet His Excellency's decided reprobation and discountenance.

The Brigadier commanding the corps of artillery has represented, that the *aforesaid* order does not work so well in the artillery, as in the regiments of the line, owing to 'the frequent change of subalterns from one battalion to another,' and the unequal 'distribution of officers, which the exigencies of the service require.'

The order, therefore, as far as it respects the artillery, is to be modified as follows, viz. 'The officer commanding a brigade of horse or battalion of foot artillery, on a vacancy, will send in the names of three officers of the corps under his command (as at present) to the Brigadier commanding the artillery, and that officer may add the names of other officers, of the same branch, and submit the whole for his Excellency's consideration.'—*G. O. C. C., 27th May 1836.*

Referring to paragraph G of the General Order of the 16th September 1835, it will be observed that the returns required are to be considered as *confidential*. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief therefore desires that they may, in future, be sent direct from the Commanding Officer of a regiment to the Adjutant General of the Army.—*G. O. C. C., 21st December 1837.*

SECT. III.—BRIGADE MAJORS, FORT ADJUTANTS, &c.

The following General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in council, dated 15th ultimo, are published for the information of the Army.—*G. O. G. G. 15th July 1834*

With a view of reducing the number of officers permanently withdrawn from corps, and of extending the advantages of staff employment more generally than the system which now obtains will admit, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in council is pleased to resolve that henceforward the following situations shall be held only by officers whose regiments are serving at the stations or forming part of the garrisons to which the appointments appertain. Present incumbents are exempted from the operations of this rule:—

Brigade Majors.

Cantonment Adjutants

Line Adjutants

Fort Adjutants, when the appointment is held

by an effective Officer.

As Officers who may hereafter be nominated to any of the above appointments, must return to regimental duty on their corps marching from the station or garrison in which they are employed on the staff, the absentee regulation will not be considered applicable to them.—*G. O. V. P. 7th August, 1834*

The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in council is pleased to notify, for general information, that the provisions of the Government General Order, dated the 7th of August 1834, which directs, that the staff situation therein specified shall be held only by officers whose regiments are serving at the stations, or forming part of the garrisons, to which the appointments appertain, is not applicable to the situation of Fort Adjutant of the fortresses of Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay Castle.—*G. O. G. G. 9th June 1841.*

With reference to the General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in council, dated the 15th July 1834, requiring that the situation of Brigade Major or Fort Adjutant shall only be held by an officer whose regiment is serving at the station, or forming part of the garrison to which the appointment appertains; His excellency the Commander-in-chief, with a view to the preservation of the public records belonging to each station, is pleased to direct, that a register shall be kept in every Brigade and Fort Adjutant's office, of the several documents which may be therein deposited. The Brigade Major or Fort Adjutant relinquishing his office must transfer this book, together with all records to his successor, who will carefully compare the entries in the register with the documents made over to him, and on satisfying himself of the correctness of the former, he will give a receipt for the same, after which he will be held responsible for the public documents in the office, and bound to transfer them to his successor in the state in which he may have received them.

This register is to be retained in the Brigade or Fort Adjutant's office, as the case may be.—*G. O. C. C., 8th April 1836*

SECT. IV.—COMMAND BY CIVIL STAFF OFFICERS.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General, be published for the information of the Army:

G. O. G. G., Simla, 4th July 1831.

A specific reference having been made to the Governor General upon the subject of the right of Military men employed in any civil branch of the Army, or under the civil Administration of Government, to take Military command by virtue of their commissions, when entitled by seniority to claim the same, it has been deemed necessary to lay down a general Rule, applicable to the services of the three Presidencies. The following Order has accordingly been passed, with the concurrence of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief of His Majesty's and of the Honorable company's Forces in India.

Military men, when holding situations in any civil branch of the Army, or under the civil Administration of Government, cannot be allowed to claim, or exercise the right of command, as senior officers, by virtue of their commissions, without first resigning and relinquishing their civil employ or situations.

The distinctions and advantages of command are claimable only by those who are in the exercise of their profession, may be called upon for Military duties, and are liable to the privations and hardships of active service. By accepting civil employ, a Military man obtains present exemption from the severer duties of his profession, and generally superior emoluments, he cannot therefore be permitted to unite with the advantages of this line of service, the privilege of asserting a claim to supersede those, who, in the routine of duty and of promotion, become entitled to a Military charge or command.

The above Order is not intended to apply to officers placed with Detachments, or otherwise, in the temporary charge of districts by military authority, pending operations, although performing civil duties in consequence of such an appointment. Employment of this description may fall to any Officer in the course of his professional service, and cannot, therefore, be considered to involve any forfeiture of Military privileges.—*G. O. V. P.*, 20th July 1831.

With reference to the General Order by the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated Simla, 4th July 1831, the following list of public officers and Departments under the Bengal Presidency, to which the provision contained in the 2nd paragraph of that Order is declared applicable, is published under His Lordship's instructions for the information of all concerned.

Civil branch of the Army.

Department military secretary to Government.

Stipendiary members military Board.

Audit Department.

Commissariat Department.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Secretary to military board.

Pay Masters.

Pension Pay Masters.

Ordnance Commissariat.

Clothing agents.

Secretary to the clothing board.

All Officers employed permanently as political agents or assistant to political agents.

Officers employed in civil charge of Districts.

Agents for Gun carriages.

Agents for the Manufacture of Gun powder.

Barrack Masters.

Officers of the Department of public Works while so employed.

Officers in charge of canals, Bridges, or Roads.

Officers of the stud Department.

Officers of the Engineer General's Department.

Officers of the Revenue survey.

Inspector of Police.

Inspector of the Foundry.

Appointments in the Mints.—*G. O. V. P.*, 9th September 1831.

SECT. V.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable the Governor General of India in council is pleased to lay down the following Rules for the Appointment and Promotion of officers in the Commissariat Department:

1st.—The commissariat at the Presidencies of Fort William and Agra together, and of the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay severally, shall consist of.

One Commissary General.

One Deputy commissary General.

Assistant commissaries General.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Sub-Assistant ditto ditto.

The number of each of the three latter grades being regulated from time to time by the several governments respectively, according to the necessities of the service; and it shall be considered the imperative duty of the several commissaries general to report to government, whenever they may find, that the number of officers can be reduced consistently with the efficiency of their respective departments.

2nd. All appointments to the commissariat shall be made from the European commissioned ranks of the Honorable company's army, but no officer shall be held eligible to be appointed, who has not passed an examination in the native languages.

3rd. Every officer on his first appointment to the commissariat shall enter the department at the bottom of the junior grade. The only exception to this rule will be in the case of the commissary general who may be selected from the army at large, and be at once appointed head of the department; due attention and consideration being of course given to the service-claims, and fitness of the officers already serving, or who may have served in the department.

4th. No sub-assistant shall be promoted to the grade of deputy assistant who has not served three years in the former, and no deputy assistant to the grade of assistant commissary general who has not served four years as a deputy assistant, or seven years in the department; nor shall any assistant commissary general be promoted to deputy commissary general who has not served five years as an assistant, or twelve years in the department.

5th. If there should be no officer in one grade of sufficient length of service in the commissariat, qualified under these rules to be promoted to the next, an officer will be appointed, when a vacancy occurs, to the lowest grade, and the promotion will be made to only when the obstacle here supposed no longer exist. But Seniority alone is not the only qualification for promotion from one grade to another, as superior claims, founded on services performed and supported by the recommendation of the commissary General, will have the preference, as laid down in General Orders by the Supreme Government, dated the 22d December 1815, 27th March 1819, and 24th April 1822; provided the individual shall have served in the Department the period necessary under these rules to qualify him for promotion.

6th. All officers of the commissariat are subject to the staff Regulations, on being promoted from one rank to another in their respective Regiments, but any officer in charge of a branch of the Department on actual field service, or with a foreign expedition, who may become ineligible by Regimental promotion may be continued in charge until such time as the commissary General can relieve him without inconvenience to the public service.

7th. Officers leaving the Department on furlough to Europe, if re-appointed after their return, will have to enter at the bottom of the list of sub-assistants but Officers compelled by sickness to return to Europe on medical certificate, and officers removed from the Department by promotion in their Regiments, will be held eligible to be re-appointed to any grade which their previous length of service in the Department may entitle them to hold under these rules, and the general regulations of service; provided that, on appointment they are not placed above any who were previously their seniors.

8th. Officers temporarily appointed to the commissariat by government, will receive while so employed, an allowance of 150 Rupees per mensem, but, without any claims to be confirmed in the office, and the same rule will apply, to temporary appointments made on emergency by commanding officers, on the application of officers of the commissariat suddenly obliged to quit their charge or otherwise, provided such appointments be confirmed by Government.—G. O. G. G., 20th April 1835.

SECTION VI.—DETACHMENT STAFF.

His Excellency the commander-in-chief is pleased to direct that whenever a detachment is sent from a regiment, the strength of which renders the service

of an Adjutant requisite, the nomination is to be made by the officer commanding the regiment previous to the departure of the party; in like manner, when a detachment composed of details from different regiments is made from the head-quarters of a district or station, and for the staff duties of which an officer is allowed by existing regulations, the Brigadier, or other superior officer, detaching the party for the duty, will nominate the staff officer in his district or station orders.—*G. O. C. 30 h January 1836.*

Several instances having recently occurred of adjutants being nominated to perform the duties of detachment staff, when quarter masters were present and available for the situation, the commander of the forces directs attention to general orders by the governor general of the 16th December 1816, which are now republished for general information, and ordered to be strictly conformed to.—*G. O. G. 16th December 1816.*

“The Right Honorable the Governor General in council, adverting to the regulation of the 6th April 1814, whereby the post of adjutant and quarter Master of the native Infantry is abolished, is pleased with reference to General Orders by Government, bearing date the 15th January 1811, to direct that when a detachment consisting of the actual strength of two and less than three battalions shall be formed for service, either offensive, or defensive, the senior Interpreter and Quarter Master therewith shall perform the staff duties of such detachment with the extra allowance of sonat Rupees 60 per mensem; or where no officer of this description may be present, the senior adjutant with the detachment is to be appointed to that duty with a similar allowance.

“This rule is also to obtain in cases where detachments may be formed consisting of the strength of one, and less than two battalions between neither an adjutant, or interpreter and Quarter Master may be present with such detachment, an officer is to be then specially appointed to act as detachment staff with the full staff allowance of an Adjutant of a battalion of native infantry.—*G. O. C. C, 6th February 1839.*”

Doubts having been expressed as to the nature of the seniority contemplated in the Government General Order of the 16th December 1816, touching the selection of an officer to perform the duty of detachment staff with a detail of two or more regiments of the line, it is directed, that seniority in army rank, and not seniority as a staff officer, is to be considered to give a claim to the situation.—*G. O., 23d June 1840.*

SECTION VII.—PROPORTION OF OFFICERS FROM EACH REGIMENT.

The Honorable the court of Directors having determined that not more than five Officers shall be simultaneously absent on staff Employment from any one corps whether cavalry or infantry, the right honorable the vice president in council, with the concurrence of the governor general, is pleased at the earnest recommendation of the commander-in-chief to establish on this head, a further restriction as to the grades from which the five individuals are to be taken.

The efficiency of the army in all its branches, being of the last consequence, it is deemed highly expedient towards the attainment of so important an object, that a proper number of experienced officers should be present with every regular Regiment, to contribute their aid in sustaining its discipline, and in diffusing that confidence amongst a native officers and men the which conduces so essentially to the well-being of an army constituted as is that of Bengal. To secure, therefore, as far as the means at disposal will admit, the services with every corps of a portion of competent officers, the number of Regimental captains that may be absent at one time from the same corps of the line, on staff, or other permanent public employment, is restricted to two.

The measure here indicated, as calculated to conduce to the greater efficiency of the army, is designed to be wholly prospective, and by no means to affect present incumbents of the grade of captain, unless in such cases of emergency as his excellency the commander-in chief may feel constrained to bring to the special notice of government.

To obviate all occasion for references, and for decisions on particular cases hereafter, the vice president in council is pleased to announce as a rule to

future guidance that, when two captains are absent from a corps in public situations, and a subaltern of the same corps holding a detached staff situation, comes to be promoted to the rank of regimental captain, the officer so promoted shall be the individual to vacate his appointment, under the operation of these orders.—*G. O. V. P., 17th August 1827.*

The right honorable the governor general in council is pleased to relax the operation of the rule published in general orders of the 17th August last limiting the number of officers to five simultaneously absent from any one corps on staff employ, in favor of officers unequal for a limited period to the performance of regimental duty, from wounds received on service, and to declare all such officers eligible to be appointed to staff situations, without reference to the number absent from the corps to which they belong, but this relaxation of the rule in favor of wounded officers is not to be considered as giving any permanent increase for staff employ from the regiments to such officers, the number allowed from them being, as from all other corps, limited to five to which it will be reduced as situations lapse.—*G. O. G. G., 26th October 1827.*

The governor in council having understood, that the phrase 'permanent public employment,' used towards the close of the 2nd paragraph of general orders of the 17th August last is liable to misconception, is pleased to explain that the term 'permanent' has reference, not to the conditions on which any public employment is held—i. e. whether the occupant be the real incumbent, or a *locum tenens* only—but to the nature of the employment; and was intended to exempt from the restrictions of the cited orders, such staff situations as may be found requisite on the formation of any army for service or of a body of troops for any special purpose; in which, and all similar cases, the officers to fill the brigade, detachment, or other local and temporary staff appointments, may be drawn from the corps composing the force, notwithstanding the provisions of the orders in question, regarding the number and rank of absentees.—*G. O. G. G., 28th December 1827.*

The governor general in council is pleased to direct the publication in general orders, of the following extracts of general letters from the honorable the court of directors, under dates the 26th November and 3d December 1828, and to declare their provisions alike applicable to the three presidencies:

General Letter, 26th November 1828.

Para 2. 'We think it necessary to desire that no officer be withdrawn from his regiment for the purpose of being appointed an extra or supernumerary Aid-de-Camp. Any officer, so withdrawn, and who does not hold an authorized staff appointment, will be directed to rejoin his corps, and in no case is any officer not of the regular and established number of Aides-de-Camp to be granted any allowance as such.

General Letter, 3rd December, 1828.

Para 17. 'You are aware of our great anxiety that the demands for the staff should be supplied equally from all the regiments in the service. Our orders limiting the number to be withdrawn from any one regiment to five, were dated on the 25th November 1828, and we are glad to perceive from your general order of the 17th August 1827, arising out of a valuable suggestion by Lord Combermere, that those orders have been made more precise in their application. We fully approve of the new regulation as published by you on that occasion; and we desire that it be strictly enforced at our several presidencies.'

18. 'The number of officers in each regiment, placed at your disposal for the staff, being more than adequate for all the demands which have ever been made for the services of officers on detached duty, we think it advisable still further to contract the limits of selection laid down in our letter of the 25th of November 1823, and we accordingly desire that no Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry shall have three officers withdrawn for detached employment, until all regiments have two;—nor four, until all have three.'

20. 'Sufficient time has now elapsed since our orders of the 25th November 1823 were received and promulgated, to allow of their having been

brought into complete operation in every regiment, but if at the date of receipt of these orders, any regiment shall have more than five officers absent from it on detached employment, we desire that all in excess to that number be immediately relieved from their staff employ, and directed to rejoin their corps.'

21. 'In any future case, when four officers shall have been withdrawn from one Regiment on detached duties, and the number allowed for as being absent on furlough, (namely four) shall be complete, we desire that, if an additional officer shall require to proceed to England, on sick certificate, one of the four absentees on detached duty (the last withdrawn) be required to rejoin his corps.'

22. 'We have fixed the number at four, because by the operation of our present orders no more than this number can be withdrawn for staff employment, the number absent appearing by the last returns, to average rather less than four per Regiment.'

The honorable court having expressed their entire approval of the regulation published to the army, under date the 17th August, 1827, and desired that it be strictly enforced at their several presidencies, the general orders of the 23rd February, 1829, modifying the regulation above referred to, are accordingly cancelled.—*G. O.*, 15th May 1829.

With reference to the regulations now in force, for restricting the withdrawal of Officers from Regimental duty for staff employment The Right Honorable the governor general in council is pleased to direct, that the following extract (Paragraph 3 of a letter, No. 47, from the honorable the court of directors, in the military department, under date the 8th May, 1833, be published in general orders, and that the rule therein laid down be made applicable to the three presidencies :

Para. 3. 'Although we attach a very high importance to the rules established for restricting the withdrawal of officers from Regimental duty for staff employment, we shall not refuse our sanction to the exception recommended by the commander-in-chief and by the governor general, in favor of officers selected for the personal staff of the governor general, the commander-in-chief, the vice president in council, and the Aides-de-Camp of general officers on the staff, but upon the condition, (suggested by the governor general,) that 'no officer shall be informally withdrawn from his corps to the obvious detriment of its efficiency; and that an officer taken out of order from a Regiment shall not be eligible for transfer from a personal staff appointment to any permanent detached employment, unless whilst so withdrawn, the staff absentees from his corps shall be brought below the prescribed number.'—*G. O. G.*, 15th May 1829.

With reference to the extract of a general letter from the honorable the court of directors, dated the 3rd December 1828, published in general orders of the 15th May 1829, regulating the number of officers allowed to be absent from any one regiment on staff employ, it is hereby notified to the presidencies, under instructions from the right honorable the governor general, that the honorable court have determined, in accordance with the views of the supreme government that when it becomes necessary that officers, one or more, should be resorted to their corps, otherwise than by promotion under the provisions of general orders of the 17th August 1827, such officers shall be those withdrawn for staff duty.—*G. O. V. P.* 30th January 1832.

The attention of the government having been drawn to clauses 2 and 4, of general orders of the 17th August 1827.—the former, restricting to two the number of Regimental captains that may be absent at the same time from a corps of the line, on staff or other public permanent employ,—and the latter, providing for the return to his corps of any staff officer on promotion to the rank of captain, who would otherwise be an absentee in that grade in excess to two, the governor general of India in council, has had under consideration the consequences which have resulted from their combined operation, and being of opinion, that a strict adherence to the rules laid down in those clauses

must, occasionally, be productive of injury to the public service, and unnecessary hardship to individuals, is pleased to modify the provisions of both, to the extent herein-after specified.

When two regimental captains are absent from a corps of the line, on staff or other permanent employ, a third captain shall not be withdrawn for such employment, but a staff officer promoted from the rank of subaltern to that of regimental captain: shall not, in consequence of his promotion, be required to vacate an appointment which he previously held, and to which he is eligible in his advanced rank, although two captains be already absent from his corps on staff or other permanent situations, unless the commander-in-chief should consider the return of such officer to his regiment essential to its due efficiency, and by application to the government obtain his sanction to that measure.

When at any time, under the operation of this order, the number of captains absent from a corps of the Line shall have been increased beyond two, no other captain shall be taken from such corps for the staff, or other detached employ, till the number of its absentees in that grade be reduced to one—*G. O. G. G., 25th May 1835.*

The following extract (*paras. 3 and 4*) of a Military letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 31, of the 11th May 1833, is published for general information:

Letter dated 15th June 1835, (No 61.)

Forward copy of a general order issued modifying the 2nd and 4th clauses of the government orders of 7th August 1827, and strongly recommend the discontinuance of the regulation which compels government to select officers for staff employment from the Regiment from which fewest are absent; a restriction which is in the opinion of government both embarrassing and injurious to the public interests.

no more than two of those withdrawn should be captains, and three subalterns.—*G. O. G. G., 5th October 1836.*

Para. 3. The general order, dated 25th of May 1835, modifying the general order of 17th August 1827, is sanctioned.

4 In compliance with your earnest recommendation, we also authorize you to abolish the other restrictive regulations relating to the withdrawal of European officers from regimental duties, with exception to the original order restricting the number of officers to be taken from any regiment or Battalion to five, and that

It appearing that some doubts are entertained regarding the intention of general orders of the 17th August and 8th December 1817, regulating the numbers of officers permitted to be absent from regiments of the line, on staff or other permanent employ, the governor general in council directs, that in cases where an officer may hold an officiating staff situation to which he is eligible both as captain and subaltern, he is not to be considered as disqualified for his appointment on promotion to a company, though two captains, one of whom, officiating in a situation which renders him liable to removal, should already be absent from his regiment; in this case, the officiating officer, and not the one newly promoted, would be required to join his corps.—*G. O. G. G., 26th December 1838.*

SECT. VIII.—QUALIFICATION AND ELIGIBILITY FOR THE GENERAL STAFF.

By Service and Rank.—Agreeably with orders recently received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the following regulation is published, for general information.

No officer will henceforward be appointed to fill any situation on the general staff of the Army, who shall not have served four years, three of which in the actual performance of regimental or staff duty with a corps.

An officer may hold the situation of aide-de-camp after having served one year with his regiment, but the period passed in that situation, except when employed on field service, is not to be counted in the regimental duty as above prescribed.

General orders of the 20th August 1811 and 18th March 1820, are hereby cancelled.—*G. O. G. G.*, 31st January 1823.

The right honorable the governor general in council is pleased to direct, that the provisions of general orders, under date the 3d January 1823, prescribing the period of service necessary to entitle an officer to hold any situation on the general staff of the army, be extended to every civil situation to which a military officer is eligible.—*G. O. G. G.* 12th August 1825,

In obedience to instructions, received from the honorable the court of directors, the governor general of India in council is pleased to revive and republish the rule laid down in paragraph 21 of general orders, dated the 12th August 1824, relative to appointments to the general staff.

‘No officer shall be eligible to hold the situations of adjutant general, quarter master general, military auditor general, or commissary general, who has not previously attained the rank of major in the army, unless he shall have actually served twenty years in India. The deputies in those departments must have attained the rank of captain in the army, or have served twelve years in India; and the assistants, if they have not attained the rank of captain, must have served ten years in India.’

The above revived rule cancels the regulation published in general orders by the government of India, under date the 24th September, 1834.—*G. O. G. G.*, 30th November 1835.

No officer transferred from one regiment to another shall be eligible to a staff or civil appointment, although otherwise qualified, unless he shall have served two years in the regiment to which he may have been transferred.—*G. O. V. P.*, 24th September 1832.

Knowledge of the Native Language—The honorable the court of directors, having in a recent despatch again expressed their anxious desire, that a competent knowledge of the native languages should be generally diffused among the officers of their army, and having at the same time, deemed it necessary to prescribe that a certain degree of proficiency in one or more of those languages be in future considered an indispensable qualification for staff employment, the right honorable the governor general of India in council, with the view of giving effect to the wishes of the honorable court, without prejudice to the just claims of the many in other respects highly qualified officers now in the service, is pleased to publish the following rules for general information:—

I. No military officer who is now in the service, or who may enter it hereafter, will be deemed qualified for, if eligible to, the commissariat department, or the appointment of regimental interpreter, unless he shall have passed the examination in the native languages prescribed for candidates for the latter situation.

II. No officer who may enter the service hereafter will be deemed eligible to any staff situation, (except a temporary one during actual service in the field) or civil employ, until he shall have passed an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

III. Notwithstanding that officers now in the service, are exempted from the restrictive operation of the immediately preceding rule, it is to be distinctly understood that a competent knowledge of Hindoostanee, though not in their case an indispensable qualification for the situations open to others on the condition of passing an examination in that language, will, as hitherto, be always considered to confer a strong additional claim to nomination to the staff.—*G. O. G. G.*, 9th January 1837.

General Officers and Brigadiers—General Letter, dated 30th December 1825.

Letter from 16th Sept 1824.

Para. 5 to 12. On the death of Major General Thomas, Government was obliged, under the Regulations of 1796, to re-appoint a Major General (Martindell), who had already had a tour on the Staff. Adverting to the Non-issue of His Majesty's Brevets, owing to a state of Peace, and to the general inexpediency of re-appointing the same Officers to the General Staff, it is earnestly submitted that the Senior Colonels should be declared eligible to the same advantages in regard to the Staff as Major Generals, when there are, in India, no Officers of the latter Rank, who have not already served their tour of Staff duty. The Colonels thus appointed will vacate the situation on the arrival of a General Officer from Europe, and the time of their service as Colonels will be ultimately considered as much of their service on the Staff. Another vacancy having occurred by the addition of a fifth General Officer on the Staff, Colonel Shuldham, the Senior Officer of that Rank, has been appointed to fill it.

5. Whatever General Officers may be required for the Company's Indian Staff, shall be taken from the Senior Colonels of their service, to whom the temporary rank of Brigadier General will be granted, until by the operation of His Majesty's General Brevets, the Armies of India shall be again supplied with the requisite number of General Officers.—*G. O. G. 5th May 1829.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief having brought to the knowledge of Government, the prevalence of an opinion among the Senior Field Officers of the Army, that they are by right entitled to succeed, in virtue of their seniority, to the Commands exercised by Brigadiers on the permanent establishment; the Right Honorable the Vice President in Council deems it necessary to put an end to so groundless a misconception.

His Lordship in Council is accordingly pleased to direct, that it be henceforward distinctly understood, that seniority does not confer the right of succession to the rank of Brigadier, nor to any Extra Regimental Command of trust and importance.

It is expected by the Honorable the Court of Directors, that the most efficient Field Officers of their Army will be selected for employment as Brigadiers, as will be seen from the subjoined Extract of a letter from the Honorable Court, which is published for general information:

Extract General Letter, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 21st December 1825.

'Para. 27. This complaint, even if just, in reference to the General Officers, will not apply to the Field Officers of the Company's Army from whom our India Governments have the power of selecting the most efficient, and employing them as Brigadiers whenever their services are required.'—*G. O. V. P., 20th April 1827.*

The following Extracts from a letter No. 65, from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, under date the 17th December 1834, are published in General Orders.

Para. 2 We are satisfied of the expediency of the measure proposed in these Paragraphs.

3. We accordingly authorize you, when no General Officers shall be present, except such as shall have had a tour on the Staff, or shall be unfit for such a Command, to nominate Colonels to the Staff on the Allowances of Major Generals.

4. A Colonel so nominated to the Staff will, however, be expected to vacate his appointment on the arrival of a General Officer eligible to replace him, and the time during which a Colonel shall have served on the Staff, shall be reckoned as part of the four year's Staff tour, prescribed by the Regulations, so that no Officer shall serve more than four years on the Staff except under the special circumstances provided for in Our Orders of the 20th of April 1803.—*G. O. G. G., 6th May, 1826.*

'We have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that our officers have no strict right to succeed to the appointments of Brigadier General on the ground of mere Seniority, these being Staff appointments, involving both confidence and responsibility. But we must express our firm reliance on the discretion and good feeling of our several Governments, that the claims of Officers to these or any other appointments arising out of length of service will never be set aside, except on public grounds.

'With respect to the question raised as to the disqualification of Colonels eligible by Seniority to Divisional Commands to hold certain Offices which they could not hold under the present Regulations as General Officers,—We are of opinion that Colonels so situated ought to have the option of either retaining their appointments, or of succeeding to Divisional Commands as Brigadier Generals; but if they prefer the retention of their offices, the Divisional Commands should not afterwards be open to them, except in special cases to be determined by Government, and reported to us for our approbation and sanction.'

'The same principle ought to be applied in the case of Senior Brigadiers waving their right to succeed to Divisional Commands. If they prefer remaining as Brigadiers, the superior appointment of Brigadier General ought not, in our opinion, to be open to them, except in special cases.

'All the Members of your Government concur in recommending that General Officers or Colonels at Home, appointed by us to Divisional Commands, should not displace Officers previously in possession of these appointments, but wait the occurrence of vacancies after their arrival at the respective Presidencies. In compliance with your recommendation, we direct that henceforth a General Officer or Colonel, appointed by us to a Divisional Command, shall not succeed to that Command until the occurrence of a vacancy; unless we shall have specially directed otherwise.—*G. O. G. G.*, 1st June 1835.

Ordnance Officers.—His Lordship in Council is further pleased to direct, that the 4th, 5th and 6th Paragraphs of the General Order of the 19th May 1818, be rebeind, and that, in lieu thereof, the following modified Regulations be considered in force from this date, and adopted accordingly in place of the Paragraphs above referred to

Para. 4. No Commissioned Officer shall be eligible to the Ordnance Commissariat, until five complete years from his first joining the Artillery. After his first appointment, a Deputy Commissary will continue to rise to the head of the List of Commissaries, provided his zeal and conduct be satisfactory to Government, unless he be promoted, in the mean time, to the rank of Major in the Regiment of Artillery, when he shall vacate his appointment.

Para. 5.—The selection for the Principal and Deputy Principal Commissaryship of Ordnance, will be made from the actual Deputy Principal Commissary, full Commissaries, and Officers who have formerly served as such, or from the Field Officers of the Corps of Artillery at large, at the discretion of Government.

Para. 6.—The situation of Deputy Principal Commissary may be held either by a Regimental Field Officer, or Captain, if of the latter rank, he be serving in the Department; but no Officer under the degree of a Field Officer in the Army, is to be eligible to the Principal Commissaryship of Ordnance.—*G. O. G. G.*, 4th August 1821.

Quarter Master General's Department.—It will be a permanent Regulation of this department, that the candidate for appointment shall previously produce a Certificate either from the Surveyor General in India, the Chief or acting Chief Engineer, or the Superintending Engineer of the Province in which he is stationed, of his possessing a competent knowledge of the theory and practice of surveying.—*G. O. G. G.*, 12th August 1824.

Interpreters.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, considering it of primary importance and advantage to the service, that the situation of Interpreter and Quarter Master to Native Corps of the Line should be held by Officers fully competent to the performance of the duties; and also with a view of encouraging a more general study of the Native Language, is pleased to enact the following rules for the attainment of these desirable objects.

Officers applying under the sanction and approbation of the commanding Officers of their corps for the situation of Interpreter, shall be required to pass an examination in the Hindoostanee Language before a committee of competent Officers, to be assembled by order of the commander-in-chief at the Head-Quarters station of the Division.

The committee will forward to the Adjutant General of the Army, a detailed report of the examination, with a certificate specifying the nature of the Officer's proficiency, and will state their opinion of his competency to conduct the duties of an Interpreter to a General Court Martial.

The favorable certificate and opinion of the committee will be sufficient authority in the first instance to render an Officer eligible to hold the situation, but before he can be finally confirmed in it, he will be required to undergo, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, a further examination by the Public Examiners of the College of Fort William, and to obtain from them a favorable certificate and opinion of his qualifications. And for this purpose he will (on the occasion of his arrival within the limits of the Presidency Division, either in the course of relief or otherwise) be directed to repair to the Presidency.

But Officers within the limits of the Presidency Division, at the time of their application for the situation of Interpreter will not be required to pass any preliminary examination.

The foregoing Rules will be applicable to all Officers recommended to officiate as Interpreters; and officers now actually holding the situation of Interpreters, will be required to pass the examination above prescribed twelve months after the promulgation of this Order to their corps—*G. O. C. C.*, 17th February 1823.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify to the subaltern Officers of the Army, the scale of qualifications expected in the candidates for the office of Interpreter in Native corps and the tests by which such qualifications are to be ascertained; viz.

1st. A well grounded knowledge of the general principles of Grammar.

2nd. The ability to read and write with facility the modified Persian character of the Oordoo and the Dev Nagree of the Khurree Bolee.

3rd. A colloquial knowledge of the Oordoo and Hindoos, sufficient to enable him to explain with facility, and at the moment, any orders in those dialects, or to transcribe Reports, Letters, &c from them into English.

The Tests by which these qualifications are to be tried—are.

1st. By well selected questions not of the niceties, but of the general leading principles of Grammar.

2dd. By *viva voce* conversation with the Examiners.

3rd. By written translations into Hindoostanee in both characters, of selected Orders or Rules and Regulations.

4th. By reading and translating the Bagho-Buhar in Hindoostanee; the Prem Sagur in Khurree Bolee; and the Golistan or Unwar-i-Soheily in Persian.

It will be the duty of committees of examination to ascertain the attainments of Candidates by the foregoing rules; and their Reports are to specify the proficiency of the party examined, under each of those heads.

The Commander-in-Chief desires it to be further understood that previous examination in the College of Fort William, if successful, will be considered as sufficient proof of qualification; but that the examinations which took place of Officers quitting the Barrasut Institutions, will not exempt Candidates from the operation of the foregoing Orders.—*G. O. C. C.* 27th May 1823.

The Commander-in-Chief impressed with the necessity of obviating the inconvenience likely to arise to the Public Service, from the appointment of Interpreters who are not qualified for the duties of the Office, has determined not to appoint any officer permanently to that situation, who shall not have passed an examination, and have been reported qualified for it.

The recommendation of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment will be so far attended to, that the Officer recommended will be appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master, until the Commander-in-Chief shall have ascertained from the report of the Committee of Examination, what Officer is best qualified for the situation.

When it shall happen, which the Commander-in-Chief trusts it seldom will, that there is no Officer in the Regiment possessed of the requisite qualifications, the Commander-in-Chief will consider it his duty to appoint an Officer from another Corps, to act as Interpreter, until the Regiment shall produce one qualified for the office.

Anxious to extend the application of the principle on which this determination has been formed, and to give it practical efficiency, the Commander-in-Chief takes this opportunity of signifying to the Army, that in his selection for situation, on the Staffs depending on his recommendation, it is his intention to give ample scope to the operation of those causes, of which an Army, constituted as this is, is so essentially in need; encouragement of merit, and remuneration of services.—*G. O. C. C., 28th December 1827.*

Under inspections from his Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief, qualified officers from the infantry branch of the service will be appointed to do duty as Interpreters and Quarter Masters with Cavalry Corps, whenever Cavalry Officers who have passed the prescribed examination may not be available.

As Infantry Officers so nominated, will not be required to attend mounted and other duties peculiar to the Cavalry branch of the service, they are not to draw any other Allowances than those strictly belonging to the appointment, either in cantonment or when marching.—*G. O. C. F. 14th July 1834.*

SECT. IX—QUEEN'S LOCAL MAJOR GENERALS.

The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the address of the Governor General of India in Council, No. 9 of 1837, dated the 19th of December last, are published in General Orders for the information of the Army.

'Para 7. We have no objection to the promotion to the local rank of Major General of the Colonels of Her Majesty's army serving in India, who were senior as such to Colonels of our army promoted to the rank of Major General by the brevet of the 10th January 1837.

'8. Under the special circumstances in which local Major General are placed, we consent to their being considered as eligible to continue to reside in India, and to hold those brigade commands which they would have held had their promotion not taken place, provided always that no interference be permitted with the commands on the general staff allotted to the Major Generals or Brigadier Generals, and Brigadiers of the Queen's and the Company's forces respectively.—*G. O. G. G., 9th March 1838.*

The following military Letter, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Governor General of India in Council, No. 3, dated the 11th September 1830, is published to the army.

Military Department', No. 3 of 1830. Our Governor General of India in Council—

We forward to you the copy of a Letter from Lieut. General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, dated the 15th instant, and of its enclosures, bringing to our notice, that the arrangements agreed upon and authorized for the promotion and employment of H. M.'s Lieutenant Colonels serving in India, who are senior as such to our officers promoted to be Colonels and Major Generals, have not been correctly understood. It will be apparent, on referring to our letters of

the dates noted in the margin, that those officers of Her Majesty's service who have been promoted to be local Major Generals, are eligible to be appointed to brigade commands in divisions,

whether their Regiments may be serving in these divisions or not, provided always that no interference be permitted with the commands on the General Staff allotted to the Major General or Brigadier Generals and Brigadiers of the Queen's and the Company's forces, respectively.

2. In our letter of the 28th January 1835 we stated that if it shall be found impracticable to make either of the arrangements then suggested for the employment of officers of Her Majesty's services, who might be senior in a division to an officers appointed to the command of that division, it would be indispensably necessary that the officers so situated should be called upon to consider of the course they would have to take; and they must have the option of retiring from the country as they would do if promoted to be Major General on a General Brevet, and not appointed to serve on the Staff. We have now to apprise you, that local Major Generals so situated may continue to reside in India unemployed, like Major Generals in our service, receiving the pay and batta of their Regimental rank, but with the understanding that the brigade commands usually allotted to the Queen's service, shall be given to the Queen's Officers available for them at each presidency, according to seniority.

London, 11th September, 1839.— With reference to the above letter, the honorable the President in Council is pleased to declare:

1. That local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service are eligible under the appointment of Government, for employment as Brigadiers, where Queen's troops are stationed, provided that such appointment shall not interfere with the commands on the General Staff allotted to company's officers.

2. That the senior local Major Generals (of the Regiments at each Presidency) are in preference to be so employed.

3. That the Brigadier's term of serving shall be limited, as in the case of Major General, to five years: and half the number years which any officer may have served prior to the promulgation of this order, in command of a brigade, including any temporary command of a division, shall be deducted from that term.

4. That local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service, who prefer remaining in India in expectation of succeeding by seniority to brigade commands may do so, selecting their residences within the presidency in which their Regiments are serving, and receiving the pay and full batta of their Regimental rank.

5. That local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service, must hereafter be held to be ineligible to retain the command of their respective Regiments, and must vacate their brigade commands on the departure of their Regiments from India, or from one presidency to another.

6. That local Major Generals, of Her Majesty's service who have served, five years as Brigadiers, are not, without special sanction, to remain in India in receipt of full batta although the Regiments to which they belong may still continue on the India establishment.

7. That these rules shall have effect from the date of this General order.

—G. O. P. C, 18th January 1840.

The home authorities having disapproved of clauses 3, and 6, and of the 1st provision of clause 5, of the General Order, dated the 20th of January last, the right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council in obedience to the instructions of the Hon. the Court of Directors, promulgates, for general information, the following revised rules for the employment in India of local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service.

1. Local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service, are eligible under the appointment of Government, for employment as Brigadiers, where Queen's troops are stationed, provided that, such appointment shall not interfere with the commands on the General Staff allotted to Company's officers.

2. The senior local Major Generals of the Regiments at each presidency are in preference to be so employed.

3. The period for which local Major Generals may retain brigade commands is not restricted to any number of years, but they must vacate such commands on the departure of their Regiments from India, or from one presidency to another.

4. Local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service, who prefer remaining in India, in expectation of succeeding by seniority to brigade commands, may

do so, selecting their residences within the presidency in which their Regiment are serving, and receiving the pay and full batta of their Regimental rank.

5. Local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service, are permitted to remain in India unemployed; they are not precluded from retaining the command of their respective Regiments, which they may, at their option, continue to exercise, provided there shall be no interference with the brigade or other commands allotted to company's officers—*G. O. G. 29th July 1840.*

The following extract of a Military Letter, No. 10, dated 4th November 1840 from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Governor General of India in Council, is published for General information :

Reply to a letter, dated 13th August 1840, No. 87. —Transmit a G. O. 29th July 1840, relative to the position of local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service in India; also the minutes which have been recorded on the subject, to which the Court's attention is earnestly solicited.

The principle of the regulations for the employment of Her Majesty's local Major Generals in fixed divisional and brigade commands, as specified in paragraph 2, of our despatch of the 20th June last, and which provide effectually against any inconvenient interference of our Regimental Officers of the Queen's Army with appointments on the divisional or brigade staff, is understood by the General Commanding-in-Chief and by ourselves, to be equally applicable to the employment of those officers with field forces. You will accordingly take care that this principle is applied in all cases when officers are appointed to commands as Major General, or Brigadier General and Brigadiers.

In conformity with the principle above referred to, local Major Generals absent from their Regiments, are not entitled to resume regimental command or employ, unless such resumption shall be permitted as compatible with your arrangement for the brigade and divisional commands of the force to which the Regiment is attached.—*G. O. G. 6th January 1841.*

SECT. X.—VACATION OF APPOINTMENTS.

It being desirable to fix, by one general rule, the limits under which Officers holding staff Appointment, or other Public employments, under this Presidency may retain them or otherwise, on promotion to superior Rank, and to provide, Generally, for all doubts or contingencies, so far as they can be foreseen, by establishing one equal and uniform principle, the following limitations are to have prospective effect from this date :—

Public offices and Staff Department's to be vacated on promotion to (no Limitation)

Residents at Native Courts or high diplomatic Missions; Command of Division.

The Rank of Major General.

Secretary to Government, Military Department; Adjutant General; Quarter Master General; Commissary General; Military Auditor General; Surveyor General; Judge Advocate General; commandants of subsidiary or Field Forces, Districts or Garrisons.

Major General, Regimental Colonel.

Chief commands in the Armies of Native Allied Powers; Town and Fort Major, Fort William; Deputy Secretary to Government, Military Department; Deputy Adjutant General; Deputy Quarter Master General; Deputy Commissary General; Deputy Auditor General; Secretary to the Military Board; Principal Commissary of Ordnance; Superintendents of Public Buildings, when Engineer officers; Superintendents of the Foundry, ditto ditto; personal staff of the governor general and commander-in-chief; political agents at inferior Native Courts, commandant of Sappers and Miners; Superintendent of Trigonometrical Survey.

Lieutenant Colonel Regimentally.

1st Assistant to a Resident at a Native Court, or high diplomatic Mission; Principal Assistant in Civil charge of Districts; Assistant Secretary to

Government, Military Department; 1st Assistant Adjutant General; Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery; 1st ditto Quarter Master General; 1st ditto Commissary General; 1st ditto Auditor General; Agents for Gun carriages; Agents for Gun Powder; Agents for Army clothing; Principal Deputy commissary of Ordnance; Model-Master and Tangent Scale Department; Joint Secretary Military Board; (Secretary to the Military Board); Superintendents of Public Buildings, if not Engineers; Superintendents of Foundry, if an Artillery Officer; Superintendents of the Stud; Presidency Pay Master; commandant Body Guard of the Governor General; commandant Guldauz Battalion; commandants Local Battalions; commandant Local Horse; commandants New Levies; commandants Pioneer corps; Superintendents of canals, and Agent for the construction of Iron Bridges, if not an Engineer.

Major Regimentally.

All Assistants, Deputy Assistants, Sub-Assistant, in Staff offices or Public Department, not included above; Deputy Judge Advocates General; Barrack-Masters (non Executive) Officers; Deputy Pay Master; Brigade Majors; Surveyors, Land or River, if not Engineer Officers; Secretaries or Persian Interpreters to General Officers or Brigadiers in command, &c; Adies-de-camp to general Officers; Secretary clothing Board; Secretary Board of Superintendence, Staff Department; Superintendent Field Transports; Superintendent Half-wrought Materials; Superintendent Family Money; Superintendent cadets; Superintendent Roads or Batts, Superintendent Timber Agencies; Superintendent of Telegraphs; Garrison Store Keeper commissaries of Ordnance; Deputy ditto ditto; Portercantonment Adjutant; Pay Master and Adjutant of Invalids; all Officers attached to the college of Fort William, any Native college or Institution, Political or other civil situations inferior to first Assistant to a Resident, or to a civil commissioner; Appointments in the Mint; command of Palace Guards, or Escorts with Native Princes; command of Residents' Guards of Escorts.

No Appointment or public employ whatever, not included in the above enumeration to which a Military Officer is eligible shall be retained in future on the promotion of the party to the rank of Regimental captain, excepting professional Officers in the corps of Engineers, which are not limited under the rank of Acting chief Engineer.—*G. O. G. 23rd May 1823*

In cases where Officers unite a Military command with a Political situation, one of which would be vacated on the attainment of Superior rank under the operation of the General Orders, 23rd May last, but which the Public service may require should remain united, the disqualification for either, is then only to take place on reaching the Grade assigned, as a limit for the Political situation.—*G. O. G. 4th July 1823.*

The situation of Lieutenant colonels commandant, both in extent of command and pecuniary Receipts, having undergone a material change by the Orders of the Hon'ble the court of Directors, this day published to the Army, and placed on an entire new footing from that which was contemplated by Government, when it was directed that certain staff Appointments should be vacated on the attainment of that Grade; the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council considers it equitable to revise the Clause of General Orders 23rd May 1823, above alluded to and to resolve that it shall not come into operation with Lieutenant Colonels Commandant, until they shall be entitled to the Off-Reckoning Dividend of their respective Corps.—*G. O. G. 6th May 1824.*

‘On the last case put by the Governor General, the possibility of their being in India supernumerary Major Generals in the Company's service,—We concur in opinion with him, and the other members of your Government, that no reason exists why, Major Generals should, in that event, vacate any Office or staff appointment of which they may be in possession until it actually comes to their turn to accept or decline Divisional commands, when the same rule will apply to them as we have now directed to be applied to Colonels holding staff appointments.’—*G. O. G. 1st June 1835.*

The Honorable the Vice President in council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract, (*Para. 1*) from a Military Letter from the Honorable the court of Directors, No. 70 of 1830, dated 23th July be published in General Orders.

Para. 1. 'In compliance with your Recommendation, and for the reasons which you have urged in support of it, we authorize you to extend the term of service of General Officers on the staff of your Presidency, from four to five years; and we permit Major General Pine to have the benefit of this Regulation.'—*G. O. V. P. 22nd November 1830.*

The following paragraphs of a Military letter, No. 29, from the Honorable the court of Directors, to the Government of Bengal, dated the 5th April, 1837 are published for the information of the army:—

Para 1. Having had under our consideration the regulations affecting the appointment of officers to established brigade commands, we have resolved that such Brigadiers of the 1st and 2nd classes as are regimental colonels, and who have succeeded to the benefits of the Off-reckoning Fund, shall be required to vacate their respective commands after having had the appointment of Brigadier for five years; this regulation however to be subject to the same modification as the appointment of general officers to the staff; viz. that if, on any particular occasion, you should be of opinion, that the continued service of any Brigadier is indispensable to the public interests, you may continue him in the command until our decision on his case shall be made known to you. Upon every such occasion you will furnish us with the requisite information with the least practicable delay.

2. This regulation is not to be applied retrospectively to the period which Brigadiers may have served as such, prior to its announcement in General Orders; but we are of opinion, that for every two years which they may then have served as Brigadiers, they should be considered as having served one year towards the completion of their tour under the new regulation.'—*G. O. G. 31st July 1837.*

RECENT DECISIONS BY GOVERNMENT,

ON IMPORTANT POINTS OF THE PAY REGULATIONS.

ALLOWANCES.

When serving in other Presidencies.—On occasion of the employment of a party from the Surveyor General's Department, within the limits of the Madras Presidency, the following arrangements were sanctioned. 1. The officer in charge drew the pay of himself, and all the public establishment from that presidency. 2. After passing the Nerbudda, Sub-assistants of the three class received pay as those of the second class; and those of the second as those of the first class. 3. The officer authorized to hire persons, if procurable, for the carriage of the certain instruments, for which duty no regular establishment is maintained. 4. An advance of Rs. 5,000 granted to the officer in charge of the party.

Compensation.—A Captain of Madras Horse Artillery having been appointed Member of a Board of Artillery Officers in Calcutta, received full Regimental allowances as compensation for all the allowances including command allowances; he lost also house rent at the Presidency rate during his absence on the above duty.

On Leave.—An officer proceeded on leave between Musters; he did not rejoin at the end of the month, but availed himself of general leave obtained by him. His total leave did not exceed six months; his regimental pay and allowances were passed to him.

AUGMENTION.

In Native Infantry.—On occasion of one company being added to each regiment of infantry, the commencement of the superior new companies, was restricted to the date on which the subsidiary orders on the subject were announced to the army.

BATTAs.

Forced Marches.—Though troops march from one place to another in fewer than the prescribed number of marches, extra batta is admissible only for the number of days they are actually on their march.

Artillery Drafts.—A captain of artillery, serving at Dum-Dum, was removed to a company on full batta. On being struck off his late company, he was ordered to take charge of drafts, and he was detained for some time with them at Dum-Dum. Full batta was passed to him from the date of being struck off his late company, because had he not been detained on the above special duty, he would have drawn full batta from that date.

Unexpected Detention.—A regiment was ordered to hold itself in readiness for a specified duty from a certain date; but its destination was afterwards altered, and it did not actually march till long after the date named; but as carriage was entertained from the date first ordered, extra batta was sanctioned for the corps from that date.

BOATS AND BOAT ALLOWANCE.

O the Indus—Periods of boat allowance established.

From Feroz-pore to Sukkur,..... 2 months,

" Sukkur to Bhawalpore, or its immediate vicinity 1 month.

On being first Posted—An artillery officer, after eight years service at Dum-Dum, was ordered to receive charge of the artillery at Dacca. Boat allowance was granted to him as being for the first time posted, and as he had never been in receipt of full regimental allowances.

When on Steamers—A detachment was despatched into Assam on board a steamer. The officers claimed boat allowance for the conveyance of their camp equipage, baggage, &c., for which there was not room in the steamer. As they were in receipt of tentage, and had a passage in the steamer, the claim was disallowed.

On joining from Sick leave.—An ensign doing duty at Barrackpore, proceeded on sick certificate to Van Dieman's Land, and was absent nearly two years. On his return he claimed boat allowance to join his corps, but as he had, before proceeding to join, received full allowances for more than eight months, his claim was declared inadmissible.

When Movement is Countermanded.—A native infantry regiment was ordered by water from Barrackpore to Dinapore. On reaching Bhagulpore it received an order to return to Barrackpore. Boat allowance for the officers was sanctioned from the presidency to Bhagulpore and back again.

To join a staff Appointment—An officer belonging to a corps at Chittagong, was appointed major of brigade to the troops on the Eastern Frontier during the rains. He claimed boat allowance, but it was refused.

Skeleton Companies—Certain skeleton companies being ordered by water from the Eastern frontier to join a recruit battalion at Juanpore, boat allowance was sanctioned for the officers attached.

To join Head-Quarters—After boat allowance had been sanctioned for a staff officer proceeding to join head quarters at the presidency, he received orders to proceed by dawk at the public expense. His boat allowance being retrenched, he appealed to be permitted to draw the whole or the actual expense incurred in transporting his baggage by water; his claim declared to be inadmissible, as he was in receipt of tentage.

COMMAND ALLOWANCE.

Pioneers.—Fifty rupees a month granted to the officer in charge of the pioneers entertained for service with the Bengal division of the army of the Indus.

Adjutant.—An adjutant of a regiment of the line having no personal command of a company, and merely falling into such command occasionally, is not allowed compensation for the loss of command allowance when absent on special or court martial duty.

Compensation.—A major general commanding a brigade, proceeding on service was placed in charge of a division, and the senior field officer of the force (not belonging to that brigade) without a line command, was placed in command of the brigade. On the major general's resuming command of his brigade, the officer temporarily in command claimed compensation for loss of allowances whilst proceeding to join his corps; his claim was disallowed.

Of Detachment of Local Infantry.—An officer of the line permitted to command four companies of the Sylhet light infantry at the frontier post of Luckipore.

Of Local Corps.—A major whilst in command of a corps of local cavalry was promoted to a regimental lieutenant colonelcy; but in consequence of the absence of the 2nd in command with a detachment and the sickness of the adjutant, there was no one present to receive charge of the corps, and the lieutenant colonel was by station orders, retained in command for some days. For these days the 2nd in command who had been appointed to the permanent command also claimed the consolidated allowance of Rs. 1,000, but under the special circumstances his claim was rejected.

Compensation.—The same rules for drawing compensation for loss of permanent command allowance are applicable to cases of loss of temporary commands.

An officer appointed to act as interpreter to a detachment of her majesty's troops proceeding by water, received boat allowance. He also claimed compensation for loss of company command allowance, which was granted on the ground that boat allowance was granted for a specific expenditure.

DAWK TRAVELLING.

On first appointment.—When young officers proceeding to join their own corps for the first time are ordered to do so by dawk, they are permitted to draw the difference between the boat allowance which they would under ordinary circumstances have received, and the actual amount of expence incurred by the State for their dawks.

When ordered on Service.—A Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General ordered to proceed by dawk to join a force assembling for field service at Nusseerabad was allowed to draw the actual expenses of travelling by dawk.

HOUSE RENT.

Deputy Judge Advocate General at the Presidency.—The Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Presidency division, being in charge of the Judge Advocate General's office, claimed the difference between his tentage, and the presidency rate of the house rent. Claim disallowed as a staff officer of the division, and also as in charge of the above office, for which he receives a special remuneration.

Aide-de Camp to Deputy Governor.—An assistant Secretary to Military Board being as such in receipt of house rent was appointed Aide-De-Camp to the Deputy Governor of Bengal. He claimed the full salary, Rs. 331, of the latter appointment; but as Rs. 90 for house rent are consolidated in that amount, he was only allowed to draw the reduced salary of Rs. 244.

LEAVE.

On Return from Furlough—If an officer on returning from furlough shall obtain leave of absence in general orders, he shall not forfeit his allowances if he join his corps within the time allowed by the boat regulations, exclusive of such leave, and provided that boat periods do not exceed the tenor of six months in addition to one month, during which he is allowed to remain at the presidency, being a total absence of seven months after arrival. This indulgence does not extend to officers retreating from absence beyond sea.

To join Staff Appointment—An officer whilst on leave was nominated to an appointment which he did not join before the expiration of six months from his proceeding on leave and his allowances were retrenched. He claimed remission of the retrenchment, on the plea that from the date of his appointment, his leave on private affairs was commuted to leave to enable him to join his appointment. His claim was disallowed.

To sea from Arracan.—Officers employed in the province of Arracan, permitted passage as on service on board the ship assigned to that province, whenever they may embark for a sea voyage under leave granted in station orders.

MARCHES AND RELIEFS.

By water at own expense.—In making application for corps to proceed by water at their own expense to effect a relief, &c. commanding officers must state that the native officers and men have consented to defray their own expenses.

Pay and allowances to the end of the current month granted to a corps proceeding in course of relief at their own expense by water, including extra batta, the latter on the personal responsibility of the officer commanding the corps.

PASSAGE MONEY.

Commander-in-chief's.—The commander-in-chief at Madras having been appointed commander-in-chief in India, Rs. 5,500 was sanctioned as passage money from that presidency to Calcutta.

PROPERTY.

Compensation—Every claim for compensation for losses occasioned by property being carried off by the enemy to be submitted to government, in order that each may be decided upon according to its particular circumstances.

STAFF.

Government Secretaries.—Under no circumstance is a reduction of any description to be made from the allowance drawn at the presidency by officers of the department of the military secretary to government whilst with the governor general in the upper provinces, on the principle that secretaries of other departments suffer no reduction of salary.

Commandant of Allahabad—During the absence of the commandant of Allahabad on leave, the staff allowances paid to the officer commanding the garrison was deducted from the commandant's staff allowance.

General Officers.—The staff allowances of a general officer appointed to the staff commence from date of appointment. The extra salary of an officer commanding a division between the date of the appointment of a general officer and of his joining becomes a double charge to the state.

Deputy adjutant general—The deputy adjutant general of the army, placed on the same footing in regard to allowances as the deputy quarter master general and deputy military auditor general.

Special duty—A major general acting on the staff being withdrawn from his division for a special duty, was allowed to draw his full allowances as

such, his *locum tenens* was also allowed to draw the usual allowance for commanding a division in the absence of its permanent commanding officer, which caused a double payment.

Department of public works.—In the absence of executive officers of public works, they will receive only half the remainder of their staff salary after the actual expenses of the office shall be deducted therefrom by the acting officer.

Bukhur.—An infantry officer, whilst employed under the garrison Engineer at Bukhur, allowed the salary of an assistant field engineer rs. 112.

When temporarily with regiment.—A captain of cavalry, 2d in command of a local cavalry corps, joined his regiment on service for a brief period. The consolidated staff allowance of his appointment sanctioned during that period only in case he did not receive regimental pay and allowances and the emoluments of a troop at the same time.

Civil employ.—A Military officer holding a political situation, was permitted to remain in Calcutta, he having been nominated private secretary to the president of the council. He was declared precluded from drawing any military allowances as holding a substantive civil appointment, while on leave from his permanent situation.

Of temporary commands.—A colonel in receipt of off-reckonings, succeeding temporarily to the command of the Agra and Muttra districts, allowed the full staff of Baigadier.

Proceeding to Join.—An officiating deputy judge advocate general, on the receipt of half staff salary only, was removed to a division in which he officiated on the full salary. His claim to the half staff salary, whilst in progress to join his new appointment, disallowed.

Brigade Major of Irregular Cavalry.—An infantry lieutenant 2nd in command of a corps of local cavalry, was appointed brigade major to a brigade of local cavalry; during employment as such, he received Rs. 400, and cavalry brigade major's allowances amounting to Rs. 264, inclusive of one horse. His claim to cavalry pay and horse allowance declared inadmissible.

When with Native Princes on Pilgrimages.—Three officers appointed to accompany three Rjas on pilgrimages on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem each, in addition to their military pay and allowances.

From what period Receivable.—The rule directing that an officer succeeding to an appointment shall receive the salary only from the day succeeding that on which he receives charge, is applicable to the case of the commander-in-chief, and his military secretary.

Military Chest.—A staff salary of Rs. 200, and an establishment at a charge of Rs. 140, monthly sanctioned for the officer in charge of the treasure chest attached to a field force proceeding on service in Marwar.

Detachment Staff.—To local infantry battalions proceeding together on service, the usual allowance, (Rs. 60), sanctioned for the officer performing the duties of detachment staff.

TENTAGE AND TENTS.

Arracan.—It being necessary that young officers appointed to corps or detachments in Arracan should provide themselves with camp equipage to take with them, they do not forfeit tentage whilst proceeding to join at the public expense.

Repairs of Tents.—Officers commanding detachments of artillery draw the allowance for the repairs of tents in use with their detachments, although the head-quarters, of the companies from which they are detached remain at battalion head-quarters. The quarter master draws only of tents actually at head-quarters.

Full Tentage.—Officers of engineers in Fort William, and the adjutant and quarter master, European invalids at Chunar, not being excepted to keep up camp equipage, are not entitled to the full tentage granted in G. G. O. 19th August 1839.

THE APPENDIX.

PART VI.

Marine Regulations.

To

CAPTAIN

Commander of the

SIR,

I am directed by the Marine Board to request, in the event of the ship or vessel under your command experiencing any detention at the Sand Heads from the want of a Pilot, that you will report the circumstance to me, when an inquiry into the cause will immediately be instituted.

2. I am further directed to inform you, that the Pilot is not required to

		Ft	In.	
With the aid of competent steamers, at all times of the year, up and down.....		20	0	move your vessel in the river beyond the drafts noted in the margin, but that it is discretionary with him, subject to your expressed desire, acting on the part of the owners and underwriters, whether the vessel under your command shall, if exceeding the prescribed draft, be brought beyond the stations noted in the margin, without unloading part of the cargo to bring her within the draft in question.
WITHOUT STEAM PROCEEDING DOWN, FROM CALCUTTA TO SAUGOR.				
From 1st November to 15th March inclusive,		18	0	
,, 16th March to 31st May.....		17	0	
,, 1st June to 31st October,.....		17	6	
WITHOUT STEAM COMING UP.				
	From Saugor to Diamond Harbor.			
	From Diamond Harbor to Calcutta.			
From 1st November to 15th March inclusive.....	18 feet	17 feet		
,, 16th March to 31st October inclusive.....	20 „	18 „		

3. It being understood, that a practice has very generally obtained among commanders of vessels frequenting this port, of making pecuniary donations to the pilot in charge of their vessels, you are to understand, that such a practice is entirely discretionary, and that pilots are peremptorily commanded on no account, either directly or indirectly, to seek any such donation. Any pilot so seeking a gratuity, or neglecting his duty with a view to exact one, or in consequence of not obtaining it, is liable to experience the severe displeasure of Government.

4. You are requested, on the pilot boarding your vessel, to fill up the accompanying two forms; the one to my address and the other to that of the Master Attendant, in order to their being delivered to the dak-boat on the vessel's arrival at Kedgerree.

5. Government having been pleased, at the recommendation of the Marine Board, to remove the interdict hitherto preventing vessels being under way in the river under any circumstances during the night, I am directed, with a view to prevent, as far as possible, any accident from arising from the permission now given for the furtherance of the interests of vessels passing up and down the river, to desire, that you will be particular in attending to the following directions which the pilot is ordered strictly to require your attention to, while your vessel is between Calcutta and Sungor.

Vessels at anchor, are after dark till day-light, to shew a light at the starboard foreyard arm.

Vessels under way with a steamer, are, in like manner, to shew a light on each foreyard arm; the steamer showing one, where most convenient.

Vessels under way without a steamer, are to show a light at the fore-top-gallant-mast-head.

6. Immediately on your arrival at Calcutta, you are to report yourself personally at the Master Attendant's office, and at your earliest convenience to communicate to him in writing the name, and residence of the parties to whom the bills for pilotage, &c., are to be presented for payment. You are further requested, prior to quitting your vessel, on arrival at Calcutta, to give, or cause your chief officer to give, the pilot a certificate of your actual registered tonnage, and of the draft of water at which your vessel has been piloted, as also, that she has or has not been accompanied by a row-boat, in order that the bills for pilotage and port dues may be correctly made out.

7. Should your ship or vessel be coming up to Calcutta, you are to land your gunpowder at the magazine at Moyapore, previous to passing that place, on no account retaining on board more than one hundred pounds weight; any quantity beyond that weight being liable to seizure if found on board.

8. It is hereby further notified to you, that you are strictly prohibited from throwing overboard, into any part of the river, ballast of any description whatever, under a penalty of Rs. 500.

9. Under the act No. XIV of 1836, passed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council of the Legislative Department, under date 30th May, 1836, you are required, immediately on the receipt of this letter, to insert under their proper heads, in the accompanying printed form of manifest, all the particulars which are specified therein, relative to the goods, wares, and merchandize laden on board the vessel under your command; and, after filling up the document, to return it, duly attested under your signature, to the pilot in charge of your vessel, to enable that officer to transmit the same to my address, by the first dak that may be despatched from Kedgerree after the entrance of the vessel into the river.

10. The pilot, I am instructed to add, is prohibited, by the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal, under the powers conferred by the 6th section of the aforesaid act, from bringing the vessel higher up the river Hooghly than Kedgerree, until the manifest of her import cargo shall have been furnished to him.

11. I am further directed to inform you, that under the 5th section of the said act, if the above manifest shall not contain a full and true specification of all the goods imported on the vessel under your command, you will be liable to a fine of one thousand rupees (rs. 1,000) and any goods or packages that may be found on board in excess of the manifest so delivered to the pilot, or differing in quality or kind or in marks and numbers, from the specification contained therein, will be liable to be seized and confiscated, or to be charged with such increased duties as may be determined by the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium. In the event of there being a deficiency in the packages or goods entered in the manifest, you are liable, under the said Act, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees (Rs. 500) for every missing or deficient

package of unknown value and for twice the amount of duty chargeable on goods deficient and unaccounted for, if capable of being assessed therewith.

12. In the event of your vessel remaining outside or below Kedgerree, you are required by the said Act to deliver the manifest, so duly filled up and attested, to the pilot, immediately on the vessel being brought to anchor; and if you should neglect to deliver the said manifest for the space of twenty-four hours after the vessel shall have anchored, you will be liable to a fine of one thousand rupees (Rs. 1,000)

13. I am directed, with reference to the 15th Section of Act No. XVII. of 1837, to desire that you will deliver every letter and packet on board your vessel not specially entrusted for separate delivery, to the dak peon, who may first board your vessel; and I am to add that by the next Sections of the above Act, you are liable to a penalty, not exceeding Rupees 1,000, for any wilful neglect in this particular, which penalty, will assuredly be levied, in cases having occurred of Commanders willfully detaining their packets.

14. You are to observe, that the Collector of Government Customs will, upon application being made to him, grant receipts for all goods which may be landed from your ship or vessel, lodged in the Custom House, and he will be responsible for delivering from the Custom House all goods for which receipts shall have been granted; but should you, your Officers, or passengers, omit to take such receipts upon your goods being landed and lodged as abovementioned you or they will not be entitled to indemnification, for any of them that may be lost in passing through the Custom House.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

CHAS. B GREENLAW,

Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Board Office, Sept. 16, 1837.

REGULATIONS.

FOR THE GUIDANCE OF COMMANDERS AND OTHERS, BELONGING TO SHIPS AND VESSELS RESORTING TO THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

*Under orders of Government in the General Department,
dated 5th August 1835.*

1st. As the harbour master is held responsible for the movements of all ships and vessels, to and from the stream, requiring his assistance, the Officers of his department are not to be interfered with in the execution of such important duty. After a ship or vessel is moored in a clear and safe berth in the stream, she is not to be shifted, unless for the purpose of hauling into dock, or to the honorable company's moorings, and except in cases of emergency.

2nd. All applications to take in or cast off from the moorings, or for other assistances from the harbour master's department, are to be made in writing to the master attendant, who will direct the harbour master accordingly. Applications will be complied with according to priority of date.

3d. On ships or vessels arriving off Calcutta, they are to have their jib and driver booms rigged in as soon as practicable, and remain so till the pilot takes charge.

4th. Ships and vessels laying in the stream, or at the honorable company's moorings, shall have at least one anchor at the bow with a cable bent, and ranged, ready for letting go at all times.

5th. No ship nor vessel shall make any hawser or rope fast to any of the Honorable Company's mooring buoys, except for the purpose of warping into a berth, under the direction of the harbour master, or his assistant; and especially

no warps are to be out during the night, on account of the risk of boats being thereby upset, and the almost certainty of the consequent loss of lives.

6th. Serious accidents having taken place in transporting vessels, from the circumstance of one ship letting go another's warp, while in the act of moving, commanding Officers are to permit warps to be made fast, and to keep them so until requested to let them go. All vessels in the port of Calcutta are enjoined to assist each other, while in the act of warping.

7th. The Harbour Master's Assistants are directed to take care, in hauling ships or vessels into dock, that the waist anchors are got up out of the chains, and to see that no projections whatever, beyond the ship's sides, (which can be removed) be suffered to remain.

8th. All ships or vessels moored in the stream, are to keep a clear hawser, to prevent accidents occurring.

9th. Commanding officers of vessels are strictly prohibited from boiling pitch, dammer, or resin on board, to prevent accidents by fire. They are also prohibited from throwing overboard ballast or rubbish, of any kind, detrimental to the bed of the rivers.

10th. Commanding Officers of ships or vessels laying under ways, or at any of the Hon'ble Company's moorings, are to slack down their cables, to enable vessels to pass over them, when required by the Officers of the Harbour Master's department to do so.

11th. Ships or vessels meeting with any accident, or causing damage to others while in charge of an Officer under the authority of Master Attendant have no claim on Government for such damage; but the parties concerned are to represent the case to the Master Attendant who will take such cognizance of the same as the merits of the case may appear to require.

12th. In order to avoid misconception as to the responsibility of Government for the safety of ships and vessels making use of the Honorable Company's chain moorings, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to direct, that it be explicitly notified to the public that Government does not guarantee the safety of any ship or vessel which may use these moorings.

13th. Government have been further pleased to prohibit commanders of all ships and vessels from moving them in any part of the rivers, unless they have a pilot or an Officer from the Harbour Master's department on board, under penalty (independently of such consequences as the owners or commanders may be subject to by law, on the part of individuals,) of two hundred Sicca Rupees, for every breach of this prohibition.

14th. Finally, you are hereby informed, that no pilot will be allowed to take charge of your ship, outwards, until a certificate from the Marine Pay Master shall have been presented at the Master Attendant's Office, stating that all port charges due on her account have been paid.

Notice is hereby given that vessels engaging the Honorable Company's moorings, are liable to be removed from one mooring to another at the discretion of the Master Attendant whenever he may consider such a measure necessary, either for the general convenience of the port or the particular safety of any other vessel. Of course on such occasion no charge will be made against the vessel removed.

(Signed)

T. T. HARRINGTON, Master Attendant,

No. 1780.

NOTICE.

Several accidents having lately occurred by Vessels driving from Single Anchor, at which they were lying contrary to the Rules of the Port—it is hereby notified to the Masters or Owners of Vessels resorting to the Port of Calcutta, that under the sanction of the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal, a fine of 500 Rupees will in future be imposed on all Commanders,

who may refuse to have their Ships moored when required to do so, by a Pilot or other duly authorized Government Officers.

By order of the Acting Superintendent of Marine,

A. B. CLAPPERTON,
Offg. Secretary.

Fort William,
The 6th May 1844. }

ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, July 19, 1801.

Whereas it hath hitherto been the practice for ships importing at Calcutta, to retain their gunpowder on board while laying in the port ; and whereas, the explosion of a large quantity of gunpowder on board of ship, lying off the town, might be attended with the most destructive consequences to the town, to the inhabitants thereof, and to the shipping in the port ; and whereas, instances have occurred of shot being fired into the town of Calcutta, and into the country adjacent, by ships saluting Fort William, or firing guns on other occasions, his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, with a view of obviating the serious consequences which might ensue from a consequence of these irregular and dangerous practices, has been pleased to establish the following rules.

1. The commanders of all vessels bound to the port of Calcutta, and proceeding up to the town of Calcutta, or to any other part of the river above Moyapore are required on or before their arrival off Moyapore, to land at the magazine, which has been erected at that place, all the gunpowder which they may have on board, (whether contained in barrels, or made up into ammunition) exceeding the quantity of one hundred pounds, which quantity every vessel is permitted to retain on board, for the purpose of firing salutes or signals in cases of distress. Officers appointed by Government, will take charge of the gunpowder immediately on its being conveyed to the shore at Moyapore, and will deposit it in the magazine. Commanders of vessels are required to mark the names of their respective vessels on the barrels and packages of gunpowder, previously to their being landed. A receipt for the gunpowder will be granted by the officer in charge of the magazine.

2. In order that vessels may be detained as short a time as possible for the delivery of their gunpowder, commanders of vessels are required, on coming in sight of Moyapore, to hoist a flag at the fore-top-mast-head, whereupon the officer in charge of the magazine, will immediately order persons to be in readiness at the river side to receive the gunpowder.

3. Gunpowder shall not be landed or received into the magazine between sunset and sunrise.

4. The commanders of vessels outward bound, which may require gunpowder for their outward voyage, shall not take gunpowder on board in any part of the river above Moyapore, with the exception of quantity not exceeding one hundred pounds, for the purposes before mentioned. Should any gunpowder have been landed from any vessel, when inward bound, and deposited in the magazine, the gunpowder will, upon the application of the commander of the vessel to the officer in charge of the magazine, (such application being accompanied by the receipt granted on the deposit of the gunpowder in the magazine) be conveyed to the river side, and delivered to such person as may be sent to take charge of it.

5. In future, vessels entering the port of Calcutta, shall not at any time, whilst lying in any part of the river between Moyapore and Calcutta, have on board without the express sanction of Government, any quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds for the purposes before mentioned ; the Collector of the Government Customs is hereby empowered and directed, should he have reason to believe that a quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds has been received on board of any vessel, to cause the vessel to be searched

and should any greater quantity be found on board, to seize the same. The collector is also empowered, and directed, to seize any unauthorized quantity of gunpowder which may be attempted to be shipped on any vessel, in opposition to the rules herein prescribed; all such gunpowder so seized, shall be liable to confiscation; the Collector shall immediately send all the gunpowder so seized to the magazine in Fort William, and shall report the circumstance of the case to the board of trade; the Collector shall not grant a port clearance for any such vessel from which gunpowder shall have been so seized, without the express authority of the Governor-General in Council.

6. One-half of the estimated value of all gunpowder which may be confiscated under this regulation, shall be granted in equal proportions to the Collector of the Customs and his deputy; the remaining moiety shall be granted in equal proportions to the informer and to the officer assisting in making the seizure.

7. The commanders of vessels lying at Diamond Harbour, or in any other part of the river below Moyapore, will be permitted to deposit their gunpowder in the magazine at Moyapore.

8. Pursuant to the orders contained in the 5th article of these regulations, the commanders of all vessels now laying in the port of Calcutta, having on board a quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds, are required to send the quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds, which they may have on board of their respective ships, or any place on shore, to the magazine at Moyapore. If the commander of any vessel shall not conform to this requisition, he shall be liable to the penalties stated in the 5th article.

9. The commander of all vessels lying off the town of Calcutta, or any part of the river between the town and Kedgerer, are prohibited from firing guns (excepting for the purpose of saluting Fort William, or for signals in case of the vessels being in distress) for any purpose whatever, without having previously obtained the permission of His Majesty's justices of the peace for the town of Calcutta. When guns shall be fired from any ship for the purpose of saluting Fort William, or for signals in case of the ship being in distress, and also in cases in which guns may be fired with the permission of the justices of the peace, the commander of the ship is enjoined to be particularly careful that the guns be not shot.

Published by command of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council.

G. H. BARLOW, Chief Secy. to the Govt.

P. S. Under orders from the Marine Board, dated 6th instant, commanders are informed, that such gunpowder as they may have for sale is not to be landed at Moyepore, but to be brought up and lodged at the Howrah magazine.

(Signed) T. H. HARRINGTON, Master Attendant.

Master Attendant's Office, 8, 1817.

PILOTAGE AND PORT DUES.

Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the recent change in the currency, the Marine Board have obtained the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal to the following modified rates of charge leviable on account of pilotage and port dues, which are to come into operation on the 1st proximo.

By order of the Marine Board,

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, May 25, 1836.

Notices touching Port charges at Calcutta, for the information and guidance of Owners and Commanders of vessels.

The Marine Board having lately, under the orders of Government, been engaged in revising the general regulations of the Marine Department, bearing on the shipping frequenting the port, request the particular attention of owners, agents, and commanders of vessels, to the following arrangements in connection

with the charges on account of pilotage, &c., framed with a view to the mutual convenience of the Marine Department and the shipping interests.

First.—Commanders are requested, prior to quitting their vessels on arrival off Calcutta, to fill up and certify, or cause to be filled up and certified, a form of certificate shewing the actual registered tonnage; the draft of water; and whether the vessel has or has not been tugged by steamer any part of the way, or has not had the use of a row-boat, which form will be furnished to the pilot, in order to the bills of the vessels being correctly made out.

Second.—Commanders are further requested, as early after their arrival as possible, to notify, in writing, to the Master Attendant, the name and residence of the reference for the payment of his vessel's bills.

Third.—On the receipt by the Master Attendant of the above certificate and written reference for payment, a single bill will be prepared, including inward pilotage, light-house duty, Moyapore Magazine duty, and row boat hire, (if any) which, together with a certificate, will be forwarded to the Marine Pay Master for collection within fifteen days of the arrival of the vessel and having on it the name and residency of the party referred to for payment, which commanders are requested to furnish to the Master Attendant in writing as early after their arrival as practicable, that that Officer may more readily be enabled to present it. By this arrangement all the charges connected with the vessel up to her arrival off Calcutta, will be embodied in one bill instead of, as hitherto, being made in separate bills.

Fourth.—In the event of vessels docking, or being transported at the desire of the commander, it is requested that a certificate may be given by the commanding officer of the operation having been performed, in order to its accompanying the bill when presented for payment to the referee.

Fifth.—The practice of charging for hauling to the chain moorings, for their monthly hire, and for hauling from the moorings in separate bills, is discontinued, and henceforward one bill will be prepared, including the charge for hauling to the moorings, that for occupying them, and that for hauling from them; and commanders are requested to give, or cause their commanding officers to give, to the master attendant or the harbour master, certificate of the date of hauling to and from the moorings, which certificate, as before, will accompany the bill when presented for payment. The hire of the moorings will be charged for the day on which the vessel is hauled thereto, without reference to the period of the day; and, in like manner, no charge will be made for the day on which she hauls from her moorings, however late in the day she may quit them. The charges connected with the chain moorings will thus be embodied in one bill and be discharged in one payment, instead of three or more, according to the number of months the vessel occupied the moorings.

Sixth.—The system of charging outward pilotage on an estimated draft of water with an addition of ten per cent, subject to adjustment after the vessel has sailed, and of charging a certain number of days for a row-boat subject to a like adjustment, is abolished; and in future, the outward pilotage and charge for row-boat hire on outward-bound vessels, will be made as follows:

When the vessel is fully laden, the commander is to give notice thereof to the master attendant, when the draft of water is to be ascertained and certified by the commander or commanding officer on the part of the vessel, and by the harbour master on the part of government,—subject, in case of dispute, to the decision of the master attendant. On receipt of the certificate, the master attendant will cause a bill to be made out for the regular amount of pilotage, for the row-boat hire according to an average rate with reference to the size of the vessels and the season of the year, fixed by a marine committee which lately sat at the Bunkshall, the majority of which was composed of members of houses of agency and commanders of ships. The bill and certificate will be presented in due course for payment.

Seventh.—As however, it frequently happens that vessels are taking in cargo or filling their water up to the last day of their departure, or that from other causes the bills for the chain moorings and outward pilotage cannot be made out till the eve of departure; owners, agents and commanders are in

such cases particularly required, with a view to despatch, to cause an individual to attend at the Bankshall and expedite the transmission of the bill and certificate to the board for registry, and to the pay office for collection; at each of which offices they may in such cases depend upon the most ready and special attention.

Eighth.—In the event of a vessel being tugged any part of the way down by steam, or not having the use of a row-boat, commanders are to obtain from the pilot, at Kedegree a certificate to that effect, which they should forward by dak to their agents. On receipt thereof agents are requested to make out a bill against the Hon'ble Company for the $\frac{1}{2}$ deduction from the pilotage allowed, if tugged by steam, or for the row-boat hire paid, as the case may be, and to forward it, together with the certificate, to the marine board for audit and payment.

Ninth.—In cases where a vessel leaves Calcutta, avowedly intended to fill up cargo at some place below, the pilotage will be charged at the draft at which she leaves Calcutta in like manner, though at the reduced amount, as if she had proceeded to sea; and with respect to the subsequent pilotage charge, from the place at which the vessel takes in the additional cargo, to sea, owners or agents of vessels will be required to furnish a special guarantee to pay the amount chargeable according to a certificate of the draft of water to be signed by the commander or commanding officer and pilot.

Tenth.—Six sets of moorings at Diamond Harbour having been fitted specially to enable vessels arriving in distress from loss of anchor and cables to be readily moored, the charge will be Co.'s Rs. 50 for mooring and unmooring, and the daily hire the same as for the moorings at Calcutta. The moorings will of course be available to vessels not in distress from loss of anchors and cables, but the harbour master will be instructed at all times to keep two sets vacant during the S. W. monsoon to meet casualties.

Eleventh.—Annexed is a statement of the several port and pilotage charges, and the marine board trusts, that with these and the certificate of the commanders or commanding officers before them, owners and agents of vessels will, at all times, be enabled readily to ascertain the correctness of the bills and to discharge them on presentation.

INWARD PILOTAGE CHARGEABLE ON VESSELS.

INTERMEDIATE OR BROKEN PILOTAGE.

Draft of Water	Company's Full											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.
Under 8 Feet	4	2	8	16	20	25	29	33	37	41	45	49
8 to 9 "	6	10	8	26	33	40	46	53	60	66	73	80
9 to 10 "	9	2	18	36	45	55	64	73	82	91	100	134
10 to 11 "	13	10	8	43	54	65	75	86	97	108	119	28
11 to 12 "	12	8	25	50	62	75	87	100	112	125	137	80
12 to 13 "	17	14	28	54	68	85	99	113	127	141	155	134
13 to 14 "	20	16	33	66	83	100	116	133	150	166	183	54
14 to 15 "	23	19	38	76	95	115	134	153	172	191	210	134
15 to 16 "	27	22	45	90	112	135	157	180	202	225	247	80
16 to 17 "	32	26	53	108	133	160	186	213	240	267	293	54
17 to 18 "	37	30	61	123	154	185	215	246	277	308	339	28
18 to 19 "	42	35	70	140	175	210	245	280	315	350	385	0
19 to 20 "	48	40	80	160	200	240	280	320	360	400	440	0
20 to 21 "	54	45	90	180	225	270	315	360	405	450	495	0
21 to 22 "	59	49	98	196	245	295	344	393	442	491	540	134
22 to 23 "	64	53	106	213	260	320	373	426	480	533	586	108
23 to 24 "	70	58	116	233	291	350	408	468	525	583	641	108

OUTWARD PILOTAGE CHARGEABLE ON VESSELS.

INTERMEDIATE OR A BROKEN PILOTAGE.

Draft of Water	Company's Full Pilotage	Company's Rupees.		Company's Rupees.		Company's Rupees.		Company's Rupees.		Company's Rupees.		Company's Rupees.		Company's Rupees.		Company's Rupees.		Company's Rupees.	
		1 12	2 12	3 12	4 12	5 12	6 12	7 12	8 12	9 12	10 12	11 12	12 12	13 12	14 12	15 12	16 12	17 12	18 12
Under	50	4	8	12	16	20	25	29	33	37	41	45	48	50	52	54	56	58	60
8 to 9 "	80	6	10	14	18	22	26	30	34	38	42	46	50	54	58	62	66	70	74
9 to 10 "	120	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180
10 to 11 "	140	11	23	35	47	59	71	83	95	107	119	131	143	155	167	179	191	203	215
11 to 12 "	160	13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130	143	156	169	182	195	208	221	234
12 to 13 "	180	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180	195	210	225	240	255	270
13 to 14 "	210	17	35	52	69	87	105	123	141	159	177	195	213	231	249	267	285	303	321
14 to 15 "	240	20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360
15 to 16 "	290	24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240	264	288	312	336	360	384	408	432
16 to 17 "	360	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300	330	360	390	420	450	480	510	540
17 to 18 "	420	35	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	315	350	385	420	455	490	525	560	595	630
18 to 19 "	470	39	78	117	156	195	234	273	312	351	390	429	468	507	546	585	624	663	702
19 to 20 "	540	45	90	135	180	225	270	315	360	405	450	495	540	585	630	675	720	765	810
20 to 21 "	600	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	650	700	750	800	850	900
21 to 22 "	650	54	108	162	216	270	324	378	432	486	540	594	648	702	756	810	864	918	972
22 to 23 "	700	58	116	174	232	290	348	406	464	522	580	638	696	754	812	870	928	986	1044
23 to 24 "	770	61	122	183	244	305	366	427	488	549	610	671	732	793	854	915	976	1037	1098

The pilotage is divided into twelfths for the convenience of charging intermediate or broken pilotage, viz. from sea to place a short of Calcutta, and from and to intermediate places; as also for the purpose of the proportionate deduction being made when vessels are tugged by steam any portion of the distance,

The following shews the number of twelfths chargeable between the several stations.

INWARD PROPORTION.		OUTWARD PROPORTION.	
FROM SEA		FROM CALCUTTA.	
To Saugor.....	4-12ths.	To Moyapore or Fulta,	2-12ths.
" Kedgerree,.....	6-12ths.	" Diamond Harbour,	3-12ths.
" Calpee,.....	8-12ths.	" Calpee,	4-12ths.
" Diamond Harbour, ..	9-12ths.	" Kedgerree,.... ..	6-12ths.
" Fulta or Moyapore, ..	10-12ths.	" Saugor	8-12ths.
" Calcutta, full pilotage.		" Sea—full pilotage.	

Moyapore magazine duty, chargeable once for each voyage on a vessel passing Moyapore inward—one anna per ton, on registered tonnage, and vessels drawing under 8 feet draft of water are exempted.

Light duty.—The duty is leviable every time a vessel enters the river, except returning from stress of weather—two annas ditto.

Row boat, inward, Company's rupees 13 per diem.

Ditto, outward.

From 1st April to the

31st July,	700	Tons and upwards..Co.'s	Rs. 12½
	500 to 699	"	102
	300 to 499	"	79

From 1st August to the

31st March	700	Tons and upwards, ..	89
	500 to 699	"	76
	300 to 499	"	54

Row-boat at Hooghly point,.....per diem. " 13

If the hawser is used in assisting vessel in danger

or on shore,.....per diem. " 26

N. B. Vessels under 300 tons are exempted from the attendance of a row-boat in aid of the pilotage, unless one is required by the commander.

THE HIRE OF THE CALCUTTA CHAIN MOORINGS.

All vessels up..... to 199	Tons,.....Co.'s	Rs. 2 per diem
" from 200 to 299	"	3 "
" , 300 to 399	"	4 "
" , 400 to 499	"	5 "
" , 500 to 599	"	6 "
" , 600 and upwards	"	7 "

Swinging moorings,....." 3 "

N. B. No. vessels above 500 tons burthen can be hauled to the swinging moorings.

Hauling to or from the chain moorings, each operation, ..Co.'s Rs. 26

Ditto ditto swinging ditto,....." 26

Ditto from the under four, ships of 250 tons and upwards, " 52

Ditto under 250 tons,....." 26

Re-moorings,....." 26

HAULING IN OR OUT OF DOCK AND ON OR OFF THE SLIP OR WAYS.

If above 300 tons, each operation,.....Co.'s Rs. 40

If of or under 300 tons, ditto, " 20

For the use of the buoy, hauling in to or out of dock..... " 10

Riding at the said buoy, per diem,....." 3

Transporting vessels (when not at the chain moorings or not going into or coming out of dock) from Sulkia to any part of the river not below Kikderpore,.....	Co.'s Rs.	25
Transporting any ship after having been moored from one mooring to another, if at the request of the owner or commander,	„	50

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

The same charge is made for hauling to and from and occupying the moorings at Diamond Harbour as exists of the Calcutta moorings.

HIRE OF STEAM VESSELS FOR TUGGING.

Enterprise, Ganges and Irrawaddy, at.....	Co.'s Rs.	400 per diem.
Hoochly, Diana and the iron steam vessels,.....	..	200 “

Further particulars may be known on application to the comptroller of government steam vessels, Marine Board office.

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Board Office, the 10th May, 186.

NOTICE.

TO COMMANDERS OF OUTWARD BOUND VESSELS.

Great inconvenience arising to the agents of vessels from commanders of outward-bound vessels which have been tugged by steam, or which have had no row boat in attendance on them, not attending to the 8th item of the published notices touching port charges, and not sending up from Kedgerree the required certificate, without which the refund of $\frac{1}{2}$ pilotage and the charge paid on account of row boat cannot be passed by the Marine Board, commanders are therefore reminded of the necessity on their own vessel's account of their obtaining such certificate from the pilot and forwarding it to their owners from Kedgerree.

By order of the Marine Board,

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 27th April 1837. }

No. 1090.

DEDUCTIONS FROM PILOTAGE CHARGE FOR EMPLOYING STEAM.

A great deal of unnecessary trouble and correspondence has been caused by Parties not following the proper course for the recovery of the deduction from the charge for Pilotage, allowed for Vessels employing Steam,—Bills for Pilotage, are frequently returned to the Collector of Customs with a remark written on them that the Vessel has been tugged in part or entirely to Sea—Notice is hereby given, that the deduction on that account cannot be recovered in that way. The Pilotage is payable in advance, and bills for the full amount must be paid whether a Vessel is tugged by a Steamer or not. If she is, a bill must afterwards be made out for the usual deduction on that account and presented at this Office, when it will be passed if correct and accompanied by the Pilot's Certificate, specifying that Steam was employed and to what extent, whether in part or entirely out to Sea. Without that document no such claims can be admitted. The attention of Owners and Agents of Ships to this notification is earnestly requested.

By order of the Actg. Supdt. of Marine,

JAS. SUTHERLAND,

Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Supdt's. Office,
The 10th September, 1844.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that from the 1st February next, the following revised rates sanctioned by government, on the 7th ultimo, will be charged for the occupation of the Hon'ble Company's moorings in the river Hooghly.

From 1st November to 30th June, ~~the~~ From 1st July to 31st Oct.
being eight months. being four months.

	Tons,			
Vessels up to	199.....	1	Rs.	4 ¹ / ₂ diem..... 3 per diem.
From 200 to	299.....	2	"	4 "
" 300 to	399.....	3	"	5 "
" 400 to	499.....	4	"	6 "
" 500 to	599.....	5	"	7 "
" 600 upwards	.....	6	"	8 "

By order of the Marine Board,

C. B. GREENLAW, *Secretary.*

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 16th Jan. 1843. }

PAYMENTS AT THE MARINE PAY-OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given, that in future parties in whose favor monies are passed, payable by the Marine Paymaster, will be required to attend to the following directions :

If the party, in whose favor the bill is passed, himself draws the money at the pay-office, he will be required to receipt the bill and also to sign an office check for the amount.

On the other hand, if the money is to be drawn by the agency of a sircar or other person, it will be necessary that the amount should be made payable (under the signature of the party in whose favor it is passed) to such sircar or other person by name—or to bearer ; and such sircar, or other person or the bearer, will be required to receipt the bill and to sign the office check for the amount.

Of course in the latter case, if the money should be paid to the wrong person in consequence of the bill being lost or stolen, or otherwise surreptitiously obtained by the party presenting it, the marine department cannot be considered answerable.

By order of the Marine Board,

C. B. GREENLAW, *Secretary.*

Fort William, May, 1836.

COMMANDERS TO FIND GUARANTER FOR THE PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT CHARGES.

Fort William, the 7th February, 1827.

Notice is hereby given that whereas, in several late instances, the Marine Board, have been unable to recover just claims for sundry port charges, incurred after ships have left Calcutta, such as, for detention of row-boat and additional pilotages, charges arising from the original draft of water given being considerably under the actuality,—it has been deemed expedient,—that the commanders of all vessel, from and after the 20th instant, shall previously to their being provided with a pilot, furnish the master attendant with a guarantee of some respectable house, for the payment of all such charges. Copies of the form of application for a pilot, and of the guarantee, will be furnished at the Banks hall.

By order of the Marine Board,

J. FROTTER, *Secretary.*

1.—Parties having any claims on the marine department, are requested on and after the 1st proximo, to forward the same, for examination and registry, direct to the marine board, whence, if found correct, they will be transmitted, without loss of time, to the marine pay master, passed for payment.

2.—To prevent, as much as possible, the multiplication of unnecessary correspondence, it is requested that bills may be, in general, transmitted under a blank cover, superscribed with reference to the contents of the former; and that on the face of the bill itself reference may be made to the authority on which the claim is preferred, and the vouchers, if any, annexed to the bill. In cases where the claim has arisen out of correspondence with the Board, a reference by number and date, to the Board's letter, sanctioning the charge, will be sufficient.

3.—Of course when a bill is presented on account of transactions, which have not been previously before the Board, it will still be necessary to accompany the bill with vouchers, and an explanatory letter.

4.—Any bill, which may be found inadmissible, or to require correction, or further voucher, will be returned to the party as early as possible; and should it not be so returned within the week, the drawer will know that it has been passed to the marine pay master, and may accordingly apply for the payment.

By order of the Marine Board,

J. TROTTER, Secretary.

Marine Board, October 9, 1826.

NOTICE.

Transfer of Marine Collections from the Offg. Marine Pay Master to Collector of Sea Customs.

From the 1st proximo, it is intended that the marine collections shall be made by the collector of sea customs instead of the marine pay master, of which all persons concerned are requested to take notice.

By order of the Marine Board.

C. D. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, the 15th Dec, 1842.

Fort William, General Department the 31st January, 1828.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in council, is pleased to direct, that the following rules and regulations, relative to lascars and other Asiatic seamen, be published for general information.

RULES AND REGULATIONS—Made, ordained and published by the Right Honorable the Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal, in council, in pursuance of an act of Parliament of the 4th October, the 4th George the 4th, c. 80, passed on the 31st day of January in the year of Our Lord 1828, to be observed by masters officers and owners of ships and vessels trading under the authority of the said act, the crews of which ships, and vessels shall be wholly or in part composed of Asiatic sailors, lascars or natives of any territories, countries, islands, or places, within the limits of the charter of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Be it ordained by the Right Honorable William Pitt Earl Amherst, Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal, in council, by virtue of the powers in him vested by the said Act, that from and after the publication hereof, in the manner herein-after directed, the following rules and regulations shall be observed by masters, Officers, and owners of ships and vessels trading under the authority of the said Act, the crews of which ships and vessels shall be wholly or in part composed of Asiatic sailors, lascars or natives of any of the territories, countries, islands, or places within the limits of the charter of the said United Company, whilst such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives shall be on board such ships or vessels, and whilst absent from the countries or places to which they shall respectively belong, and until they shall be carried back to the places to which they belong, or from whence they have been taken.

I. Every such ship or vessel, which shall clear out from any port or place in any territory, country, or island, under the Government of the said United Company, or belonging to His Majesty within the limits aforesaid, upon any voyage to the United Kingdom of Great Britain or Ireland, or to any port or place beyond the limits of the charter of the said United Company, and every such ship or vessel which shall arrive at any port or place in the said United Kingdom, and every such ship or vessel which having cleared out from any port or place, in any territory, country, or island as aforesaid, shall arrive at any port or place without the limits of the charter of the said United Company, shall be provided with an expert surgeon, of ability and knowledge; and in each case, before any such ship or vessel shall clear out from any port or place under the Government of the said United Company, or belonging to His Majesty, within the limits aforesaid, such Surgeon shall be previously examined by the Medical Board, or by such medical person or persons, as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Government, or principal Officer of the port or place from whence such ship or vessel shall clear out; and no surgeon shall be deemed a fit surgeon, unless he shall be testified by such Medical Board, or by such other medical person or persons, to be duly qualified, and such surgeon shall be retained and entertained on board such ship or vessel, during the whole voyage (unavoidable casualties excepted) by and at the expense of the owner or owners of such ship or vessel, and shall administer such medical and surgical aid as shall be requisite to the Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives on board of such ship or vessel during the voyage on which such ship or vessel shall proceed or be bound; and every such ship or vessel shall also be furnished, at the like expense, with a proper quantity and assortment of medicines fit for the said Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives; and it shall and may be lawful for the Government, or principal officer of the port or place where such ship or vessel may be, under the Government of the said United Company, or belonging to His Majesty, within the limits aforesaid, and before such ship or vessel shall clear out, to appoint any medical person or persons to examine the quantity, quality, and assortment of such medicines; and such ship or vessel shall not be permitted to clear out from such port or place as aforesaid; until the Government, or principal officer thereof, shall be duly satisfied, that a sufficient quantity and proper assortment of such medicines shall have been furnished; provided always, that if such owner or owners, master or other commanding officer of any such ship or vessel, which may be intended to be cleared out from any port or place under the Government of the said United Company, or belonging to His Majesty, within the limits aforesaid, after using due diligence and reasonable and proper means in that behalf, shall not be able to procure or retain an expert surgeon, duly qualified as aforesaid, and such owner or owners, master or other commanding officer, shall represent the same in writing to the Government, or principal officer of the port or place where such ship or vessel may be, together with a true statement of the means that have been adopted or employed to procure a fit surgeon as aforesaid, then it shall and may be lawful for the Government or principal officer of the port or place, where such ship or vessel may be, on being duly satisfied that a fit surgeon cannot be procured, to authorize and permit such ship or vessel, by a licence in writing, to be in that behalf granted by the Secretary for the time being of such Government, or by the

principal officer of such other port or place as aforesaid, to clear out and proceed on the voyage then intended, without having such surgeon of board, any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

11. That every such ship or vessel which shall be navigated by the proportion of British seamen, directed by the twenty-first section of the said Act of Parliament, that is to say, by four British seamen as part of the crew for every hundred tons of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, and so in proportion for any part of a hundred tons, shall be manned with not less than six of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or native, being men, or five men and two boys for every hundred tons of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, and one man more for every ten tons beyond the last even hundred tons thereof, in addition to the said proportion of British seamen, and every such ship or vessel, the crew whereof shall be in part composed of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, and which shall not be navigated by the proportion of British seamen abovementioned, but which shall, by virtue of the twenty-second section of the said Act of Parliament, be licensed to sail and carry on her voyage with a less proportion of British seamen than required by the said twenty-first section of the Act of Parliament, shall be manned with such a proportion of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, to the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, as is hereinafter specified, (that is to say) when the number of such British seamen shall be three for every hundred tons of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, and so in proportion for any part of a hundred tons, the number of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, shall be seven men and one boy for every such hundred tons, and one man more for every ten beyond the last even hundred tons, in addition to the said proportion of British seamen; when the number of such British seamen shall be two for every hundred tons, of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, and so in proportion for any part of a hundred tons, the number of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives shall be nine, being men, or eight men or two boys for every such hundred tons and one man more for every ten tons beyond the last even hundred tons thereof, in addition to the said proportion of British seamen; when the number of such British seamen shall be one for every hundred tons of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, the number of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, shall be ten men and one boy for every such hundred tons, in addition to the said proportion of British seamen, and when such ship or vessel shall be navigated by any British seamen, exclusive of the mates or officers, and the number of such British seamen shall be less than one for every hundred tons of the registered burthen of such vessel, the number of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, shall be eleven, being men, or ten men and two boys for every such hundred tons, and one man more for every ten tons beyond the last even hundred tons in addition to the said proportion of British seamen; and every such ship or vessel, the crew whereof shall be wholly composed of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, or which shall, with the exception of the mates or officers, be wholly composed of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, shall be provided with a gunner, a carpenter, a caulker, and the usual number of seacunnies, and shall exclusively of such officers, gunner, carpenter, caulker, seacunnies and servants, in such ship or vessel, be manned with not less than twelve of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives being men, or eleven men and two boys for every hundred tons of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, and one man more for every ten tons beyond the last even hundred tons thereof.

111. Every such ship or vessel shall be furnished and provided by, and at the expenses of the owners or owner of such ship or vessel, with a sufficient quantity of wholesome and good provisions and with a sufficient quantity of fuel properly adapted for the use of the Asiatic sailors, lascars and natives, who may embark, or who during the voyage, may be on board such ship or vessel, and such provisions shall be regularly served out to such Asiatic sailors, lascars and natives, during the course of such voyage, in manner following, that is to say, whenever such ship or vessel, during the course of such voyage, shall be within the tropics, agreeably to be undermentioned scale, viz.

	Per man per day.				Per man per day.			Per man per month.		
	lbs.	oz.	dr.	or.	Seers.	Chks.	ea. wt.	Seers.	Chks.	Sa. wt.
Rice.....	2	0	14	"	1	0	0	30	0	0
Dhool.....	0	5	7	"	0	2	2½	4	11	0
Ghee.....	0	1	5	"	0	0	2½	0	15	0
Salt.....	0	0	13	"	0	0	1½	0	9	0
Turmeric,	0	2	1	"	0	1	0	1	41	0
Garlic.....	0	2	1	"	0	1	0	1	14	0
Chillies.....	0	1	15	"	0	0	3¾	1	6	2½
Tamarinds,.....	0	0	13	"	0	0	1½	0	0	0
Common Seed ..	0	0	8	"	0	0	1	0	6	0
Coriander Seed..	0	0	8	"	0	0	1	0	6	0
Pumpkins, Yams and Potatoes { As far as a reasonable stock of them can be laid in at the commence- ment of the voyage.	0	4	2	"	0	2	0	3	12	0
Ginger.....	0	0	4	"	0	0	¾	0	3	0
Tea	0	0	11	"	0	0	1½	0	8	0
Sugar.....	0	1	6	"	0	0	2¾	1	0	0
Vinegar { Six pints per month per man										
Oil for the body in bad weather	0	0	11	"	0	0	1½	Per man Per Day		

And whenever such ship or vessel, during the course of such voyage, shall pass beyond the tropic, either to the northward or southward, then in addition to the foregoing scale or allowance, shall be added food of a more nourishing quality, viz.

	Per man per month.			Per man per month	
	lb.	oz.	dr.	Seer.	Chks.
Pillow meat.....	8	3	7	4	"
Curry meat.....	6	2	9	3	"
Biscuit	10	4	4	6	"
Wheat	14	5	15	7	"
Pickled mangoes.....	2	0	14	1	"
Ram, { Exclusive of the cretionary allowance } Two drams per day per man. in time of bad weather.					

And in addition to the above mentioned stock of provisions, and other articles herein before mentioned, the owners or owner of every such ship or vessel herein before mentioned, shall also lay in a stock of tobacco, sufficient for the supply of at least three-fourths of the Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives on board, for the voyage, at the rate of one-half seer, or one pound weight, per man, per month, to be served out to such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, when their own private stock of those articles shall have been exhausted, which tobacco shall be estimated at twenty per cent. on the prime cost of the article, such prime cost to be certified by the inspecting or other officer appointed for that purpose, and the price of such tobacco, to be deducted at the end of the voyage, from the wages of such man to whom the same shall have been supplied; and the entire quantity of provisions and other articles, which shall be laid in for the use of the said Asiatic sailors, lascars and native as aforesaid, shall be estimated as follows; viz. to Europe, North America, the Eastern Coast of South America, and the Western Coast of America, respectively, customary provisions for six months and food of a more nourishing quality for four months. To New South Wales, customary provisions for four months, and food of a more nourishing quantity for two months. And it is hereby directed, that a stock of fuel and water shall be laid in, by every such ship or vessel as aforesaid, for the supply of the Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives on board; that it shall be in proportion to the stock of other provisions taken on board as aforesaid; and that the said stock of water shall be in proportion to the number of Asiatic sailors, lascars or other natives on board of such ship or vessel as aforesaid, and that in particular the said stock of water so taken in for the supply of the Asiatic sailors, lascars, and other natives, shall be of sufficient quantity to allow for every Asiatic sailors, lascars, or other native on board of such ship or vessel during the said voyage, one gallon at the least for each day; provided always, that whenever the seacunnies, or any other part of the crew of such ship or vessel shall be Anglo-Asiatic or native Portuguese, they shall be victualled as European seamen.

IV. Every such ship or vessel shall be furnished and provided by, and at the expense of the owner or owners of such ship or vessel, and for the use of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives, who may embark or be on board such ship or vessel during the intended voyage, the following bedding and clothing; viz. one bed, to consist of three country blankets sewed together. One pillow; stuffed together with blanketing. One blanket, one jacket and one pair of trousers with feet, made of four yards of European red or blue cloth. One jacket and one pair of trousers with feet, made either of European cloth or country blanketing. One pair of shoes, two woollen caps, two pairs of woollen mittens, for each man. And that such bedding and cloth shall be delivered out to such Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives as aforesaid who may not be previously supplied therewith, whenever such ship or vessel shall be in any latitude to the northward of twenty-four degrees north latitude, or to the southward of twenty-four degrees south latitude, and that such bedding and clothing shall thereupon become the property of the persons to whom the same shall be delivered. Provided always that no Asiatic sailor, or native, shall be entitled to receive more than one set of bedding and of clothing in the course of one voyage; and that the owners or owner of such ship or vessel, supplying such bedding or clothing, shall be at liberty to deduct from the wages of each Asiatic sailor, lascar and native, as aforesaid, who shall be supplied with such bedding or clothing, in addition to the prime cost twenty per cent. on the articles respectively supplied to any such Asiatic sailor, lascar or native, as aforesaid, and which said prime cost shall be certified by the inspecting or other officer thereto appointed.

V. Every such ship or vessel shall be provided with healthy and roomy berths or lodging places, properly ventilated in the fore part of the between-decks of such ship or vessel, which shall be left clear for the accommodation of the Asiatic sailors and natives as aforesaid, who may embark or proceed on board of such ship or vessel, to each man of whom, in ships or vessels having no top-gallant fore-castle, shall be allowed a space of 35 cubic feet, for his accommo-

dation before the main-mast; but in cases of ships or vessels having a top-gallant-forecastle, twenty-four cubic feet shall be deemed sufficient for each of such persons, and that all Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives, as aforesaid, who shall not be required to perform the duties of the said ship or vessel, or who shall not belong to the watch or gang that may be actually employed in performing the duty or work of the said ship or vessel, shall be suffered and permitted to remain in their berths or lodging places herein-before mentioned, in the same manner as is usually permitted to European sailors, and until it shall be the turn of duty of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, who may remain below to relieve the watch or gang-employed on the upper deck; and in order to enable the Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives as aforesaid, to obtain the benefit of this regulation, the master or commander of every such ship or vessel shall divide the Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives into two watches, or gangs, accordingly as the duty of the ship or vessel may require, and in such manner that a portion of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives forming one watch or gang, may remain on the upper deck, to perform the duty of the said ship, while the residue of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives, may remain in their berths or lodging places as aforesaid, in the same manner as is usually practised and observed towards European sailors; and every such ship or vessel as aforesaid of the burthen of five hundred tons and under, shall be provided by, and at the expense of the owner or owners thereof, with one cabouse for the purpose of enabling the said Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives to cook their victuals on board such ship or vessel, according to the manners, habits and customs of such Asiatic sailors, lascars or natives, respectively, and to be appropriated exclusively to and for their use; and which said cabouse shall not be less in length than four feet ten inches, or in breadth than three feet two inches, and in height five feet, and every such ship or vessel, as aforesaid, exceeding five hundred tons, shall in like manner be furnished with two such cabouses, for the purpose herein aforesaid.

VI. No such ship or vessel shall clear out from any port or places under the Government of the said United Company, or belonging to His Majesty within the limits aforesaid, before the commander thereof shall have delivered to the officer authorized to grant the port clearance, a true list in duplicate of every Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native, on board or intended to be taken on board such ship or vessel, and true specification of the terms and rate of wages on which such Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native shall have been hired; and also a true list, in duplicate, of the tobacco, and quantities and sort of provisions, and the prices thereof, respectively; and of the quantities of water and fuel, respectively, which shall have been provided for the use of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, and native, and also a true and correct list, in duplicate, of the bedding and clothing, and the price thereof, respectively, provided for the use of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives, and also a true list, in duplicate, of the quantities, qualities, and assortment of medicines provided and on board of such last mentioned ship or vessel; each part or list as aforesaid, being signed by the commander of the ship or vessel so delivering the same to the officer authorized to grant a port clearance as aforesaid, and in order that it may be ascertained that such tobacco, provision, fuel, bedding, and clothing, are respectively sufficient in quantity, and fit and proper in quality for the use of the said Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives during the intended voyage, the owners or owner, or commander of every such ship or vessel, shall deliver samples of masters of all such tobacco, provisions, fuel, bedding and clothing, with the prices thereof respectively, to the inspecting officer, or other person or persons who shall or may be appointed by the Government, or to the principal officer of the port or place at which such ship or vessel may be, to inspect the same respectively, and such owners or owner or commander shall, from time to time, produce such tobacco, provisions, fuel, bedding and clothing to such inspecting officer, or other person or persons so appointed, as well on board of the said ship or vessel, as before the same shall have been put on board, for such inspecting officer, or other person or persons so appointed, to inspect and examine the same; respect being had to the convenience of the commander, and the time of loading the said ship or vessel; and the owners or owner or commander of such ship or vessel as aforesaid,

shall permit and suffer such inspecting officer, or other person or persons who shall be appointed in that behalf by the Government, or principal officer of the port or place in which such ship or vessel may be, to inspect and examine the said ship or vessel, as well below as upon the upper deck, in order to ascertain what accommodations, or berths or lodging places, may have been provided for the use of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives, as aforesaid, and whether sufficient space shall have been left to afford healthy and roomy berths or lodging places for such Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives, respectively, in manner herein aforesaid; and also, in order to ascertain whether proper and sufficient accommodations for cooking have been provided, so that such Asiatic sailors, and natives, may be enabled to cook their victuals on board such ship or vessel, according to their own manners, habits, and customs. And that when such ship or vessel shall so clear out, the officer authorized to grant such port clearance, shall countersign the respective lists herein-before directed to be delivered to him in duplicate, and return one part of each set of lists to the person in command of such ship or vessel, and that on the arrival of such ship or vessel at the port or place within the said United Kingdom to which such ship or vessel may be bound, or at any other port or place belonging to His Majesty, without the limits of the charter of the said United Company, to which such ship or vessel may be bound, the person in command of such ship or vessel shall deliver such lists, so countersigned, to the officer authorized to admit such ship or vessel to entry, and shall also deliver to the said last mentioned officer, a true list containing the names of every Asiatic sailor, lascar, and native, as aforesaid, not included in the first list countersigned as aforesaid, and who shall have been shipped after the commencement of the voyage of such ship or vessel, or during the progress thereof with a specification in like manner of the terms and rates of wages, at which such last mentioned Asiatic sailors, lascars and natives as aforesaid, may have been hired; and also a true and correct statement in writing, of any casualties that may have happened to any or either of the said Asiatic sailors, lascars or natives as aforesaid, who at any time were shipped on such ship or vessel, and of what shall have become of every man comprized in such list, and who shall not be on board such ship or vessel at the time of her entry into any such port; and also a true and correct account shewing the bedding and clothing, and quantity of tobacco, which may have been furnished and supplied to each Asiatic sailor, lascar and native, as aforesaid, on board of such ship or vessel during the voyage, and what sum or balance shall be due and owing to each Asiatic sailor, lascar, and native as aforesaid, for his wages at the time of the arrival of such ship or vessel at her consigned port.

VII. The owners or owner of every such ship or vessel, from which any Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, shall be discharged or landed in any country, other than that from which such Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native, as aforesaid, shall have been shipped or to which he shall belong, shall at the proper costs and charges of such owners or owner find and provide proper and sufficient lodging, raiment, food, medicines, and, if necessary, medical and surgical assistance, for each and every Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid who may be so discharged or landed as aforesaid, from the time of the discharge or landing of each and every such Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, until he shall be able to enter himself on board of some other ship or vessel bound to his own country, and on which he may work his way to the port whence he may have been shipped, provided that the owners or owner of the ship or vessel bound to the country of such Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, shall contract to provide such last mentioned Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, with a proper berth and good and sufficient food, bedding, clothing, medicines, and medical and surgical aid during such voyage to the port or place where such Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, may have been shipped or hired as aforesaid and in the same manner and subject to the rules and regulations hereinbefore respectively ordained for the accomodation and treatment of Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives as aforesaid, the whole expense of which contract, if any, to be borne and sustained by the owner or owners of the

ship or vessel on which such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or native, shall have been shipped within the limits aforesaid, and from which such Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, shall have been discharged or landed as aforesaid; provided also, that if such last mentioned Asiatic sailor or native shall not be able either from want of opportunity, from sickness or from any other cause, within four calendar months from the time of his discharge or landing as aforesaid, to enter himself on board of such ship or vessel bound to his own country or to the port or place where he may have been hired or shipped, in conformity with the contract, and on the terms or conditions herein before mentioned; in any such case; the owners or owner of such ship or vessel from which such last mentioned Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native shall have been discharged or landed as aforesaid, shall find and provide for him a suitable passage to the country, port or place at which he shall have been hired or shipped, or to which he may belong, with sufficient and proper food, clothing, bedding, medicines, and medical and surgical aid during such passage, and in manner herein before ordained for the accommodation and treatment of such Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, during the voyage on board the ship or vessel from which he shall have been discharged or landed as aforesaid; and the owners or owner of every such ship or vessel trading under the authority of this act, who shall contract, or agree to carry or convey any Asiatic sailor, lascar or native as aforesaid, and who shall have been landed or discharged as aforesaid, from any port or place in the United Kingdom, or without the limits aforesaid, to the port or place at which such Asiatic sailor, lascar or native as aforesaid, shall have been hired or shipped, or to which he shall belong, and whether such Asiatic sailor, lascar or native entered himself to work his way back as aforesaid, or shall have been sent on board as a passenger, shall be subject to the rules and regulations herein before ordained for the accommodation and treatment of such Asiatic sailors, lascars and natives as aforesaid, during the voyage on the ship or vessel from which he shall have been discharged or landed, so far as the same may be respectively applicable to the character or situation in which such Asiatic sailor, lascar or native as aforesaid may have been shipped or embarked in order to return to the port or place to which he may belong.

The foregoing rules and regulations to take effect, and to be and continue in full force at the Presidency of Fort William aforesaid, from the expiration of one calendar month after the publication thereof in the *Government Gazette* at Calcutta; and at Fort Saint George, Bombay, Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and at all other ports and places in any territory, country or island under the government of the said United Company, or belonging to His Majesty, within the limits aforesaid, from and after the expiration of one calendar month after the publication of such rules and regulations by the respective governments or the principal officers, or constituted authorities at Fort Saint George, Bombay, Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and at such other ports and places respectively.

The several forms to be observed by the masters, officers and owners of ships, trading according to the authority of the act of parliament above mentioned, under the rules and regulations now published for general information, will be determined by the Marine Board, and duly notified by public advertisement from their office.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in council,

E. MOLONY, Acting Secretary to the Government.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the rules and regulations passed by Government on the 31st January last, and published in the *Government Gazette* of the 14th instant, notice is hereby given to owners and commanders of the ships or vessels, whose crews are wholly or in part composed of Asiatic sailors, that the Marine surgeon and his assistant have been appointed to examine the quantity, quality and assortment of medicines to be supplied, agreeably to the first section. They are accordingly requested to submit the same for the inspection of one of the

above officers communicating at the same time, in writing, the number of Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, of which the crew of their ship or vessel is composed, the port to which the said ship or vessel is bound, and the probable length of the voyage on which she is proceeding.

2. It is hereby further notified, in the event of owners or commanders being unable to obtain a duly qualified surgeon for the voyage, as required by the said rules, or to procure the proper number of British seamen, (that is to say, 4 British seamen as part of the crew for every hundred tons of the registered burthen of the ship or vessel, and so in proportion for any part of an hundred tons,) that they are to make application to Government, through the Marine Board, for a license to sail without such surgeon, or without such proportion of British seamen—accompanying such application with proof of their having used due diligence to procure the above. The application for a license to sail without the proper number of British seamen as aforesaid, must also state the number of British seamen on board, in order that the same may be entered in the license, agreeably to the provisions of the act of the 4th George the 4th c 80.

By order of the Marine Board,

(Signed) W. P. PALMER, Acting Secretary.

Marine Board, February 21, 1828.

NOTICE.

Owners and commanders of ships and vessels are hereby informed that with reference to the notification under date 21st February 1828, published in the Government Gazette of the 28th of the same month, the duties of "Inspector of provisions, &c. for Asiatic seamen" will be conducted from this date by the department of the master attendant.

By order of the Marine Board,

(Signed) CHARLES B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
Marine Board Office,
2th April 1830.

RULES FOR CLEARING THE RIVER HOOGLHY OF WRECKS AND OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS.

1. In order to provide for clearing the bed of the river of all anchors that have been lost in its channels and anchoring stations, and for the recovery and removal of every description of wreck deposited therein, it shall be the duty of the master attendant, to employ in the most efficient manner practicable, under the official superintendence of the marine board, the means placed by government at the disposal of that officer, for the purpose specified.

2. All recovered anchors, grapnels, and wrecks of every descriptions, shall be landed as soon as may be practicable, in the same state in which they are recovered. Articles belonging to the Hon'ble Company, are to be deposited in Bankshall premises, and immediately, after their being so deposited, a full and accurate description shall be taken of the articles for registry, specifying whether the articles are of a perishable nature or not; place where, and date when found; and such other information as may be at all calculated to enable owners to identify their property. A distinguishing mark is to be placed on the anchor or other thing so recovered, with white paint, when the article will admit of it, the mark expressing the year in which it was recovered, and its number in the register of that year; when the article will not admit of being marked with paint, it is to be in some other manner sufficiently identified, so as to connect it with its particular item in the registry.

3. The above information is to be regularly entered into books of registry to be kept for that purpose at the Master Attendant's Office, which books shall be always open for public inspection, during the hours of business; a copy of this registry, shall be sent weekly, under the signature of the Master Attendant, to the Marine Board, who will cause a list of the recovered articles, with all the necessary information, to be hung up in the *Exchange Rooms*, for the information of the public.

4. In the event of the right of property being proved to the satisfaction of the Master Attendant, or in case of dispute, to the satisfaction of the Marine Board, such property shall be valued by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., or the proprietors of the Exchange; subject to arbitration, if the value fixed by them should be objected to either by the Master Attendant on the part of Government or by the owner. When the valuation shall have been fixed, the Master Attendant shall make out a bill for salvage, rated according to the place of recovery; viz $\frac{1}{4}$ of the value of articles recovered above Fultah; 40 per cent. on articles recovered between Fultah and Culpee; 50 per cent. on articles recovered between Culpee and Saugor; and 65 per cent. on articles recovered below Saugor, with interest on the amount of salvage, calculated from the date of recovery at the rate of six per cent., per annum, the salvage to be calculated on the value fixed by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. as above directed. The bill is to be sent to the Marine Board for registry; it is then to be passed to the Marine Paymaster for collection, on the production of whose receipt to the Master Attendant, that officer will deliver up the anchor or wreck identified.

5. All perishable property shall, if unclaimed, be sold by public auction, by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. three months after its recovery; unless they, in conjunction with the Master Attendant, consider it for the interest of the owners that it should be sooner disposed of. In like manner, all non-perishable property shall be sold, at *quarterly public sales, twelve months after recovery*. On receipt of the net proceeds, salvage, as directed in article 4th, shall be deducted therefrom, to the credit of the "*wreck and anchor concern*" and the balance be deposited in the general treasury for payment, without interest, to parties at any time subsequently establishing their right thereto.

6. In cases where ships may have parted from their anchors, or other property have been lost or wrecked, and information of the same is immediately communicated by the owners or commanders, to the Master Attendant, the requisite assistance is to be afforded without delay, and the anchors, &c. when recovered, are to be delivered to the owners, on security given for payment, at the rate of three rupees per cwt. for anchors, or similar property; any other description of property so recovered, is to be delivered, on payment of one-half the amount of salvage, referred to in 4th paragraph, according to the place from whence the property is recovered. The valuation thereof to be made by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. *subject as before*, to arbitration. If the owners or commanders possess suitable means for recovering their own anchors or other lost or wrecked property, within 48 hours after they have been parted from or lost, and decline receiving assistance, the interference of the Master Attendant is then forbidden; but, should they fail to remove the obstructions within that period, (unless it shall be extended under the sanction of the Marine Board,) the Master Attendant is authorized to effect the object himself; and all such anchors or property, when recovered, shall be subject to the prescribed charge of salvage in the article 4th.

7. Should any anchors or other property, not their own, be recovered by owners or commanders of ships, when weighing or recovering their own anchors, they shall be delivered to the Master Attendant in the state in which they may have been found, with every thing attached to them and be registered in the same way, as if they had been recovered in the first instance by the Master Attendant. In this case however, the parties so recovering wrecked property, shall be entitled to one-half the amount of salvage.

8. The above rules are not to be construed to extend to the case of any ship or vessel being wrecked in any part of the river. In such case the Master

Attendant shall, on the requisition of the parties concerned, afford every practicable assistance for recovering the said ship or vessel, her stores or cargo; and such a claim, or compensation in the nature of salvage, shall be preferred by the Marine Board, as to them, under all circumstances of the case, shall appear reasonable; should, however, the parties concerned decline the assistance of the Master Attendant, their operations shall not be interfered with, unless by their negligence the navigation of the river should become liable to continued obstruction from the accident. In this case, as before, the Master Attendant is to adopt all be necessary measures to remove it.

By Order of the Marine Board,

CHAS. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, 24th January 1832.

ACCOMMODATION ON BOARD THE PILOT VESSELS.

The following rules, relative to the accommodation of individuals, proceeding to the Sand Heads or down the river, on board any of the Honorable Company's pilot vessels, have been sanctioned by Government, and are now published for general information.

1. Officers, civil and military, when ordered to proceed down the river, on public service on board a pilot vessel, are to notify the same to the master attendant, or, in his absence, to his deputy, who is to select the vessel, with reference to the exigencies of the service on which such officer shall embark. In cases where persons, whether public officers or private individuals, are desirous of proceeding on board a pilot vessel for the benefit of their health, application is to be made as above, accompanied by a medical certificate, evidencing the necessity of the party proceeding to sea; when permission will be granted by the master attendant or his deputy, to repair on board such vessel as may be available. Individuals again, both in the service and out of it, who have occasion to go on board a pilot vessel, for purposes unconnected with their duty or health, are to make application to the marine board, stating the purposes for which they desire the indulgence, and the time for which they are likely to be on board. The pilots are on no account whatever to receive on board as passengers any individuals unless sanctioned as above.

2. Individuals proceeding on board of pilot vessels, under either of the above circumstances, are entitled to occupy one-half the after accommodation, and in the event of a greater number of persons being on board, under the authority, than can be accommodated in the cabin alluded to, the juniors of the public servants, and those last permitted to go on board, if private individuals, to have such accommodation as the dining cabin affords. It is to be optional with the pilot in charge to allow the occupation of his half of the after accommodation to such individuals; but he is on no account to demand a greater sum than eight sicca rupees per diem for the first fortnight, and six for every day after. But it is to be understood, that individuals proceeding on board, on public service, shall have the right of also occupying the remaining half of the after accommodation, on a remuneration being made to the pilot in charge of the vessel, at the rates above specified. The payment in both the above cases, is to be exclusive of the amount to be given for table money, as hereinafter stated.

3. It is to be distinctly understood, that no individuals proceeding on board a pilot vessel, are to be considered as possessing the slightest degree of authority on board; but that the regulations now in force, relative to passengers, on such occasions, are to be strictly maintained. The rule is, of course, not applicable in cases, wherein, by the special order of the government, the pilot in charge is required to place himself under the directions of any particular individuals.

4. Pilots in charge of vessels, are to provide a suitable table for their passengers, and are on no account to demand a larger amount for table money, than the sums specified in the margin,* and any pilot making a larger demand, either directly or indirectly, will be subject to such loss of rank, as the marine board, under the circumstances of the case, shall determine.
- * A gentleman 8 rs. per diem for the first fortnight, —6 rd. for every day after.
A lady 6 rs. per diem for the first fortnight—5 rs. for every day after.
A child 4 rs. per diem for the first fortnight—3 rs. for every day after.

5. The above rules are to have effect from the 1st proximo.

By order of the Marine Board,

J. TROTTER, Secretary.

Marine Board, 20th April, 1826.

MARINE COURTS OF INQUIRY.

Notice is hereby given, for the information of the mercantile community and others concerned, that, under the sanction of Government, the following amended rules, for the appointment and guidance of Marine committees of inquiry intended to investigate and report upon complaints officially preferred to the marine board, by or through the master attendant, against any members of the pilot service, have been adopted, and will be in force from the present date, viz.

1st. The master attendant or his deputy, shall ordinarily officiate as president of all such committees.

2d. When the master attendant or his deputy cannot preside with propriety, as in cases where either is complainant, the marine pay master shall be nominated president; and if he should be unable to attend, the commander of a ship of the Honourable Company's chartered ships or cruizers, or if no such officer should be in Calcutta and able to officiate, some other eligible individual, by profession a mariner, shall be selected by the marine board to preside.

3d. A commander of some one of the company's chartered ships, shall be always appointed to sit as member of the court, whenever such nomination can be made.

4th. In making arrangements for the formation of every committee of inquiry, five commanders in the country's service, or as many as can be called upon, if the number of such commanders in Calcutta shall be less than five, shall be apprized of the intentions of the marine board, to appoint the committee, and it shall be optional from the whole of those so apprized, or any number of them best able to attend, to sit as members of the said committee of inquiry.

5th. If no commander in the country service shall, after being so apprized, think proper to attend, it shall be, nevertheless, competent for the remaining members present, to conduct the investigation, and to report upon the subject of complaint, as directed,

6th. Two branch-pilots shall be nominated to sit as members of every committee of inquiry.

7th. When any opinion, given on professional points, is only that of a majority of the committee, the dissentient member or members shall be entitled to record in the proceedings of the committee his or their dissent respectively, with the reasons which have induced him or them to dissent from the majority, for the information of the marine board.

8th. The judge advocate shall be instructed, in every case, to take down minutes of proceedings, and to conduct the inquiry, with the powers usually exercised by judge advocates in naval and military courts of inquiry.

By order of the marine board,

H. SARGENT, Secretary.

N. L. Marine Board, 23th Sept. 1822.

No. 499.

From the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

To the Marine Board.

Dated Fort William, 24th July 1843.

Gentlemen,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 78, dated the 5th instant, submitting copies of correspondence with the chamber of commerce and the master attendant, and soliciting sanction to the proposed introduction of two members of the mercantile community to sit on Marine committees of enquiry, &c., in lieu of two out of the five commanders of vessels eligible under the present regulations of the pilot service.

2. In reply I am desired to inform you that the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased under the reasons assigned, to authorize your Board to require in future from the chamber of commerce the names of two members of the mercantile body to form part of such committees and to take rank after the president.

3. The necessary communication on the subject will be made to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

C. BEADON,

Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal

FORT WILLIAM,
Marine Board Office,
29th July 1843. }

(True Copy)

(Signed)

C. B. GREENLAW, *Secretary.*

COMPARATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN THE NAVY AND ARMY.

NAVY

ARMY.

Admiral of the Fleet.....	with	Field Marshall.
Admirals	„	Generals.
Vice-Admirals,	„	Lieut. Generals.
Rear-Admirals,	„	Major Generals.
Commodores, 1st Captain to Commander-in-Chief	„	Brigadier Genls.
Captains of three year's Post.....	„	Colonels.
Other Post Captains.....	„	Lieut. Colonels.
Commanders.....	„	Majors.
Lieutenants,	„	Captains.

NOTICE.

Touching the Pilot Station for the River Hooghly during the S. W. Monsoon of the year 1844.

The experience of a second season's trial of the new Pilot Station off the South Channel having established that it can be made by Vessels from False Point with the greatest facility, and that Pilots can also be readily supplied, and the same causes existing which during the last S. W. Monsoon rendered necessary the removal of the Pilot Station from off Point Palmyras to a position about fifteen miles S. W. of the Outer Floating Light in Lat. 20° 56' N. Long. 88° 03' E., and in from 17 to 22 fathoms water,—Notice is hereby given, that this latter Station will in future be continued during the S. W. Monsoon, viz. from 15th March to the 15th September.

No difficulty can possibly be felt in passing from False Point to the New Station, if common attention be paid to the Lead and to the following Directions, prepared by Captain Lloyd, late Offg. Marine Surveyor of the ground between the two Points.

"False Point Light House is in Lat. $20^{\circ} 16'$ N. and Long. $86^{\circ} 47'$ E. and the South Channel Buoy in Lat. $20^{\circ} 59'$ N. and Long. $88^{\circ} 4'$ E., and bears from the Light House N. 61° E. true, or N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. by Compass, distant 83 miles and is laid 12 fathoms.

"A Bank of Soundings extends from off Point Palmyras in a direction towards the tail of the Western Sea Reef, and the nature of the bottom (as distinguished from that of the flooghy Deposit which is sand and mud with shining specks) is a gravelly substance composed of sand, shells and small pebbles charged from the "Kunks," and other rivers near Point Palmyras, the lighter material of which being carried further out, is deposited, and forms what is called the 'Pilot's Ridge,' which in crossing to the northward, shews a little less water than on either side. In coming from Seaward you shoal rather suddenly from 28 to 23 fathoms, upon its Eastern Edge. It is composed of a shelly sand or minute gravel of a reddish or rusty brown color.

"The best guide therefore to enable a Vessel to direct her course from Table Point to the Vessel at the New Station, will be to run down the edge of the "Pilot's Ridge," which can readily be done by making the Light House, and bringing it to bear about W. S. W. or S. W. by W. distant by computation from 10 to 15 miles, then steering to the E. N. E., and having gradually increased the depth of water to 23 fathoms upon the Eastern Edge of the Ridge, regulate the course to keep between it and 27 fathoms, when by attention to the lead and nature of the soundings, course and distance run from the Light House, it is almost impossible to miss the Pilot Vessels (if the above limits are kept within) either by getting too far to Windward or falling to Leeward; for the soundings increase so rapidly to Seaward from the proposed New Station, that 28 fathoms will not be more than 3 or 4 miles to the Southward of it, and 23 fathoms the same distance to the Westward of it.

"The soundings to Seaward of the Ridge are in general a greenish or olive coloured mud, with occasionally a few bits of broken Shells mixed with it."

Vessels approaching the Station during the day are required to shew the usual signal for a Pilot, and by night to give as early and as much warning as possible by firing guns, burning blue lights and by exhibiting two lights in a vertical position, where best seen, but Commanders are strictly enjoined to avoid as much as possible making the Station during the night.

To mark the Station until a proper Light Vessel is built, of which due notice will be given, one of the Pilot Vessels will shew during the day a large St. George's Jack (white with red cross) at the Main Top Gallant Mast Head and a good Mast Head Light during the night, and will burn a Blue Light and a Maroon alternately every half hour, and fire a gun at 8 P. M., at Midnight and at 4 A. M. Vessels approaching the Station and while there, as well as when approaching the

* The Light Vessels are directed when another Vessel is approaching, during the night, shew a light at the Guff end to mark the way they are riding. Light and Buoy Station Vessels, are warned to be careful in avoiding collision by night or by day—and in communicating with either of the above Vessels either at anchor or hove to, when it

is necessary to cross her to pass under the Stern; several instances of serious damage having occurred during the S. W. Monsoon, whereby the Outer Floating Light was more than once compelled to leave her Station for repairs to the great inconvenience and risk of Vessels entering and quitting the River.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

C. B. GREENLAW,
Secretary.

Fort William.
The 14th Decr, 1843.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A LIGHT HOUSE AT PONDICHERRY.

From the 1st of July, 1836 a fixed light of the 3d magnitude, will be exhibited during the whole night, on the summit of a tower recently constructed at Pondicherry.

This light, placed at 89 feet above the level of the sea, will be seen in clear weather, from a ship's poop, from a distance of sixteen to seventeen nautical miles.

During the N. E. monsoon, that is to say, from the month of October to March, vessels arriving during the night, in the roads of Pondicherry should anchor in ten or twelve fathoms water, the light bearing by compass from W. by N. to W. N. W. This anchorage will be the most convenient for communication with the shore and for weighing in case of bad weather.

During the S. W. Monsoon, the wind prevailing from S. E. on the coast from the end of March to October, bad weather is not to be apprehended; vessels can then anchor at night in six or seven fathoms with the light bearing by compass from W. to W. by N.

Thus placed, the vessels will be during such season, in the most favorable position for communication with the shore.

(Signed) A HOSFEIN,

Le Capitaine de Port.

Approved,

(Signed) L DAIMAS,

Le Commissaire de la Marine Ordonnateur.

Pondicherry, March 10, 1836.

Published by order of the Marine Board,

(Signed) C. B. GREENLAW, *Secretary,*

Fort William, April 20, 1839.

NOTICE

Of a Floating Light stationed at the entrance of the Bombay Harbour.

The following Notice of a Floating Light stationed in the Fair Channel into Bombay Harbour, is published for general information.

By Order of the Marine Board.

C. B. GREENLAW, *Secy.*

Fort William, 19th Jan. 1843.

Notice is hereby given, that a Floating Light is stationed in the Fair channel into Bombay Harbour about of a mile to the S. W. by S. from the Fair Way Buoy, in about 9 fathoms at high water, and 7 fathoms at low spring tides, with the following bearings and distances.

Flag Staff on Malabar Point, N. 54° E. distance 6 90 Nautic Miles.

The Light House on Colaba, N. 21 34° E. distant 56 Nautic Miles.

The Fair Way Buoy, N. E. by N. distant $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile.

The Floating Light at the Sunken Rock; N. 38 50° E. distant 4 68 miles.

The Middle of Thull Shoal, E. S. E. 2 miles.

When approaching the Harbour, if the Floating Light Vessel is seen bearing on any point from N. by E. round to the seaward as far as S. E. by S., a ship might steer directly for it, and when up with the Light Vessel,

should steer from her N. E. Easterly, so as to pass about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to the Eastward of the other Light Vessel, which is moored about a quarter of a mile to the Southward of the Sunken Rock. After rounding the Rock Light Vessel you may steer more Northerly, and if it be at night, should anchor about 1 mile to the N. E. by N. from it, where the water will be smooth. The South point of the Middle Ground Shoal, bears N. N. E. distant 2 miles from the Rock Light Vessel.

Both Light Vessels are painted Red, each carrying a Ball on the Light Mast, and during day-light they hoist a Red Flag when a sail is in sight.

The Outer Floating Light burns a Blue Light at the end of each hour during the night, and displays a Torch at the half hours.

The Flood Tide comes in from S. W., and Ebb from the N. E. It is High Water at 12 hours on full and change of the Moon.

D ROSS,

Master Attendant.

Bombay, 28th December, 1842.

NOTE.—The Floating Light was tried during the last monsoon and rode well but in the event of her breaking adrift, the Fair Way Buoy is continued at its station.

No. 1461.

NOTICE.

The following Notice touching the exhibition of a Light from the New Light House at Madras, is published for general information.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

C. B. GREENLAW,

Secretary.

Fort William, the 28th Nov., 1843.

MARINE BOARD OFFICE,

Madras, 9th October, 1843.

Notice is hereby given, that on and after the 1st day of January 1844, a Light will be exhibited on the New Light House erected at Madras immediately to the Northward of the walls of Fort St. George; and that on and after the said 1st day of January 1844, the Light heretofore and now exhibited on the Old Light House within the walls of Fort St. George, will be discontinued. The new Light (to be exhibited) will be elevated 128 feet above the mean level of the Sea,—and may be seen from the Deck of a Ship at the distance of 20 miles. The Light is of the “Flashing Description,” and the duration of the Flashes to that of the Eclipses or Dark periods is in the ratio of 2 to 3,—but as the nature of the Motion is Reciprocating instead of Rotatory, the above ratio merely expresses the average proportion of the Light and Dark intervals which are themselves variable according to the position of the Spectator. The rapidity of movement is so adjusted, that the duration of the Flashes will vary from 0' to 48", and that of the Eclipses from 0' to 72", the same of the duration of Light and Darkness bearing however, in every position, the constant ratio of 2 to 3. From the South Eastern extremity of the Pulicat Shoal the new Light House bears S. 23° W., and is distant 13 miles; but no Ship or Vessel when hauling in from the Northward for the Madras Roundstead should bring the Light to bear to the Southward of S 28° W., or S. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., unless her position is well ascertained. Commanders of Vessels are hereby warned of the

serious risk they incur by incautiously approaching the dangerous vicinity of the Pulicat Shoal as hazy weather or other causes may obscure the Light,—true Soundings therefore and a vigilant look out are imperatively called for. The limits of the Madras Roadstead (in 8 or 9 fathoms) are comprised within the following bearings, viz. from the Northward the Light House will bear S. 56° W., and from the Southward N. 81° W. or from S. W. b. W. to W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.

The New Light House

At Madras is in Latitude 13° 5' 10" North,

And in Longitude 80° 20' East of Greenwich.

Published by order of the Marine Board at Fort St. George,

J. R. ROYSON,
Acting Secretary.

No. 780.

NOTICE.

The following Notice relative to the exhibition of a Light from the Flag Staff at Cochin, is published for general information.

Fort William, }
19th February, 1844. }

A. IRVINE,
Supt. of Marine.

MADRAS MARINE BOARD OFFICE,
5th February, 1844.

Notice is hereby given, that a Light is exhibited from the Flag Staff, at Cochin, from sunset to sunrise. The height of the Light when exhibited from the Mast-head is 114 feet above the Level of the Sea, but when the Top Mast is struck (during the South West Monsoon,) the Light is then 62 feet above the Level of the Sea—Vessels coming to an anchor at night, should bring the Light to bear E. by N. Good anchorage is found in from 5 to 4½ fathoms water, but during the South West Monsoon Vessels should not anchor in less than 6 fathoms as there is then a heavy Sea rolling in on the Coast.

By order of the Marine Board,

(Signed) J. R. ROYSON,
Acting Secretary.

(True Copy.)

A. IRVINE,
Supt. of Marine.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that a Light is now exhibited on the New Light House erected on the Great Savage Rock at the entrance of the Arracan River, in Lat. 20° 5' N. Long. 92° 55' 38" E. The Light is elevated 106 feet above the level of the Sea, and may be seen from the Deck of a Ship, in clear weather, at a distance of 15 miles. The following directions by Captain Paterson, Commander of the H. Co.'s Ship Amherst, for entering the Port of Akyab at night by the aid of this Light, and one intended to be placed on a Light House now erecting on Mosque Point, within the River, are published for general information.

By order of the Acting Superintendent of Marine,

A. B. CLAPPERTON,
Offg. Secretary.

Fort William }
7th June, 1844. }

Sailing Directions for the Port of Akyab, in the Arracan River.

Ships sailing for Akyab during the South West Monsoon should steer for the South end of the Western Bongo, in Lat. 19° 50' N. Long. 93° 3' E., then standing along the Coast to the Northward and Westward, about five or six miles off Shore, until the Light is sighted on the Great Savage, at the entrance of the Arracan River, then steer so as to bring it to bear N. by East or N. N. E., and if they intend to run in during the night, with either of these bearings they will cross the bar in the best water, in three fathoms low water spring tides.

After deepening across it, the course should be altered to N. by W. or even N. N. W., according to the state of the Tide and Sea at the time, to avoid the Western Rocks (above water) bearing from the Light S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., distant nearly half a mile; the Flood Tide sets in on these Rocks.

When the Light bears East in six to nine fathoms on the edge of the flat to the Westward, the course must be altered to N. N. E. and N. E. by N., having brought the Light to bear S. E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., the Ship will be made of Passage Rock, which is five to seven feet above water, and bears from the Savage Light N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., distant a quarter of a mile, and should then steer N. E. Easterly, to avoid the Reef projecting from Mosque Point a mile in extent to the South; some of the Rocks are above water at half ebb. There is a Red Bony placed on the Southern entrance in about nine fathoms, which with attention may be seen in a clear night without the Moon, and after bringing Mosque Point to bear, N. W. by N. to N. W., the Ship should anchor.

On Mosque Point a small Light House is nearly finished, the Light of which will be a deep red, and will be seen about six miles, or three miles beyond the bar, as a leading mark to clear the Western Rocks, keeping it a little open to the Westward of the Savage Light when steering in or out, also to point out when the Ship is inside of the Reef off Mosque Point. With this Light bearing N. W. by N. to N. W. is good anchorage, having excellent holding ground and perfectly sheltered from the Sea.

A stranger should not attempt to run in at night, particularly in the rains, except at high or low water, as the ebb tide runs very rapidly in strong eddies off the Passage Rock, over the dangerous flat to the Westward, and the flood in strong eddies upon the Rocks.

During the N. E. Mon. on Ships bound to Akyab, from the Northward, should endeavour to make the Table Land of the Western Holong in Lat. $20^{\circ} 1'$ N., then steering due East they will avoid the Oyster Reef in Lat. $20^{\circ} 5' N.$ Long. $92^{\circ} 4' E.$, which is distant from the Savage Light fifteen miles due West. This course is recommended, as although in favorable weather the Savage Light is seen outside the Reef in 16 to 17 fathoms water, the depth suddenly decreases, and the probability of hazy or rainy weather would prevent the Light being seen, and steering boldly in to sight it, Northward of Lat. $20^{\circ} 1'$, would endanger the safety of the Vessel, by an identity falling upon the Oyster Rock or Reef before sighting the Light House.

I would not advise a stranger on any occasion to make use of the Channel inside of the Oyster Rock or Reef.

JAMES PATERSON,

Comdr. H. Co.'s Ship *Amherst*,
(True Copy.)

A. B. CLAPPERTON,

Offy. Secretary.

TO CAPTAIN T. T. HARRINGTON, *Master Attendant.*

SIR,—I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Members of the pilot service that the Hon'ble the Court of Directors have been pleased to modify the rates of allowance to all persons henceforward admitted into the pilot establishment in the following manner.

Volunteers to receive company's R.	60 per mensem.
Junior Second Mates ditto	80 ditto
The above after three years not having been promoted are to receive	100 ditto.
Senior Second Mates to receive	120 ditto.
After 3 years	140 ditto.
Mates	150 ditto.
After 3 years	170 ditto.
After 6 years	190 ditto.

Masters to receive	Rs.	280 per mensem.
After 4 years	"	320 ditto.
After 8 years	"	360 ditto.
After 12 years	"	400 ditto.
Branch pilots	"	550 ditto.

2. The Hon'ble Court have been further pleased to permit of such members of the service as may desire it being brought on the new system provided they signify their wish to that effect within three months from the date of your promulgating this communication; of course present incumbents coming into the new arrangements will only be entitled to Company's rupees in number as now fixed; but will be entitled to their pension in sicca if they continue their contribution in that currency.

3. The Hon'ble Court have further declared their purpose forthwith to make as many appointments of volunteers as will complete the regulated number of the members of the service, viz.: 130.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. GREENLAW, *Secretary*.

FORT WILLIAM.
Marine Board Office,
5th August, 1839.

RULES FOR REGULATING LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MEMBERS OF THE PILOT SERVICE, WHETHER ON ACCOUNT OF PRIVATE AFFAIRS, FURLOUGH, OR ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

1a. The following revised rules for the grant of furlough and of leave of absence to the Cape of Good Hope and elsewhere beyond sea to members of the Pilot service, approved and passed by the President in Council, to give effect to orders conveyed in a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 5, of 1839, dated 27th March, are published for general information.

1st. The following rules have been established for members of the Pilot service under the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors.

Same as before.
Introduced with reference to 4th paragraph of the Honorable Court's letter, No. 5, of 1839, dated 27th March 1840.

Pilots shall be allowed furlough, not exceeding three years after fifteen years actual service, and to draw the same allowances as if absent on sick certificate, but no passage money will be allowed.

Same as before.
Pilots desiring to leave the Presidency on account of ill health for a period of 3 months are to forward their appli-

2nd. When the public service does not require the presence of the whole establishment, a Pilot after 15 years actual service shall be allowed a furlough not exceeding three years, receiving, during such period, the same allowance, according to his rank, as is hereinafter provided, if absent in Europe on medical certificate, but he is not to receive any passage money.

3d. Members of the Pilot service whose state of health may require a voyage to sea, or who may on that account desire to leave the Presidency, shall submit application for the same through the Master Attendant to the Marine Board, forwarding

with the application a certificate from the Marine Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon. The Marine Board may grant leave for any period not exceeding three months, and the party availing himself of it, may draw while absent on sick leave, his entire pay and allowances without deduction. If the leave solicited exceed the period of three months, the medical certificate must be countersigned by a member of the medical board, and the sanction of government will be required to enable the pilot to proceed to the Cape or elsewhere, under the following rule :

4th. Any member of the pilot service, compelled by sickness duly certified to proceed to the Cape or elsewhere beyond sea within the limits of the honorable company's charter, shall be entitled to draw for six months from the date of his leaving the presidency the entire pay allowances of his grade in the pilot service. After the first six months no member of the pilot service shall receive more than 7-8ths of the allowances of his rank.

5th. Pilots authorized to proceed to England for the benefit of their health, will receive passage money and draw allowances, as heretofore, from the date of the vessel in which they embark leaving the pilot for the sea, as follows :

PASSAGE ALLOWANCE.

Branch Pilots.....	Sa	Rs.	1435	5
Masters.....	"		956	14
Mates.....	"		765	8
Senior 2d Mates.....	"		663	13
Junior 2d ditto.....	"		574	2
Volunteers.....	"		478	7

ALLOWANCES PAYABLE DURING SICK LEAVE IN EUROPE.

Branch Pilots.....	200	Rs.	Pr. month
Masters.....	90	"	ditto
First Mates.....	50	"	ditto
Second Mates.....	40	"	ditto
Volunteers.....	40	"	ditto

6th. Passage money will be granted in advance to members of the pilot service proceeding under medical certificate to the Cape of Good Hope or elsewhere, when they may be in actual need of such assistance, at the following rates, respectively, under the condition of repayment, by instalment, to be settled in each instance by the marine board and submitted for the sanction of government along with the application.

Branch Pilots.....	Rs.	500
Masters.....	"	400
Mates.....	"	350
Senior 2d Mates.....	"	320
Junior ditto.....	"	300
Volunteer.....	"	300

7th. Members of the pilot service absent at the Cape or elsewhere, under the Rules for such absence above stated, will be required to return to India at the end of six months from the date of their leaving Calcutta, unless they forward to the marine board a renewed certificate from the colonial surgeon, or other principal medical officer of the place where they may be residing, stating that a prolonged residence is necessary for complete recovery.

ration to the Marine Board, through the Master Attendant, with a certificate from the Marine Surgeon, and are entitled to draw their entire allowances during such absence, but if the leave exceed three months, the medical certificate is to be countersigned by one of the members of the medical Board and the sanction of Government will be required.

Same as before. Allowances to Pilots compelled by sickness to proceed to the Cape or elsewhere beyond sea within the limits of the Company's charter with passage money.

Same as before. Allowance and passage money to Pilots proceeding to England for the benefit of their health.

Same as before. Pilots absent at the Cape or elsewhere, to return to India at the end of six months or to forward a renewed certificate from the Colonial Surgeon, that a prolonged residence is necessary for complete recovery.

Same as before.
Pilots under the above rules may continue to be absent for a period not exceeding two years, for warding every six months a renewed certificate, and drawing his allowances either through his agent at Calcutta, or by bill signed in the presence of a Magistrate of the place.

8th. A Member of the pilot service absent under the above rules, may, provided he forwards renewed medical certificates every six months as required in the preceding rule, continue absent from India for a total period not exceeding two years, drawing during absence the allowances stated, either through his agents at Calcutta or by bill signed in the presence of a magistrate at the place where he may be residing, and certified to be so signed on the date specified. The bills may be drawn in duplicate and will be payable to the order of the pilot, provided however that no pilot shall be allowed to benefit by this provision, unless he shall give security to such amount as may be sufficient to cover any refunds to which he may become liable in case of proceeding to Europe or of over-receipt by agents.

Same as before.
Pilots absent beyond sea for a period exceeding two years, shall be considered suspended from the service, and it will be decided on their return whether they shall be restored or not.

9th. Any member of the pilot service who shall be absent beyond sea for a period exceeding two years, shall from the date of the expiration of the two years, be considered as suspended from the service. It will remain to be decided upon his return at any subsequent date, whether he shall be restored or not, accordingly as he shall be able to satisfy the marine board and Government, that he used all possible exertions to return within the time fixed, but failed to do so from causes beyond his control.

GENERAL RULE.

Same as before.
The date of the commencement of the leave to officers, is to take effect from the day of embarkation.

10th. Under the authority of the provisions contained in the latter part of clause 1 A. N. 1. Victoria cap. 47, it is further provided in respect to all the above classes of officers, that if they embark with the permission of Government at any other Presidency than their own, or at any other place or port in India, provided that it be not more distant from their station than the ports of their own Presidency, the date for the commencement of the operation of the above rules for sick leave beyond sea, shall be that of actual embarkation at such place or port, and not that of leaving the frontier of their own respective Presidency, and the same privilege in respect to the date of leaving India, will be granted to officers of the several services referred to, embarking at other Presidencies or places in India, not more distant from their station than the ports of their own Presidency, with the leave of Government previously obtained, for the purpose of proceeding to Europe on furlough or of retiring from the service altogether.

Same as before.
Officers are to give security to amount that may be paid during their absence in case of their resignation or departure for Europe.

11th. In the above rules no provision is made for the case of servants of the classes mentioned resigning the service after leaving their Presidency with the permission of the Government in consequence of sickness. The case of such persons has been considered by the President in Council to require a new rule, which, under the terms of the act, requires to be submitted for the confirmation of the Hon^{ble} the Court of Directors before it can take effect. It is accordingly declared, that the security to be given by servants, as the condition of their drawing allowances while absent from their Presidency, must provide for the case of such retirement, and the servants must bind themselves to refund the whole of the allowances so drawn, in case of their resignation and departure for Europe without previous return to their Presidency, provided that the new rules to be established should require such refund.

Published by order, &c.

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM.
Marine Board,
7th November 1839.

TO CAPTAIN W. HOPE, Master Attendant.

Sir.—I am directed by the Marine Board to forward for your information, and for communication to the members of the

1.—Pension rules for members of the Pilot service, their widows and orphans.

2.—Rules for regulating leave of absence to members of the Pilot service.

Pilot service, the accompanying rules as per margin, which have received the sanction of Government under 17th ultimo.

3.—It does not appear to the Board to be necessary to make any remarks on the above documents; beyond requesting you to apprise the members of the Pilot service, that the withholding the reduced pay of individuals absent on medical certificates in the Cape or elsewhere, until their return, arises out of an act of Parliament, prohibiting payment of salaries to absentees on such occasions during the period of their absence.

4.—Referring to the 3d pension rule, you will perceive, that it is necessary for the married members of the service to forward certificates of their marriage, and of the birth and baptism of their children, and for those who are now unmarried, to do the same on their marriage and the birth of the children, in each case within one month of the event occurring. Notices of the death of wives and children are likewise required to be forwarded within the same period.

5.—With regard to the 6th pension rule, the Board do not propose to make any alteration in the existing practice, viz. the production of a certificate of existence by a member of the pilot service not below the rank of mate; and if these certificates are duly forwarded on the 1st of every alternate month, they will suffice; and in the case of widows and female orphans above the age of fifteen, if they are forwarded on the 1st of January, March, July and September, they will be sufficient, with the half yearly declarations of their not being married, which are required to be forwarded in May and November. The Board have been particularly anxious to make the arrangements in this particular as little burdensome and pleasant to the parties as their duty to Government would admit.

6.—In conclusion, I am directed, with reference to my letter to your address, under date 29th April last, No. 967, and its enclosure, to inform you, that the prospective reduction of pay from the sicca to the sonat rupees, is not under the orders of Government, to affect the existing incumbents of the pilot service on their promotion to higher rank, or in respect to their pensions, or the pensions of their families, or the increase of pensions which female orphans now on the fund under 10 years of age will be entitled to after that age until they marry; but is to affect those only who hereafter enter the service and the families of such members. Such new members of the service will receive all their pay and allowances of every description in sonat rupees, their subscriptions to the pension fund will be made in the same number of sonat rupees as the present incumbents of the service pay in sicca, and their pensions and those of the widows and orphans, will be paid in the same currency.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Board Office, the 1st July 1835.

PENSION RULES FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE PILOT SERVICE, THEIR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

CONTRIBUTION.

Branch Pilot	at Rs. 40	per month each.
Master,	20	"
First Mate,	10	"
Second Mate, and Volunteer,	4	"

tionary support to their widows and orphans, the following pensions will be allowed by Government:—

1st.—In consideration of a monthly contribution to the extent noted in the margin, by the pilots of the several grades towards a fund for per-

Branch Pilot.....	Rs. 200	per month
Master.....	100	ditto
First Mate.....	60	ditto
Second Mate and Volunteer.....	30	ditto

FAMILIES.

Widow of Branch Pilot.....	Rs. 100	ditto
“ Master.....	50	ditto
“ First Mate.....	30	ditto
“ Second Mate and Volunteer.....	15	ditto

CHILDREN.

Until 10 years of age.....	Rs. 14	ditto
Girls after 10 years until married..	20	ditto
Boys until 15 years of age.....	12	ditto

2d.—Pilots are entitled to pension at the above rates on medical certificate, by the invaliding committee composed of the marine and assistant surgeons, and the secretary to the Medical Board.

3rd.—To entitle widows* and orphans to be above pensions, pilots are to forward to the Marine Board, through the master attendant, certificates of their marriage, of the birth of their children, and of their baptism within one month after the occurrence thereof. Notices of death are in like manner to be forwarded to the Board through the master attendant.

4th.—No widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery, or who at the period of her husband's demise may have quitted his protection and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who subsequently to her husband's demise may be living in a notorious state of incontinence, nor any female orphan living in such state, shall be entitled to receive any pension under these rules.

5th.—If a widow pensioner marries, her pension is to cease during her coverture, but in the event of her again becoming a widow, she shall be re-admitted to the pension to which she was entitled during her first widowhood, unless her second husband shall have been a member of the pilot service, and have been at his death of a higher grade than her first husband, in which case she shall be entitled to the pension of the higher rank.

6th.—All pensioners under these rules are to make personal appearance at the Marine Board Office on the 1st day of every alternate month, or to afford such other proof of their existence as the Marine Board may from time to time require.

7th.—Widows and female orphans above the age of fifteen years, are required, to forward to the Marine Board Office declarations half yearly, in May and November, that they are not married, and that they have not been married at any intervening period. The declarations are to be countersigned by the Executor to the Estate of the deceased member of the pilot service, or pensioner, or by the guardian of an orphan, and by a member of the pilot service, certifying to the truth of the declaration to the best of their knowledge and belief. Forms of the declaration will be furnished on application at the office of the Secretary to the Board.

8th.—The several amounts of contribution and pension referred to in the above rules, will continue to be made in *Sa. Rs.* in the case of all present pensioners, and of all existing members of the Pilot service, and of their widows and orphans. Individuals joining the pilot service, after the 1st of July 1835 will be paid their allowances and deductions of all descriptions will be levied in the same rupee, and pensions to themselves and orphans, will in like manner be paid in sonat rupees.

(Signed.) C. B. GREENLAW,
Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Board Office, the 1st of July, 1835.

*Widows of pensioners married after the party becomes a pensioner and the children of such marriages, are not entitled to pension, though, of course, all children born of mothers married prior to pension being granted, are so.

SALARIES OF THE MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE BOARD.

First Member.....	}	<i>included, in Board of Custom, Salt and Opium.</i>	
Second Member.....			
Third Member, Export Warehouse Keeper....			
Accountant.....			
Secretary.....	Sa. Rs. 1,200	Marine Surgeon.....	Rs. 600
Surveyor of Shipping.....	„ 1,200	Assistant Surgeon.....	„ 500

MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Master Attendant.....	Rs. 2,000	Head Clerk of the Bankshall..	Rs. 300
Head Assistant.....	„ 750	Assistant to ditto.....	„ 150
Second Assistant.....	„ 50	House Rent.....	„ 250
Third Assistant.....	„ 333½		

STEAM DEPARTMENT.

Comptroller.....	S. Rs. 1,000	Store-keeper.....	Rs. 200
Personal allowance.....	Co's Rs. 200	Chief Engineer.....	„ 600
Correspondent and Register „	300	First & Second Assistants, each „	350
Commanders of Sea Steamers „	560	Commanders of River Steamers „	300
Ditto of Accommodation Flat „	250		

HARBOR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Harbor Master.....	Rs. 400	Harbor Master at Diamond Harbour	Rs. 100
Assistant to ditto.....	„ 150	Magazine-keeper, Moyapore „	60
Extra Assistant to ditto... „	120		

PILOT ESTABLISHMENT.

Branch Pilots, per mensem	Sa. Rs. 700	ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCE.	
Masters.....	„ 300	<i>(When detached on Foreign Service.)</i>	
First Mates,	„ 150	Branch Pilots, per diem, Sa. Rs. 4	
12 Senior Second Mates.....	„ 100	Masters.....	„ 3
12 Junior Second Mates.....	„ 80	Mates.....	„ 2
Volunteers.....	„ 50	Second Mates or Volunteers.....	„ 1

Note.—Pilots on now entering the service receive only company's ruppes.

PASSAGE ON SEA-GOING GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

(See General Order of 18th Nov. 1833, for China Service Passage.)

There are no precise rules for passages in the Government Sea Steamers, not on service. Passengers make their own arrangements with the commander; but sanction of the Board or Government is required for the commander to receive a passenger and the following is the form of communication usually made.

To Commander H. C. Steam Vessel,

Sir.—You are permitted to receive on Board the H. C. Steamer, under your command, and accommodate with a passage, Mr. ———, he making his own arrangements, and the Government being at no expense thereby.

INLAND STEAM NOTICE.

In the arrangements made for the conduct of all matters connected with the Steam Boats plying to the Western Provinces, the convenience of the public has been a principal consideration. The charge for freight on goods has been gradually reduced to the lowest rate compatible with security against loss;

and were the boats loaded entirely and exclusively, with goods paying the fixed rates of tonnage, the receipts on all accounts would do little more than cover the expense of the establishment. A less expensive mode of navigating the boats may and it is hoped will be discovered. Fuel which now constitutes the heaviest item of outlay, will perhaps become procurable at a lower rate; and when it is so, the public will benefit by a proportionate reduction of the charge; for the object of the establishment of these boats, when proposed by Lord William Bentick, was a prospective advantage to result from a greater facility of commerce and intercommunication between the extremes of the Empire.

The gentlemen who have gratuitously undertaken the Agency of the boats at the different stations, are each of them furnished by dawk on the day after the Steam Boat leaves Calcutta, with a way-bill or list of all packages and goods consigned to the station where they reside,—which will enable any individual expecting a parcel to ascertain if it be on its way, and to make arrangements for obtaining it on the arrival of the boat; but as much inconvenience has been found to arise from servants and peons crowding the deck of the boat on her arrival, to enquire for parcels, the residents at the different stations are invited to authorize the Agent to receive their packages and land them from the boat; they will find a saving of time in the arrangement, as the commanders of the boats have instructions to deliver in the first instance goods addressed to the Agent, on account of their being in general the channels through which parcels are sent to be forwarded by dawk or dawk bhany; in the delivery of which a few minutes may sometimes be of importance. The charge at which the Agents have consented to land and to receive all parcels, is one, which, after the above explanation, will, it is presumed, be no longer objected to; the Agents give their time and their services gratuitously to the public, and should the landing charges, as in some instances is understood to have been the case, be refused, it will become necessary to raise the charges for freight in a much greater proportion, to the detriment of the public interest, and without any advantage to the establishment.

CHARGES ON FREIGHT.

Freight on all Packages, excepting Treasure, laden in Calcutta, or for which Tonnage is reserved in Calcutta, and which does not exceed in weight 35 lbs. per cubic foot, will be charged by the cubic foot:

	Rs.	A.	P.
From Calcutta to Bhagulpore,	1	0	0
From ditto to Dinapore,	1	4	0
From ditto to Allahabad,	1	8	0

All Packages excepting Treasure, exceeding in weight 35 lbs. per cubic foot will be charged by the pound:

From Calcutta to Bhagulpore,	6	Pie.
From ditto to Dinapore,	8	"
From ditto to Allahabad,	10	"
Freight carried immediately, will be charged at the following rates, both upwards and downwards.	As.	Pie.
Moorshedabad and Bhagulpore, per cubic foot,	4	per lb. 2
Bhagulpore and Monghyr, ditto,	4	do. 2
Monghyr and Dinapore, ditto,	4	do. 2
Dinapore and Benares, ditto,	4	do. 2
Benares and Allahabad, ditto,	4	do. 2

No abatement will be made on account of delivery at stations intermediate to those above mentioned; so goods landed at Ghazepore, will be charged the freight to Benares.

Freight carried downwards deliverable in Calcutta, will be charged one-third the rate of conveyance upwards. Parties retaining tonnage will be charged freight for the entire distance between Allahabad and Calcutta. No.

package, however small, will, on any occasion, be received for less than one rupee eight annas

The charge for booking and landing goods, will on all occasions be as follows:

On packages not exceeding two cubic feet,	4	As.
Ditto not exceeding ten cubic feet,	8	"
Above ten feet,	1	R.

Such goods as shippers may please to consign to the steam boat agents, will be landed by them and placed in safety free of charge; but if the agents be required to deliver or forward goods to their destination, they will make such charges as may be agreed upon between themselves and the parties concerned. It will be optional with shippers of goods to consign to the care of the boat agents; but goods shipped, will only be delivered to the parties to whom they are consigned or addressed, and in default of application being made for them during the stay of the boat at any station, the goods will be carried on, and additional freight will be charged for the distance they may be conveyed.

Goods will not be received into the boat office unless they be addressed to a resident at the place at which they are to be delivered from the boats. The directions must be marked on something not liable to be destroyed by rain, and from which it may not easily be obliterated. A direction written on a card, or marked with ink on a tin box, would be liable to the above objection.

The boat office will not be responsible for any damage or loss that may be occasioned by accident to the vessel, or other cause whatsoever.

All goods sent to the boat office must be accompanied by a note of the following form:

To THE REGISTER,

Steam Boat Office.

Please to receive from (*insert names of shippers*) consigned to (*insert names of consignees*) to the care of (*insert name of the person who will receive it from the boat.*)

One Box.

(*Insert date*)

FREIGHT ON SPECIE OR BULLION.

Specie or bullion is conveyed at the following charges: viz.

Calcutta and Allahabad	12	As. per Ct.
" " Mirzapore,	10	"
" " Benares,	8	"
" " Dinapore,	6	"
" " Monghyr,	5	"
" " Moorshedabad,	4	"
" " Commercilly,	4	"
Allahabad and Mirzapore,	2	"
" " Benares,	4	"
" " Dinapore,	6	"
" " Monghyr,	8	"
" " Moorshedabad,	10	"
" " Commercilly,	10	"
Benares and Mirzapore,	2	"
" " Dinapore,	4	"
" " Monghyr,	6	"
" " Moorshedabad,	8	"
" " Commercilly,	8	"
Dinapore and Monghyr,	2	"
" " Moorshedabad,	4	"
" " Commercilly,	4	"
Monghyr and Moorshedabad,	2	"
" " Commercilly,	2	"

Bills of lading in duplicate will be granted to shippers of specie or bullion, which will only be delivered to the party presenting one of the bills; and in default of application being made for delivery during the stay of the boat at any station, the goods will be carried on, and freight charged for, the distance they may be conveyed.

As it will occur sometimes, and more especially during the rainy season that the steam boats come down the river quicker than dawk, which will prevent the bills of lading for treasure, being received in time, if forwarded by dāk after shipment, the following plan may be adopted for ensuring delivery to a duly authorized person; any person intending to ship treasure, may some days previous to the arrival of the boat, enclose an order per post to his correspondent to receive the consignment, the said order being written on half a piece of paper, the corresponding half of which is to be delivered to the commander of the boat, with an order written on it, and signed by the shipper, authorizing the delivery of the goods to the person who shall produce the order written and signed on the corresponding half piece which has been sent forward.

By Order of the Marine Board,

Fort William,
Marine Board Office,
31st July 1837. }

(Signed) J. H. JOHNSTON,
Comptroller of Govt. Steam Vessels.

Latterly the demand for freight on the iron steamers, from Calcutta to the Upper Provinces, has much increased. When this is the case, in excess of the tonnage available, the tonnage is put up to public competition at the comptroller's office. In March 1839 two thousand cubic feet of tonnage was put up, and the price rose rapidly at the commencement of the sale: one lot being disposed of at the rate of three rupees ten annas the foot; the general price ranged from three rupees six annas, to two rupees seven annas. The demand for tonnage, however, fluctuates. In the month following the above, the requisitions for freight, did not exceed the tonnage available; consequently no public competition took place; and the freight was of course charged for, as prescribed in the foregoing notification.

In June 1839, the demand for freight in the *Matlabganah* accommodation, being considerably above the means of supply, the tonnage was put up to auction. At the first few lots, the price rose as high as three rupees and six annas, from which it gradually fell to two rupees twelve annas, where it stood till the last ten lots were put up; when it rose again to two rupees fourteen and fifteen annas at which the remaining lots went off.

The freight at auction, on the 9th August, 1839, was bid for so high as to vary from four to five rupees per foot; a circumstance quite unprecedented in the annals of up-country steamers. The led to the building in 1841 of cargo boats; the rates of which are subjoined.

Carriages, huggies, palankeens and packages, of all dimensions will be received and freight charged, for whatever distance, at the rate of one anna per lb., excepting on light goods, which weigh less than 24 lbs. per cubic foot, when the former charge of 1 rs. 8 anns. per cubic foot will be made, and no package, however small, will be received at a less charge than one rupee eight annas.

Hooking charges will be made in the same rates as formerly.

By Order of the Marine Board,

(Signed) J. H. JOHNSTON,
Comptroller of Govt. Steam Vessels.

Marine Board Office, 19th June, 1841.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR TREASURE ON RIVER STEAMERS.

The commander of the vessel, and the officer in command of the escort, give a joint receipt, and are held jointly responsible.

CURRENCY OF PAY OF STEAM DEPARTMENT.

Though the salaries of steam engineers and engine drivers engaged in England, under covenant, are convertible into the new rupee, at its intrinsic value, this principle is not extended to those who accepted consolidated allowances.

COMMISSION.

No commission is granted to the commanders of the inland steamers for freight of treasure.

On this subject, we may add that Government are pledged to withhold from any vexatious competition as soon as private enterprise may undertake the Inland Steam Navigation. At the same time the Government must at any rate, at the commencement of such private enterprise, retain their own boats, so that they may be independent of any private company, on account of transport of troops and treasure, in cases of emergency.

INLAND STEAM TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

Rules and Regulations to be Observed on Board the Government Accommodation Vessels.

1st. The table is provided by the commander of the boat at a charge of 3 rupees per day, for breakfast at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8; biscuits or bread, or cake, at noon; dinner at 3, and tea and coffee at 6. Intermediate meals or refreshments must be paid for, according to prices fixed and exhibited on the card, which is to be suspended for general information, in a conspicuous part of the dining room. Every article must be paid for at the time of delivery, and the steward is strictly prohibited supplying any article if not paid for at the time; he is provided with plenty of small silver change, and with tokens instead of coppers if preferred. It is positively prohibited to send any thing whatever from the mess table to the cabins for children, servants, or invalids, as such practices tend only to the discomfort of the passengers generally. Ladies or gentlemen prevented by indisposition from coming to table, will be suitably provided with refreshments in their cabins.

2nd. The servants are required to be always clean, and dressed with their turbands. European or Christian servants are never permitted to appear without their jackets and shoes; they are required to keep their hair cut, and are not permitted to wear it long and bushy. Each servant, when attending at table, is required to carry a clean napkin in his hand.

3rd. Any negligence or misbehaviour of the servants is to be represented to the purveyor or conductor, who will take the necessary measures to prevent a recurrence.

4th. All breakage to be paid for at the time.

5th. All meals taken away from the public table, will be charged for as extra meals.

6th. The steward is required to exhibit a bill of fare at 10 o'clock, every day, to remain suspended in the dining room.

7th. In case of any negligence, or other fault respecting the table or wines, &c., it is requested that the same be represented to the commander, and if not remedied or explained, a letter addressed to the comptroller of government steam vessels will be attended to, and the cause of complaint, if possible, will be removed.

8th. A mehter is retained on board the vessel for the express purpose of attending to the cleanliness of the cabins.

9th. When the boats are ready to start, after anchoring at any part of the river, the only notice given will be the ringing of a bell a quarter of an hour previous to starting; and the commander of the steam boat is strictly prohibited waiting for any person whomsoever.

10th. A boat will be available to take the Hindoo servants on shore, when the vessel anchors for the night, and to bring them off again.

11th. No presents are to be demanded by the servants, under pain of dismissal, and it is particularly requested that none may be offered.

12th. One lamp is ordered to be kept lit in the dining-room during the night.

13. The firing of guns and pistols on board the vessels is strictly prohibited.

No. 367.

CIRCULAR.

To the Commanders of the H. C. Accommodation Bents.

Complaints having reached the Comptroller of Steam Vessels, that Commanders of the Iron Accommodation Boats are in the habit, in direct opposition to the orders in force, of carrying dogs on board their vessels, the Comptroller reiterates most positively his orders against the continuance of the practice.

RATES OF PASSAGE IN EACH CLASS OF CABINS "UPWARDS."

Stations.	Distance in Miles.	1st Class Cabin 8 ft. 7 by 12 ft	2nd Class Cabin 8 ft. 6 by 9 ft. 4.	3rd Class Cabin 8 ft. 3 by 8 ft. 4	Amount Table deposit 3 Rs p. day	Diet each native servant 4 an. p. day.	Extra servants at 1 an per mile.	General estimated No of days to each station.
From Calcutta to Berhampore, Commercally or Rajmahal,.....	175	65.10	54.11	43.1	18.0	1.8	10.15	6
Ditto ditto Bhagulpore or Colgong,	350	131. 4	109. 6	87 6	36 0	3.0	21.14	12
Ditto ditto Monghyr,.....	435	163. 2	135.15	108 12	42.1	3.0	27. 3	14
Ditto ditto Dinapore or Patna,.....	535	200.10	167. 3	133.12	51.0	4.4	33. 7	17
Ditto ditto Ghazepore, Revelgunge, Buxar, or Chupra,.....	610	228 12	190 10	152. 8	60.0	5.0	38 2	20
Ditto ditto Benares,.....	685	256.14	214. 1	171. "	66 0	5.8	42.13	22
Ditto ditto Mirzapore or Chunar,.....	730	273 12	228. 2	182. 8	69.0	5.12	54 10	23
Ditto ditto Allahabad,.....	800	300	250	200	75 0	6 4	50	25

RATES OF PASSAGE "DOWNWARDS."

<i>Stations.</i>	<i>Distance in Miles.</i>	<i>1st Class Cabin 8 ft. 7 by 12 ft</i>	<i>2nd Class Cabin 8 ft 6 by 9 ft 4</i>	<i>3rd Class Cabin 6 ft 9 by 8 ft. 4</i>	<i>Amount Total de- posit 3 Rs p. day</i>	<i>Diet each native servant 4 as. per day.</i>	<i>Extra servants at 1 on per ml.</i>	<i>General estimat- ed No. of days to each station.</i>
From Allahabad to Mirzapore,	70	17.8	14.0	11.11			2.14	8
Ditto ditto Benares	115	28.12	24.0	19.3			4.13	
Ditto ditto Ghazepore,	190	47.8	39.10	31.10	8		7.14	8
Ditto ditto Dinapore,	263	66.4	55.4	44.3			11.0	8
Ditto ditto Monghyr,	365	91.4	76.1	60.13			15.3	8
Ditto ditto Bhagulpore.	450	112.8	93.12	75.0			18.12	0
Ditto ditto Rajmahal,	625	156.4	130.3	104.0			26.0	8
Ditto ditto Calcutta,	800	209	166.11	132.5	4		33.5	4

Statement of the average number of Days occupied by a Steamer with a flat in tow from station to station between Calcutta and Allahabad, the number of Days letters take by Post, the number of Days after Vessel's departure to despatch Letters for her.

[illegible]

(Downward Passages, Post, &c.; the days are d., number of hours are h.)

From Allahabad	In the month of	down to	Remarks.
Jan.	1	10	10
Feb.	1	10	10
March	1	10	10
April	1	10	10
May	1	10	10
June	1	10	10
July	1	10	10
Aug.	1	10	10
Sept.	1	10	10
Oct.	1	10	10
Nov.	1	10	10
Dec.	1	10	10

GUIDE FOR PARTIES PROCEEDING BY THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S INLAND FLATS AND STEAMERS.

1. How to ensure a passage. A month, or six weeks before the intended time of your departure, intimate by letter to the Comptroller of Government Steamers at the Marine Board, the time you wish to leave Calcutta, (stating for what station,) with particulars as to number of ladies, gentlemen, children and servants, if Hindoos, or Musselman, or Christians, and what class and number of cabins are required.

2. Advisable to secure a cabin in time. On receipt of answer, it is requisite to secure the passage immediately by letter: as the accommodation of the flats are often engaged two and three months before hand. When passage is engaged, send for your bill, and either pay, or give a check for full amount of passage, dining, &c. &c.

3. When Accommodation Boat is full, how to get a passage in the Officer's Cabins of Flat or Steamer. If no cabins should be procurable in the Accommodation Boat, get a letter from the Comptroller to the commander of the flat or steamer, granting them permission to accommodate you if they can; unless this is done, it is useless applying to any of the officers for their private cabins, as they are liable to a heavy fine for transgressing, and dismissal from the service for taking any passengers.

4. Rules for Officers of Flat or Steamer. There are four Accommodation Flats; each has four 1st class cabins, measuring 12 feet by 8-6, at Co's. Rs. 300 each to Allahabad; four 2d class cabins, 9 feet by 8-6, at Co's Rs. 250 each, and six 3d class cabins, 6-3 by 8-6 at Co's Rs. 200 each—each cabin being fitted with patent water closets, but no furniture.

5. Number of Accommodation Boats; their cabins and cabin hire from Calcutta to Allahabad. The return hire of each cabin is less, being for 1st class cabin 200; 2d class cabin 166 10 8, and 3d class cabin 133 5 4.

6. Return hire of cabins. Parties engaging a cabin for any of these stations in Calcutta, will be charged for Dinapore, being $\frac{2}{3}$ of the passage, thus: 1st class cabin 200; 2d class 166 10 8, 3d class 133 5 4.

7. Hire of cabins to any station on this side of Dinapore. Cabins retained for any distance beyond $\frac{2}{3}$ of the passage are charged full passage to Allahabad.

8. Hire for any distance above Dinapore. The same rules appertain to the return passage. The hire being for a 1st class cabin 133 5 4; a 2nd class cabin 111 1 8; a 3d class cabin 88 14 2.

9. Hire on return passage. Passengers are allowed to carry 5 cwt. as baggage in their cabins; but no packages. And any luggage put into the hold at passenger's request will be charged freightage.

10. Passenger's luggage. One servant is allowed to each cabin, and any extra are charged for at the rate of 50 Rs. each to Allahabad; for Musselman servants, if dining with the crew, a charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ R. per diem is made, and for Christian servants 4 R. per diem is charged.

11. Servants, their diet, charges, &c. &c. If two passengers occupy a 1st or 2d class cabin, they may have a 2d servant at a charge of 25. Rs.

12. Two Passengers occupying one cabin. When the vessels anchor at night, a boat attends all Hindoo servants to cook on shore, and all such servants should be warned to provide themselves with gram, churrah and water, sufficient to last them four days, when the vessels proceed via Sunderbunds.

13. Hindoo servants. On return trips their provisions should be purchased at Commercially.

14. Table d' Hôte. A Table d' Hôte is kept on board the Accommodation Boat for passengers, at a charge of 3 Rs. each per diem for adults, exclusive of wines, &c. &c., which, if required, may be obtained at

regulated charges, a list of which is hung up in the cuddy, as also any thing extra that may be called for between meals.

15. Children.

Children not sitting at table are charged 1 R. per diem.

16. Passengers taking their chance for cabin.

Passengers not obtaining a cabin, but taking their chance for one, pay for the distance, they go at the rate of 6 Rs. per mile for a 1st class cabin, 5 Rs. for a

2nd class cabin, and 4 Rs. for a 3d class cabin.

17. Steamer's route in the rains; places they pass, &c. &c.
Chandernagore.

From the middle of June to the beginning of October steamers proceed up the Bhagruttee river, passing Barrackpore, Serampore, Pultah and Chandernagore.

The latter on the right or western bank of the Hooghly is a French settlement, distant by water 25 miles and 22 by land. Much furniture is manufactured here by natives for some of the European shops at Calcutta; it is made very cheap. Steamers do not stop here.

18. Chinsurah.

This is a European Infantry station, on the right or Western Bank of Hooghly river, distant by water 28 miles, and 26 by land; is noted for a large College for Natives, under the Education Committee, as also for a manufactory of cheroots.

19. Hooghly.

This is a civil station adjoining Chinsurah. Its principal Ghaut is at the Native Court, distant by water 29 miles, and by land 29 miles from Calcutta. Is noted for its Emaunbarry, or large Moslem place of worship, and is the capital of the Hooghly district. A little ice is manufactured here.

20. Bandel.

Bandel, also on the same bank, adjoins the upper end of Hooghly, and is noted for its ancient Portuguese Church, with guns mounted, being the first built in India; as also for its small delicious cheroots. Its distance is 3½ miles by water, and 29 miles by land from Calcutta, is seven hours run for a Steamer and Flat.

21. The Matabangah's lower junction, and the Outcast's village of Chagdah.

Forty-six miles above Calcutta on the left or eastern bank, is the lower end or entrance of the Matabangah river; just inside of it, on its southern or left bank is the native village of Chagdah, noted as being a settlement solely for those that have recovered from their sickness, after being carried from their homes, and exposed to die on the banks of the river, they being considered as outcasts, and banished from their families.

22. Culna, in Burdwan.

Culna in the Burdwan district, is on the right or western bank of Hooghly river, distant 68 miles by water and 52 miles by land from Calcutta: is a very large native mart, and has one or two missionaries: it is noted for a large temple, to which are attached 1,000 Priests, supported by the Rajah of Burdwan.

23. The noted Dhabah Sugar works.

Dhabah steam sugar works are one mile inland on the right bank of the Hooghly river, a little above Mirzapore nullah, and 72 miles by water from Calcutta: this is generally made in one day from Calcutta by the steamers, with a fair breeze.

24. Nuddeah at the entrance of the Jelinge, and Bhagruttee rivers.

Is a very large native village, on the right bank of the river; is 63 miles by water, and 64 miles by land from Calcutta; is 83 miles below Berhampore Hospital. Is noted for its long range of temples: it has a thanah and is the country residence of a great number of the Calcutta aircars.

25. Kishenagar Civil station.

A civil station, is only about 7 miles from this up the Jelinge river.

26. Dewangunge

Is on the right bank of the Bhagruttee river, 5 miles up it and 118 miles from Calcutta; is a very large mart, and has a very fine indigo factory.

27. Kutwa,

situated at the entrance of Adgar river or nullah, on the right bank of the Bhagruttee river, is a very large mart, 5 miles above Dewangunge, and is noted for all sorts of native cloth manufactories and striped silks; also for ladies' muslin handkerchiefs. This is a coal depot at which the steamer generally stops 1 or 2 hours, one mile above this is the old Fort of Sakee.

28. **Plassie.****Battle Field.**

Plassie is 16½ miles by water from Kutwa, situated on the left or eastern bank of the Bhagruttie river, and is celebrated for the famous battle fought here on the 23d June, 1757.

29. **Feelkhanua, H. C. Elephant establishment.**

Is situated on the left bank of the Bhagruttie river, 8 miles above Plassie.

30. **Rangamuttee or Red Banks.**

Rangamuttee (steep red banks), formerly the place where the Government Silk Filatures were, is situated on the right bank of the Bhagruttie river, is 77 miles from Jellingee, 160 miles by water from Calcutta, and 6 miles below Berhampore; is a noted place for squee muttee, or fuller's earth.

31. **Berhampore. Military Station.**

Situated on the left or eastern bank of the Bhagruttie river, is 168½ miles by water from Calcutta, and 118 miles by land; it is a Military Station, formerly for king's troops, but now for native infantry, and is noted for its fine barracks. It is the residence of the civilians of the Moorshedabad Civil Station, viz. Collector, Judge, Magistrate and Chaplain: its Court is 1 mile, below the flagstaff: here is a European Post-master, a Governor General's Agent, also a steam agent's residence, and steamer's coal depot, where they generally stop 3 to 4 hours. A letter or newspaper leaving Calcutta 2 days after the Steamer, will overtake her here.

Public Establishment Bread, butter, fowls and meat, are procurable: also 2 or 3 general stores are here, where crockery, European articles, liquors, and conveyance may be obtained. In the native shops, in the bazar, below the flagstaff, short silks for ladies, gown pieces, gentlemen's cravats, handkerchiefs, which are manufactured at Kossimbazar, a little above the station; also very fine fancy work in ivory, ornaments for tables, chessmen, &c. &c.

Letters from Calcutta, after the Steamer.

Articles procurable in the shops.

In the native shops, in the bazar, below the flagstaff, short silks for ladies, gown pieces, gentlemen's cravats, handkerchiefs, which are manufactured at Kossimbazar, a little above the station; also very fine fancy work in ivory, ornaments for tables, chessmen, &c. &c.

Silk and curiosities obtainable.

Boats obtainable.

Budgerows and pinnaces can be obtained on hire here.

General passage.

The general passage is from 3 to 3½ days, but it has been done in 2½ days.

32. **City of Moorshedabad, its palace.**

On the left or east bank of the river, at 5½ miles above Berhampore flagstaff, stands the new palace, a truly splendid edifice, the residence of the Moorshedabad Nawab, planned and built by Colonel McLeod, at the request of the Government of India. From hence, upwards, the banks are for 8 miles densely populated, being large manufactories of various silks; and grain marts.

33. **Jungeepore.**

On the left bank, 42 miles above Berhampore, is the large village of Jungeepore, also Gurka and Kidderpore on the opposite bank. Jungeepore is noted for its very large Silk Factory, and Residency house, purchased by Mr. Lauralletto from the Hon. East India Company.

Silk Factory.

34. **Junction of Bhagruttie and Ganges rivers.**

Twenty-one miles above Jungeepore, or 229 miles from Calcutta by water, is the upper entrance of the Bhagruttie river, where it branches off from the Ganges nearly opposite to Furtteepore, on the north of Maldashow. The distance from Calcutta via Sunderbunds in the dry season by water, is 517 miles:

FROM CALCUTTA via SUNDERBUNDS.35. **From Calcutta via Sunderbunds.**

Vessels in the dry season from the latter end of October to the beginning of June, pursue the Sunderbund on Eastern route, until they reach the junction of the Bhagruttie and Ganges rivers.

36. **Diamond Harbour.**

From the flagstaff on Fort William to Diamond Harbour, the distance is 45½ miles; here is a Government Semaphore, a Post and Post-master: this is also the Custom House officers' station during the S. W. Monsoon, and is 7 hours run for a steamer and sail.

Post Boat.

Vessels do not stop here, but are semaphored up, and boarded by a post boat, when passing. Water in the river is brackish here.

37. Mud Point.

Leaves Hooghly river.

Rail road.

Sixty-one miles from Calcutta is Mud Point bungalow, on Sangor island, situated at the entrance of the Barratollah or Channel Creek, down which the steamer turns, and enters the Sunderbunds on the north or left bank. This is the place where the intended railroad was to have commenced.

38. Farintosh and Kidgunge Estates.

Nine miles below Mud Point, on the bank, on Sangor island, are the estates of Farintosh and Kidgunge, cleared by Messrs. Kyd and James Calder.

39. Doar Agra.

this river the steamers
Enter Sunderbunds.

Thirteen miles from Mud Point, or 74 miles from Calcutta, is the entrance to the Doar Agra river. Into turn, leaving the Barratollah, and may be said to have properly entered the uninhabited wilds of the Sunderbunds for at least two days. On the southern bank of the Doar Agra are some pine trees, and the old ruins of Mr. Jas. Prinsep's former estate which was deserted after the May gale of 1833. At a clump of trees about one mile E. by S. from the house, is a fresh water tank, bounded in on the bank of the Habitage. This place is infested with tigers. From hence sportsmen prepare for goal ball practice at a ligators, pigs, deer, and monkeys; but no firing is permitted on board the flats, on account of the ladies. Good salt-water bathing is now obtainable.

Tank infested with
Tigers.

Sporting good.

No firing allowed.

Salt water procurable.

40. Intricate route.

From the Doar Agra the passage is very intricate up to Koolna, owing to the number of windings, rivers, creeks and nullahs (43 in number). The vessels have to go through without pilots, the commander should therefore be well acquainted with the route. Salt water procurable within 12 miles of Koolna in Jessore.

41. Koolna, in Jessore.

Advice to passengers for
Jessore.

Letters.

Provisions procurable.

From Koolna steamers proceed up the winding nullah of Aturee Bankce to the beautiful and bold Burishie, or Muddamuthi river, which is thickly studded with indigo factories, and very large populous villages. On the banks of these two rivers, as also the Gorice river, children are innumerable. The Gorice is a difficult river to navigate, owing to strong under eddies or currents. From Koolna up to Commercolly, on the Gorice, is 120 miles by steamer's route, and is 2½ days run. When running up or down the Gorice, passengers should abstain from conversing with the officers of the vessel when at their stations.

42. Route from Koolna to Commercolly.

Children.

Eddies very strong.

Caution to Passengers.

Is a very large town, on the left, or eastern bank of the Gorice river, and is 10 miles from the Ganges. Is about 2 miles by land and water from the civil station of Pubna. It has a large silk factory, formerly the property of the Honourable East India Company, but now belongs to

43. Commercolly.

Silk Factory.

property of Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore.	Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co. Commercially is the Post Office here, under charge of a sircar, and the dawk runs 1½ days to Calcutta. Steamers are 6 to 7 days from Calcutta, and any letters for them must leave town on the 4th day after them. It is 124 miles from Calcutta by dawk route, and 377 by steamer's route. This is also a coal depot, and the steamers haul to the bank. Fowls, ducks, kids, goats, milk, butter, eggs, and bread are procurable here,—the Natives flocking with them, to the vessel if properly treated. Large wheels abound here with waterfowl of every description. This is the famous manufactory for ladies' bonas, muffs, and tipets of down and variegated feathers. Promenades are good here. Pubna passengers should land here.
Post Office remarks.	
Coal Depot.	
Provisions procurable here.	
Wild Fowls.	
Ladies' muffs.	
Walks good.	
Passengers for Pubna.	
44 Ganges.	Ten miles above Commercially is the Ganges river, up which the steamer proceeds if for the North Western provinces, but down, if for Pubna, Dacca or Assam.
45 Matabhanga river.	About Commercially, on the right or southern bank of the Ganges, is the present blocked up entrance of the Matabhanga, or Broken-headed river,—very appropriately named—it empties itself into the Hooghly by the outcast's village. Above it is the blocked up entrance to the Jellinghee river, which empties itself into the head of the Hooghly river, off Nuddes, after passing Kishnagar civil station.
Intricate passage here.	
Jellinghee river.	
Intricate passage here.	
46. Surdah.	Sixty-six miles from Commercially is Surdah, on the left bank of the Ganges; was formerly a coal depot, and is noted for Mr. Watson's large silk factory, formerly the Hon'ble Company's. It is 413 miles from Calcutta by steamer's route, and is 177 miles by dawk. Steamers do not wait here, but change pilots. Letters from and to Calcutta take 2 days; but they should not be sent here but to Rampore Beaulah. From hence the Burreyl river branches off to the east, through the Chullum and Hellebrockery wheels into the Bara Saugor river for the Janui and Dacca; but only navigable for small boats.
Silk Factory.	
Letters by Dawk.	
Rampore Beaulah.	Twelve miles from Surdah, on the left bank of the Ganges, is the civil station of Rampore Beaulah, in the district of Rajahmundry, distance 455 miles by steamer from Calcutta, and only 155 miles by land. It is the residence of a judge, a magistrate, a collector, postmaster, engineer officer and doctor, as likewise some indigo and silk manufactures. This is a coal depot for steamers where they are generally detained 2 to 4 hours. Here is a good bazar: bread, butter, fruits, meat and poultry, are cheap. There is a fine road here. Letters for steamers from Calcutta should leave the 6th day after the vessel. The dawk takes 1½ days for letters; bangy dawk 3½ days: the steamer's run is from 7½ to 8 days. Passengers for Dwajeeling sanatorium, previous to leaving Calcutta, should make arrangements for land travelling, and to leave the steamers here, which is a far more comfortable plan than landing at Burghatla.
Residents.	
Coal Depot.	
Provisions procurable.	
Letters.	
Passengers for Dwajeeling.	

Burgatchia, on the left bank of the Ganges, and Mahanundee river at their junction, is 22 miles above Rampoor Beaulah: there is a crossing ferry from Berhampore route for the new route to Dorjeeling: it is about 30 miles from Berhampore. Passengers can be landed here, this being the direct route from Calcutta to the sanatorium.

Furteepore factory is one of Lord Glenelg's, and in the district of Malda, distant 24 miles from Malda. Is situated on the left bank of the Ganges, and is 50 miles from Rampore Beaulah. At 3 miles above this is the junction of the steamer's route with the Bhagruttee and Sunderband route. Passengers for Malda should land here.

Subjunge is on a rocky point, on the right bank of the Ganges, and is by Bhagruttee 265 miles, by Sunderbunds 686 miles from Calcutta, and by land 196 miles. Letters for steamers, from June to October, should leave Calcutta on the 5th day after the steamer, and from October to June on the 8th day, dawk route being $1\frac{1}{2}$ days.

This is a very ancient city, and the ruins of an immense mass of buildings, among which is an ancient palace, a noted well, a hall of audience, a marble lined balcony and gateway, &c. &c., worth inspecting. Here are some Christian graves and monuments, and a large bazar, where milk, curds, palm fruit, palm juice, poultry, kids, rice, and hardware in a small way, are procurable. The European factors and native Nabob reside on the bank, about 2 miles above the steamer's anchorage or coal depot. Vessels generally stop here 4 to 5 hours: it is a very sickly place, owing to jungle. The hills are distant about 5 miles inland. The Himalaya hills are visible at times. It is a native darogah's, and post office station.

Twenty-one miles above Rajmahal, and 2 miles below Sukreegullee hill and point is the beautiful Mootee Jhurna waterfall: it is visible on the eastern side of the hills. At Sukreegullee point is an Indigo Factor's bungalow; would be an excellent shooting box: bears, tigers, rhinoceros, leopards, hogs, and deer of all kinds abound here, and among the hills feathered game abound. Steamers pass it in 10½ days in the dry season.

Twenty-three miles above Sukreegullee, on the left bank of the Ganges, is Kantnegur. Passengers for the civilisation of Purneah are landed and received here.

Fifty-eight miles above Rajmahal, on the left bank of the river, is the junction of the Koosie river. On the Nepal part of the Himalayas, nearly opposite, is Patturatta hill, with one or two temples, and is noted in native tradition for a cave (only a small hole), into which, it is said, a Rajah with an immense suit, and one lac of torch-bearers entered, and never returned! Such is the story of an attending fakir. From hence are beautiful views of isolated hills, and the tips of the Colgong rocks. The southern or Patturgattah passage, up to Colgong, has some very dangerous rocks, where, if a boat touches, not a soul can be saved.

Burgatchia.

Route to Dorjeeling.

Furteepore.

Malda passengers.

City of Rajmahal.

Letters for steamers.

Dawk letters.
Ancient ruins.

Graves.

Provisions.

Nabob's residence.

Very sickly.

Post Office.

Mootee Jhurna Waterfall
at Sukreegullee.

Excellent game of all
kinds abound.

Purneah passengers to
land or join.

Koosie river.

Patturgatta Hill.

Tradition of the Cave.

Fine views.

Unsafe passage:

Colgang.	Colgang village and rocks is 63 miles above Rajmahal, 65 miles below Monghyr, and 18 miles below Bhauulpore; is on the right bank of Ganges, and has a fine millah and shelter for boats. It is a coal depôt for steamers: the left passage should never be attempted by either steamers or boats in the rains, as the currents and eddies between the main and the rocks, almost make it certain loss for any native boat, and too dangerous for steamers. Boats in attempting it, must be careful to have very strong tracking lines low down to their prows, with plenty of trackers and two howlines as guys to the bank, and kept close in. Rock fish are procurable here.
Coal depot.	
Dangerous passage.	
Care required in tracking.	
•	
Fish.	
Bhaugulpore.	Eighteen miles above Colgang is the civil station of Bhaugulpore, situated on the right bank of the Ganges. It is very picturesque. It is 268 miles by land, and 348 miles in the rains, and 636 miles in the dry season from Calcutta. Here is a commissioner, a judge, a magistrate, a collector, a doctor, a sub-opium agent, a steam agent, a post master, and some Indian factors. Letters for steamers should leave Calcutta the 6th day after the steamer in the rains, and on the 9th day in the dry season. Dawk takes 2½ days, and steamers 9½ and 11 days to arrive here. Provisions of all kinds are procurable here; also a kind of light silks, called Tussers, for coats, jackets, ladies' gowns; short silks of various colours for bed covers, and native wear; also a kind of cloth called busters. Here are a few hill rangers and a sepoy station, under charge of an invalid officer. There is also a monument here raised by the hill people, in memory of their lamented patron, Mr. Cleveland of the civil service whom they styled the Father of their country.
Residents.	
Dawk Letters.	
Provisions.	
Silks procurable.	
Sepoy station.	
Monument.	
Steamers.	Steamers stop here for about an hour or two in the rains, and only a few minutes, at some distance below, in the dry season.
Jangeera Rock and temple.	Twenty-five miles above Bhaugulpore is the noted Jangeera rock in the river, with a Hindoo temple on it; Europeans are admitted to inspect the temple.
Visitors admitted.	
Monghyr.	One hundred and thirty-three miles above Rajmahal or 25 miles above Jangeera rock is the civil station of Monghyr—a very large mart. Its old fort by the anchorage, is situated on a rocky point extending considerably inland on the right bank, and is considered by the steam regulations to be half way. There is a judge, a magistrate, a collector, a doctor, a post-master, and steam agent; likewise a general storehouse for all European stores and provisions, wines, &c. &c. horses, buggies, for a evening's ride to the noted Seetakoond well distant 5 miles. Two large bazars are here, where provisions of all description, except ducks, may be obtained. This is the little Birmingham of the East. Tussers, busters, different native cloths, hardware, furniture, apparently well finished guns and pistols—(but treacherous articles)—pikes, swords, gunpowder, shot, black wooden flower vases and cups, ladies' hand-some light wooden jet black necklaces and bracelets
The Fort.	
Residents.	
Provisions procurable.	
Seetakoond.	
No ducks procurable.	
Birmingham of the east.	
Furniture.	
Articles obtainable in the bazars.	

of various patterns, at from 2 to 3 rupees the set, St. Agnes' beads, table dish mats, straw hand punkahs and baskets of various shapes and patterns, ladies' handsome wooden-work boxes, on carved legs, at 7 rupees, of various kinds of wood, children's painted wooden toys and sticks, very hard bamboo for canes, and various kinds of birds, cameleons and monkeys.

The steamer's passage to this is generally 12 days in the rains, occasionally 10 days in July, and in the dry season 13 to 14 days: the distance from Calcutta is 398 miles by Bhagrattee, 686 miles by Soodr-bunde, and 304 by land. Dawk runs in 2½ days. Letters for steamers should leave town on 7th day after her, in July, and on the 8th day in June, August, September and October, and on the 10th day in the dry season.

On arrival here, the collector's and magistrate's book is sent on board for entry of all passenger's names, &c. &c. &c. Steamers stop here 3 to 5 hours for coals.

Two miles S. W. by W. of Monghyr are some rocks, with a mark on them: they were formerly in the steamer's track, but are now buried in an immense sandbank.

On right bank of the Ganges, 20 miles above Monghyr, is the large village of a Soorajgurra, with a small river that runs down from the hills. Fowls and kids are procurable here, through the thannadar's assistance, for boat travellers.

On the right bank of the river, 60 miles above Monghyr, and 50 below Dinapore, is the large town and mart of Bar, being a darogah station, also a bye depot for steamer's coals. All this bank of the river, for 20 miles below and above, is noted for piggery villages, and saltpetre manufactories.

Also on the right bank, 87 miles above Monghyr, or 9 miles below Patna station, or rather Bankipore, is a large native town, with a river on its upper or western end, that flows from the hills, and has a pukka bridge over it: it is a noted manufactory of table cloths, of any extent, pattern, and texture that may be ordered. Also napkins and towels of all sorts,

Patna, and the civil station of Bankipore, extends about 10 miles along the right bank, 14 miles below Dinapore; is noted for opium, gram, and wax-candles, and is a very large mart, 1700 boats of burthen have been counted laying here at one time. It is the residence of a nabob, and being a sudder or civil station, has a commissioner, a judge, a magistrate, a collector, their deputy and joint officers, a doctor, an opium agent, a post-master, European assistants and missionaries.

The government establishments are at Bankipore, or the upper extreme of Patna, where there are some handsome houses, also a very large and noted granary built like a dome, with two flights of steps outside, to ascend to its top, on which is a large circular hole, to admit air into the building, and to start grain into. It has only one door, and was built for a depot, in case of famine. It is a very massive building, and noted for its very numerous, clear, and strong echo, and at present it is used as a guard house.

General passage.

Distant from Calcutta.

Letters.

Report Book.

General time detained.

Monghyr Rocks.

Soorajgurra.

Poultry procurable.

Bar.

Plenty of Pigs.

Futwa manufactories.

Bridge.

Table cloth manufactory.

Patna Civil Station.

Residents.

Establishments.

Noted Granary.

Steamers seldom stop.	Steamers seldom stop here : sometimes not being able to get within a mile or two ; passengers can land at the lower end, and get ekhas or hackeries, (a native one horse conveyance) to take them up to Hankipore, or to the military station of Dinapore, 14 miles distant, by way of a novelty or change, when they can inspect the granary by the road side. The road is very good up to the military cantonment. Deegah farm, is north of Patna. On the left bank is the Gunduck river from the Nepaul hills, with a large native town on its right bank, and on its left, or eastern bank, is the famous Hajepore bungalow, and race course. During its annual large fair which is attended by people from all parts of India, very good and cheap nags are procurable.
Novel conveyance for passengers.	
Gunduck river.	
Hajepore race course.	
Horse bazar.	
Dinapore.	Dinapore is a large European and native military station, where the steamers put to the bank by the cantonment flags off, for 5 or 6 hours, to take in coals, discharge and take in cargo, and passengers : it is considered as two-third of the passage upwa da. It is on the right bank of the Ganges, distant from Calcutta, by steamer's route via Bhaguttee, 508 miles ; via Shunderbunda 796 miles ; and by land 376 miles. Post takes 3½ days. Letters for steamers should leave Calcutta on the 10th day after the vessel in the rains, and 13th in the dry season.
Coal Depot.	
Distant from Calcutta.	
Provisions procurable.	Mutton, beef, fowls, eggs, bread, butter, fruits of various kinds, and grapes in May and June, are procurable ; as also table-cloths, towels, napkins, cotton handkerchiefs, also hats, muslin and cotton cloth shoes, harness, Patna scented wax candles, and gram. European shop keepers, are here also. Here is a steam agent, a doctor, and a clergyman. Plays are performed occasionally by amateur performers. Auctions are sometimes held here.
Articles to be purchased.	
Residents.	Passengers for Arrah and Tirhoot land here.
Remarks.	Four miles above Dinapore is the junction of the river Soan.
Passengers for Arrah, Tirhoot.	
River Soan.	
Chupra.	Twenty two miles above Dinapore, on the left bank, is the civil station of Chupra, the capital of Sarun district. Here reside a judge, a magistrate, a collector, a doctor, and a post master. Steamers seldom touch here even in the rains. Passengers for this place should arrange to land above it at Revelgunge, where there is a steam agent.
Residents.	
Passengers should land at Revelgunge.	Revelgunge, 27 miles by water above Dinapore, on the left bank of the river, is a very large grain and saltpetre mart, and noted for boat-building. An annual fair is held here.
Revelgunge.	
Manufactures.	Steamers merely touch to land passengers and a few packages to the steam agent's care. From hence up to Ghazepore, the villagers are said to be uncivil, and dishonest.
Annual fair.	
Steamers only remain a short time	On the left bank, 74 miles above Dinapore, is the large native village of Bhatlican, a darogah station, noted for a fair annually held here, as also a grain mart.
Bhatlican.	This is the most dangerous part of the Ganges for quicksands and shifting banks. Tides are very strong here ; boats being detained from 4 to 6 weeks, waiting for water, and a favourable breeze.
Police Station.	
Bad part of the Ganges.	
Long detention of boats.	

Buxar on the right bank, and Kurntada on the left bank, is 88 miles above Dinapore, and is noted for being the Hon'ble Co.'s stud establishment. There is a small fort here, where the battle was fought. Here are some European officers of the stud, a doctor, and hospital bungalow, also a steam agent.

Eight miles above Buxar, on the right bank of the river, is the junction of the Kurrunnasa river: the touch of its waters is considered as one of the greatest mishaps that can happen to a Hindoo, as it is said to debar him from admittance into Heaven. There is a bridge built over it by a rajah. This part of the country is noted for dacoits.

One hundred and nineteen miles above Dinapore, or 31 miles above Buxar on the left bank of the river, is the Civil and Military station of Ghazepore, a very handsome place. At its lower end is the ruins of an old palace. The Native town is built on precipices. The European inhabitants, consisting of the judge, magistrates, collectors, doctor and opium agent, &c. &c. reside on a level plain, about the centre of the station, the cantonments from the upper part, and the European hospital is at the upper extreme. Between the civil and military lines is the chapel and Lord Cornwallis' tomb.

This place is noted for its opium manufactory, and Government stud establishment, where horses can be purchased; as also for its rose water, utter of roses, and other perfumed oils; bread, butter, eggs, fowls, mutton, lamb, kid, milk, and sugar, are procurable; also European articles of consumption, and millinery from the European shopkeepers. Its distance from Calcutta is, via Bhagruttie, 627 miles, via Soonderbunds 915, and by land 431 miles. The dawk runs in 4 days, and letters for steamers should leave Calcutta on the day after the steamer in the dry seasons, and on the 11th day in the rains;—the vessel's passage being from 17 to 20 days. Steamers remain here for passengers, and coal, and cargo at the steam agent's. Passengers for Goruckpore should land here.

This is the lower extreme of the North Western Provinces or Agra residency, and is a great place of trade. It is the lowest station for the Agra flat boats or boxes. Kuukerry banks commence from here upwards.

Eight miles above Ghazepore is the dangerous kunker reef of Bairie that strikes across the river.

Twenty-three miles above Ghazepore is Chockookpore stone ghaut and temple, noted for the numerous monkeys that resort here.

Two miles below Chockookpore, on the right bank of the river, is a sunken kunkur rock, opposite to a palm tree, just below Sanoutie.

Thirty-four miles above Ghazepore, by Kucharee on the left bank, is a very difficult and dangerous sunken reef.

Six miles above it is Saidapore a large native town, with a tehsildar and darogah; and 2 miles above Saidapore, is the junction of the Goomtic river,

Buxar.

Company's Stud Establishment.

Battle.
Residents.

Kurrunnasa, the unclean or forbidden river.

A Bridge over it.
Dacoits.
Ghazepore.

Civil and Military Stations.

Town.

Residents.

Lord Cornwallis' Tomb.

Manufactories.

Articles to be purchased.

Provisions.

Distance from Calcutta.

Letters.

Time for despatch.

Coal Depot.

Goruckpore passengers.

Extreme of the N. W. Provinces.

Great Trade.

Kunker or rock banks

Bairie kunker reef.

Chockookpore.

Plenty of Monkeys.

Dangerous Rock.

Kucharee kunker reef

Saidapore.

Goomtie river.	that goes up to Lucknow, said to be a very intricate and rocky river, too shallow for the smallest boats in the dry season. The Ganges river, from above Kucharee reef, past Saidapore up to the Goomtie, a distance of 8 miles, is a very critical passage with various bad patches of kunker rock, on which native boats and budgerows split instantaneously.
Very shallow water.	
Dangerous and intricate passage.	
Caution to passengers.	
Chandroutie Temple.	Five miles above the Goomtie, is Chandroutie, with a white temple. Here in mid channel, is a very dangerous pukka platform, on kunker, with the ruins of an old temple on it, and no passable channel on its northwest, or Jinhore side, and very dangerous for downward bound boats, as the current sets directly on it.
Dangerous Rocks.	
Bulloo Ghaut.	Five miles above Chundroutie is Bulloo Ghaut and ferry on the right bank: these banks are formed of kunker rock.
Banks.	
Kylee.	Fifty miles above Ghazepore, or 8 miles above Bulloo Ghaut, on the right bank of the river, is Kye, and its sunken kunker reef, scarcely avoidable in some dry seasons. From hence due west over the right bank, you will observe the Benares minarets, distance 9 miles.
Sunken kunker patch.	
Benares. Its appearance from a distance.	Benares, on the left bank, is considered as the most holy city in India, and is certainly one of the most handsome when viewed from a distance on the river, there being such numerous stone ghauts and temples, some of which cost 17 lakhs of rupees. This is the residence of some of the native princes, pensioners of the Honorable East India Company; but their dwellings are divided into so many little chambers, or pigeon holes, that the internal part of the city has the appearance of a mass of mean buildings, piled up without any regard to order or appearance, and narrow, filthy lanes, instead of streets. There is a large inclosed mart, called a chook that opens at 5 P. M., where trinkets, toys, birds, cloth, coarse hardware are exposed for sale. It has a large well in it, and is also a resort for native auctions. Close to the chook is the principal alley or mart for Goolbuduns, a very fine silk, of various patterns, worn by natives, as trowsers; also fine caps with tinselled crowns and very elegant gold and silver embroidery: also scarfs and turban pieces for fancy head dresses. There is likewise a traveller's chook, a native inn, and a large horse mart, where very fine horses, of the Toorky, Persian, and Cabul breeds are procurable, as high as 8, 10, and 15,000 rupees and are brought here by the fruit carriers who bring grapes and pears from those countries. Here are several miniature painters, and also venders of miniatures on ivory, said to be likenesses of different native princes, and their queens, and nautch girls; true likenesses of native servants in costume, tradesmen and beggars.
Native Princes, their Dwellings.	
Dirty streets or lanes.	
Bazar.	
Large Well.	
Manufactories.	
Horse Mart.	
Fruit obtainable.	
Miniature painters. Miniatures.	
Jewellery.	Delhi jewellery of the best gold is brought on board the steamers, by sending for the dealers. Here is also an old observatory, and two very high and slender minarets, one of which has a slight inclination; traveller's ascending them are expected to give the keeper a fee of 1 rupee. From their tops is a view
Minarets.	

of the city, the adjacent country, and the river (so gratifying a sight should not be passed over by any traveller). Provisions are procurable; partridges, quail, and wild ducks of sorts are to be obtained. Steamers remain at Raj Ghaut to discharge and take in packages, and to receive coals. The civil and military station is about 4 miles inland, direct from Raj Ghaut, where reside the commissioner, the judge, magistrates, collectors, the general, and all the military officers of the native regiments stationed here, and some European artillery. Here also resides a doctor, a postmaster, steam agent, coach builder, and European shop-keepers.

Letters for steamers, or travellers, are not forwarded to the vessel or boats, but must be sent for which is very inconvenient. The city is about 2 mile long. The natives are very uncivil to strangers. Numerous fanatics are here, who drown themselves believing that the holy Ganga, and the city of the most holy, secures them eternal happiness.

Benares is from Calcutta, via Bhagurtee 696 miles, via Sunderbonds 984 miles, and by land or dawk route 428 miles. Letters take 4 days, Bhagurtee 7 days. Letters for steamers should leave Calcutta, the 12th day after the vessel in the rains, and on the 14th day in the dry season.

Pulankens are procurable here, but infested with vile vermin. Travellers wishing to visit the station of Surde, should write up from Ghazepore to a friend, or the steam agent, for a conveyance to be ready at Rajghaut for them, on their arrival.

Ramghur, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Benares, on the right bank of the river, is a native palace, the residence of the Rajah of Benares.

Sooltanpore, Benares, is a native cavalry station, 17 miles above Benares, and on the left bank of the river. Steamers bring to here a few minutes, on their passage up or down, as required, to land and receive passengers. It has a knakery or rocky point, which is very awkward for native boats, as also for steamers, owing to narrow channel and strong currents; it is off the stables, which are called Little Calcutta.

On the right bank of the river, about 4 miles above Sooltanpore, is a very neat looking place, called Chunar, with a very neat-looking English church, that reminds one of sweet, 'sweet home.' It is an invalid military station, and has a fortification, on an isolated rocky hill, which projects into the river, forming a very nasty point to pass in the rains. Hindu tradition tells us, this fortress was built in one night by a giant, and is impregnable: it completely commands the river and is used as a place of confinement for state prisoners. There are several detached rocky hills, or stone quarries here. It is a very sickly place, owing to the heat arising from the stone, which causes fever and spleen. This is a great place for snakes. A little above the fort is a temple. Tradition states it to contain a chest, which cannot be opened, unless the party opening it lose his hand—our thieves having so suffered once, in an attempt on it. Very fine black and red earthenware is procurable here, such as wine

Fine view.

Provisions, sorts procurable.

Coal Depot.

Residents.

Letters for Steamers or Passengers.

Remarks on the city and the inhabitants. Fanatics abound here.

Distance from Calcutta.

Conveyances.

Ramghur. Palace.

Sooltanpore Benares. Cavalry Station

Awkward point.

Chunar Fortress.

Military Establishment for invalids.

Place of confinement for state prisoners.

Sickly place. Snakes. Native tradition of the chest.

Good earthenware.	coolers, which being filled with water, after the bottle is inserted, and set out in the draft of the hot westerly winds, (none other serves the purpose,) in the shade, cools the confined liquor equal to icing it. The cooler must be dried daily. Also red sandy water holders, or suries, which keep water very cool. Black butter-pots, with a casing for water, very neatly finished, and large black double urns, to contain bread and keep it moist. Here is a steam agent; but steamers seldom stop more than ten minutes.
Steam Agent's residence.	Seven miles above Chunar, on the right bank of the river, is the village of Kutnac, with rocky bottom and hard lumps of red earth in the river, a little above is a ravine, which is to be avoided by all boats.
Kutnac.	Fourteen miles above Chunar, is the crossing ferry of the Benares grand road, and of Kiwa and Bhud-dooles to Mirzapore. From hence to the latter place, is a fine road, distance $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles by land, and 16 miles by water.
Caution to boats.	Ten miles above the ferry, and 7 miles below Mirzapore, on the left high bank, is Bhajwan, with a white tomb, and a patch of kukker in the river, on which many boats are lost. From here the cantonments of Mirzapore are visible.
Crossing ferry of the Benares grand road.	Mirzapore, a military cantonment, is 2 miles below the city; and the civil station, where the judge's, magistrate's and collector's offices are, is 1 mile below the city. The steamer stops at the agency ghaut, at the lower end of the city. This place is noted for a cotton mart, and cotton manufactory; as likewise shell lac, lac dye, hardware in a small way. Many boats are here, at all seasons.
A good road to Mirzapore.	The city is very confined, and dirty, subject to great sickness. There are 2 or 3 fine stone ghauts here, and some small temples and minarets. Bread, butter, eggs, mutton, lamb, kid, beef, veal and fowls are procurable here. Both a military and a civil doctor reside here.
Bhajwan.	Mirzapore is from Calcutta, via Bhagruttee, 743 miles via Sunderbunds, 1036 miles, and by dawk route 455 miles. The dawk takes 5 days, and bhany 8 days to run. Letters for steamers should leave Calcutta on the 13th day after her in the rains, and 17 days after her in the dry season: the vessels having plenty of cargo to discharge here, are generally detained from four to five hours.
Dangerous rocks.	Four miles above Mirzapore is Bindachun, on the right bank, noted as the place of an annual meeting of disreputable people who come here to make vows and pay π .
City of Mirzapore.	One mile above Bindachun are the dangerous granite rocks of Seebpore.
Residence.	Twenty-eight miles above Mirzapore, on the left bank of the river. Passengers generally land in the cold season, and have a walk across the neck of land, in a W. N. W. direction two miles wide to Taia, and rejoin the steamer again off there; she having to go a detour of 21 miles round the point.
Manufactory.	Two miles above Sutarimaree, is Deega Kukker Spit, with a deep bight,
Confined City—very sickly.	
Provisions procurable.	
Medical Men	
Distance from Calcutta.	
Dawk letters.	
Detention of the steamer.	
Bindachun.	
Seebpore Rocks.	
Sutarimaree.	
Good walk across the Isthmus, rejoins off Taia.	
Deega Kukker Spit.	

Letchynagurree and extensive, on the left bank of the river, is 22 miles above Allahabad, noted for its robbers when it was attached to the Oude territories.

Sursat is a large cotton mart, on the right bank of the river, and is 60 miles above Mirzapore, and 23 miles below Allahabad, to which place is a good road. This is the station of a European custom's officer. There are several pukka houses here, and two very fine tanks at the back of it, and an old mud fort. From hence, up to Allahabad, the river is very intricate and shallow. Ironwork in a small way can be done for boats here. Turkeys and guinea fowls abound.

Allahabad, is 83 miles above Mirzapore. Its fort is at the junction of the rivers Jumna and Ganges. It has an imposing appearance, when on the river, 7 miles below it. The Jumna waters are blue, whilst the Ganges are muddy. The steamer's port is at the Jumna mosque, built by General Kyd, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile inside the Jumna. The native military cantonments are about 5 miles inland, and the civilians' and officers' are from 3 to 4 miles inland. The general and doctor reside in the fort, as also the steam agent. State prisoners are kept here. Here is also a large stone pillar said to have been erected by Alexander the Great, to mark his conquests; and a cave full of native stone images, wherein is shown a small entrance to a supposed subterraneous passage to Benares, but which, in fact, only extends a few feet. The city is the seat of one of the principal native courts of justice (the Sudder Dewany). It is also a great place of worship, and an annual fair is held outside the fort on the sands, at the point of junction. It was formerly the seat of the residency. Bread, butter, eggs, beef, mutton, lamb, kid, fowls, pigeons, turkeys, guinea fowls, quail, partridges, teal, wild ducks and geese are procurable here. European shops are here and auctions held. About 2 miles from the ghaut is the chook, or market, where all sorts of cloth European and native, are procurable. Shawlmen board the steamers, if sent for, with all sorts of Cashmere shawls, waistcoating, caps, gloves, socks, and Afghanistan woollen cloths; as also Delhi jewellers and manufacturers of cotton; carpeting of various patterns—showy on rooms, and rather durable. A little beyond the chook is the livery stables where beautiful horses are procurable, of the Persian, Arabian, and Torkay breeds. The post-office is in the fort, where you must send for all letters. Letters for steamers should leave Calcutta on the 14th day in the rains, and on the 17th day in the dry season, after the departure of the steamer. The distance from Calcutta is, via Bhugrutee, 831 miles, via Sunderbunds 1186 and by dawk route 504 miles. Steamer's regulated distance is 800 miles. Steamers remain here three entire days when they depart on their return trip, after discharging and taking in their upward and downward cargoes, and passengers. Apply to agent there, or to commander, for passage downwards.

RETURN PASSAGE.

From Allahabad to Mirzapore, in the rains, is generally a run of 8 hours, and if not detained long,

Letchynagurree.
Robber's formerly.

Sursat town.

A good road.
Custom's officer.

Large Tanks.

Ironwork done.

Turkeys and Guinea
Fowls.
Allahabad.
Appearance from a
distance.

Cantonments.

Residents.
State prisoners.

Alexander the Great's
Pillar
Cave.

Court of Justice.

Large fair held on the
sands.

Provisions procurable
in the bazar.

European shops.

Bazar.
Articles procurable.

Livery Stables.

Post-office.
Letters.

Distance by steamer,
and dawk from Calcutta.

Time of Steamer's de-
tention.

[Allahabad to Mirzapore.

the vessel get down to Benares on the same day ; but if detained for cargo at Mirzapore, it is one day's work. In the dry season, it is 1 day's work to Mirzapore from Allahabad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ days to Benares.

**Benares to Ghazce-
pore.**

Steamers stop here generally 1 hour only, on their way down. From hence to Ghazcepure is 1 day's run in the rains, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in the dry season : they stop here for coals, passengers and cargo, perhaps 2 or 3 hours, making it 3 days from Allahabad in the dry season, and 2 in the rains.

Revelgunge.

Steamers pass here on the 3rd day in the rains, not stopping except previous notice is given by the steam agent, or passengers require to embark : they pass this place on the 4th day in the dry season.

Dinapore.

Steamers pass here in 3 days in the rains, and stop 2 or 3 hours for coals, cargo and passengers ; and pass on the 4th day in dry season. Passengers from Patna embark here.

Monghyr.

Steamer passes here on the 4th day in the rains, and in $5\frac{1}{2}$ in the dry season, stopping 1 or 2 hours for coals, passengers or cargo.

Bhaugulpore.

Steamer passes here on the 4th day in the rains, rounds to for a few minutes, and passes on, in the dry season, on the 6th day. Rounds to for a few minutes outside the sand-, distant 2 to 3 miles from the town.

Rajmahal.

Steamer passes here in $4\frac{1}{2}$ days in the rains, and in 7 days in the dry season. Steamers only round to in the rains for letters, and perhaps for a few coals, a short time ; but in the dry season for about 2 hours.

Berhampore.

Steamers pass here on the 5th day in the rains, (in the dry season she takes the outer route), where they take in coals, and reach Calcutta on the evening of the 6th day, or in $6\frac{1}{2}$ days from Allahabad, beating the dawk.

RETURN ROUTE IN THE DRY SEASON *via* SUNDERBUNDS.

Rampore Beaulah.

Steamers pass here in $8\frac{1}{2}$ days, and generally round to.

Comercolly,

On the Gorice, is passed on the 10th day. Steamers stop to take in coals here.

Koolna,

In Jessore, is passed on the 12th day. Here the steamer takes in coals, fills fresh water, and prepares for Sunderbunds. Give Hindoos time to lay in provisions, and cook for the last time, until reaching Calcutta. Steamers are generally $15\frac{1}{2}$ days on the passage.

Regulated distances for which Chance Cabins in the Accommodation Boats are charged.

From	to	miles.	Between Stations,
Calcutta.....	Rajmahal,	175	miles.
Ditto	Bhaugulpore.....	350	175
Ditto	Monghyr,	435	85
Ditto	Dinapore,	535	100
Ditto	Ghazcepure,	610	75
Ditto	Benares,	685	75
Ditto	Mirzapore,	730	45
Ditto	Allahabad,	800	70

The above rules do not appertain to the steamers; their commanders make their own arrangements.

Steamers are permitted, though objectionable, to carry dogs.

The cargo flats are the only boats on which any kind of conveyances are shipped; the charges are by weight,—1 anna per pound for any distance.

A carriage weighs from 19 to 20 or 25 maunds.

A buggy weighs 12 maunds

A palankeen weighs 12 maunds.

The charges in cargo boats are for all heavy or weighable goods, at rate of one anna (1) per lb. for any distance : all light packages 1-8 per square foot. They carry 7000 feet;—can be made to take 8000.

THE APPENDIX.

PART VII.

Post Office Regulations.

FORT WILLIAM,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, 30TH AUGUST, 1837.

Rules for the management of the Post Office Department, passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 30th August, 1837.

I. All existing rules, general orders and proclamations for the guidance of the post office departments of the different presidencies and settlements of India, as well as all circular orders of the heads of the departments, saving such as relate to dawk travelling and matters of account, shall cease to have effect from the 1st of October next, and the following rules and orders shall be substituted for the same, to be in force at all post office stations in any of the presidencies, settlements, or possessions of the company, and to take effect from the above-mentioned date.

All existing orders rescinded.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GENERAL AND PROVINCIAL POST OFFICES, RECEIPT OF LETTERS, &c.

II. There shall be a general post office at each of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and post offices at such other places throughout India and in the settlements subordinate thereto, as the governor-general of India in council shall from time to time direct. The immediate charge of each general post office, and the control of the several provincial post offices subordinate thereto, shall be vested in post masters general, each of whom shall respectively exercise his functions within such limits, as may be determined by the said governor general of India in council, and the duties of the provincial post offices shall be severally conducted by subordinate officers to be styled "post masters." The post masters general at Madras and Bombay, and the post masters subordinate to them, shall be appointed by the governors in council of those presidencies respectively, and shall exercise their functions in subordination to the said governors in council. The post master general and post masters of the presidency of Fort William, shall be appointed by the governor-general of India in council, and shall exercise the functions under the direct control of the said governor-general of India in council.

General Post Offices.

And Post Offices where to be established.

And how to be supervised.

Post Master General and Post Masters, by whom to be appointed.

Existing Post Office authorities to remain in office until otherwise directed.

III. The existing post master general and post masters, and all existing officers of the post office department, shall continue in office until removed or otherwise directed, and shall act in their respective offices, with the powers conferred by the act No. XVII. 1837, and by these rules, in like manner as if they had been appointed specially under their provisions.

Receipt of letters, &c. for despatch by land or sea.

IV. Letters, papers and parcels shall be received wherever a post master or post office writer is stationed, for despatch by *land* to every part of India or to Ceylon, and by *sea* to every part of the world with which there is a post office communication; the latter unless superscribed for some particular ship, will be sent by the first vessel that sails direct to the country to which the letter is addressed, and if there be no vessel so proceeding direct to the place addressed, the letter shall be forwarded by such circuitous route as shall appear to the post master general or post master to afford the means of most speedy and secure transmission.

Receipt of letters for foreign countries via Great Britain or Ireland.

V. Letters, papers or parcels required to be transmitted to foreign countries via Great Britain or Ireland, must be addressed to the care of an agent or other person in the United Kingdom, by whom the foreign postage demandable at the London general or other post office may be paid. That postage cannot be received in this country, and unless it be paid through an agent as above described, the letters are liable to be returned to India.

Payment of Postage on letters in India in advance optional

Name of sender of a letter not to be required.

Newspapers and parcels are not to be received "bearing postage," without name of sender.

Payment of Postage on "ship letters" outward, required in advance.

Letters to Ceylon to be paid in advance

Excepting letters received from sea.

Letters from Ceylon to be charged postage.

Table of distances to be hung up in Post Offices.

VI. Letters intended for delivery in India, may be paid for in advance, or be sent bearing postage at the option of the sender, and the name of the sender of any such letter shall not be demanded at any post office. But newspapers, printed papers or parcels, will not be received bearing postage, unless the sender shall give his name and address, in order that the regulated postage may be recovered from him, in case of such paper or parcel being refused by the party addressed.

VII. Letters, papers or parcels intended for despatch by sea, should be stamped or superscribed, "ship" and ship postage must be paid in advance thereon, in addition to any inland postage to which they may be severally liable.

VIII. On letters, papers or parcels, intended for delivery in Ceylon, postage must be paid in advance to Point Palmyras, except in case of letters received for Ceylon from ship, which may be forwarded bearing postage. If letters for Ceylon are received from ship under cover to residents in India, such letters superscribed "ship letter," and bearing postage as such, will be received for transmission to their destination in like manner as if received direct from the ship.

IX. Letters from Ceylon will be charged inland postage from Point Palmyras, or the place where the same are landed in India.

X. The table of distances for calculation of postage shall, until otherwise ordered and duly notified, by the polymetrical table prepared under orders of the Governor-General of India in council, by the committee for revising the customs and post office department, and printed at the official gazette press at Calcutta, copies of these tables shall be furnished for the use of the post master, and a complete set shall be kept open to inspection in every office for the receipt and delivery of letters, further, the several post masters shall prepare for each and every such office under their control respectively, a schedule framed from these

table in the following form, for exhibiting the rates of postage chargeable at every such office respectively, for the transmission of letters and parcels to every part of India; and a counterpart of every such table shall be submitted in duplicate by the post master for the approval of the post master general, of the presidency; and one copy, as approved and countersigned by the post master general, shall be returned for the use of the office for which it is framed; and the same with a translation or transcript in the vernacular language of the district, shall be hung up in the said office, and all postage dues shall be levied according thereto.

FROM CALCUTTA TO

Names* of Post Office stations	Distance.	Postage on single letters not exceeding 1 tola weight.	Postage on single newspaper not exceeding 3½ tolas weight.	Banghy postage on books in open cover not exceeding 20 tolas weight.	Postage on single banghy parcel not exceeding 50 tolas weight.
	<i>Miles</i>				
Agra.....	794	12 annas	3 annas.	9 annas	
Ahmedabad.....	1219	1 rupee	3 annas	14 annas.	1
Ahmednugger..	1033	15 annas	3 annas.	12 annas.	3 rupees
Ahtoor.....	1232	1 rupee	3 annas.	14 annas.	2-13.
Ajmere.....					3 rupees
Akyab.....					
Allahabad.....					
Alleppe,.....					
&c.					

XI. Letters, papers or parcels shall be received at any general or provincial post office for delivery at the station itself within the ordinary range of delivery, and shall be charged postage according to the rate for distances not exceeding 20 miles.

Letters to be received at any station for delivery at such station.

XII. Every thing received by post from seaward, not exceeding 800 tolas in weight, shall be immediately forwarded to the party to whom it is addressed, either by letter or banghy post, according to its weight, unless it shall contain articles liable to custom duty, or unless instructions to the contrary have been received in writing at the post office. Parcels exceeding 800 tolas weight, shall be made over to the Collector of Customs for publication in this list of unclaimed packages.

Every thing received from sea to be forwarded to parties direct by letter or banghy post, according to weight. Exception.

XIII. Newspapers or other printed or engraved papers, packed in open covers or covers attested as containing law papers, accounts or vouchers only, or letters franked as on the public service respecting any of which there is reason to believe that the provisions of the post office act have been infringed, shall not be detained for examination at the despatching office, but shall be forwarded marked "doubtful." The Post Master receiving such

Newspapers, &c. not to be detained for examination, but to be forwarded marked "doubtful."

* For list of modified charges, see tables at end of the Regulations.

letters, &c. by the mail, will then be guided by section XXX. of the post office act. But unless for the cause above-specified, all post office authorities are prohibited from detaining, except under section XXIV. of the post office act, any letter, paper or packet received for delivery by post.

Letters, papers, &c. sent by post &c. sent by post to be weighed at office of despatch.

XIV. All letters, newspapers or other papers and packets received for despatch by post or banghy post, shall be weighed at the post office of despatch, and shall be stamped and marked single, double, &c., as the case may be, and shall have the postage to which they are severally liable, marked on them; which stamp or mark shall regulate the postage to be levied from the party concerned, whether the letter, paper, &c. be sent "paid" or "bearing postage." In order to obviate delay, service and free letters shall never be re-weighed prior to delivery, nor newspapers, except in case of suspicion. Banghy parcels shall, in all cases, be reweighed on delivery. The reweighing of private letters prior to delivery, shall be at the discretion of the post master general or post master.

Letters on which postage has not been properly paid how to be dealt with.

XV. In the event of any letters declared, or required, by clauses VII. and VIII. preceding, or by clause LIX. following to be post paid, or papers or parcels reaching any post office, on which it shall appear that the entire regulated postage, whether inland or ship, has not been paid, such letters, papers or parcels shall not be detained or returned to the sender, but shall be delivered or forwarded to their destination as the case may be, and the amount deficient shall be recovered from the party through whose negligence the under charge has occurred.

Examination of Post Office records not permitted to the public.

XVI. Persons not belonging to the department cannot be admitted into the exterior nor permitted to examine the records of any post office without the special permission of the post master general or post master, to whom applications for information or redress must be made, either in person, in writing, by the party requiring the same.

HOURS FOR RECEIPT AND DELIVERY OF LETTERS, DISPATCH OF MAILS, &c.

General Post Office hours for receipt of letters, newspapers, and banghy parcels,

XVII. At each general post office, banghy parcels will be received every day, Sundays excepted, for despatch at the regulated postage from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., newspapers daily till 5½ P. M. and letters also every day till 6 P. M., after which hours respectively they will be received till 8½ P. M. on payment of an extra half rupee each, as a fee for the trouble of re-sorting and repacking the mails, which fee shall be distributed, at the discretion of the post master general, amongst the post office servants, on whom the additional labour may fall, to be paid by the sender, whether the letter, paper or parcel be forwarded "bearing postage" or "paid."

General Post Office receiving houses, hours for receipt of letters.

XVIII. At the receiving houses established at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, or at any receiving houses which are or may be similarly established at other large stations, letters, papers and packets not exceeding 12 tolas in weight, will be received daily from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. for transfer to the general or sadder post office, as the case may be. No extra postage shall be leviable thereon.

Provincial office hours for receipt of letters, newspapers and banghy parcels

XIX. At provincial post offices, banghy parcels and newspapers, will be received for dispatch, at the ordinary rates of postage, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., and letters till 5 P. M., after

which hours respectively they will be received till 5½ P. M., on the sender paying an extra half rupee each, to be appropriated as provided in clause XVII.

XX. Although all Post Offices will be open, for receipt of letters, papers and parcels as above, official references shall be made to Post Office authorities only between the hours of 11 and 5, Sundays excepted.

Office hours for reference, &c.

XXI. At each General Post Office there shall be two deliveries daily, the first delivery not to be later than 10 A. M. and the other at 3 P. M. at which hours respectively the peons shall quit the Office with the letters, &c. entrusted to them. All letters, papers or parcels received from 3 P. M., till 9 A. M. shall be sent out at the first delivery, and all from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. at the second delivery, and mails received after 3 P. M. shall not be opened till the following morning, except in case of public emergency, of letters, papers or parcels received from seaward.

General Post Office delivery of letters, &c.

XXII. At Provincial Offices, the delivery of letters, papers and parcels must depend upon the hour of the arrival of the mails at each station, after which they shall be delivered with all possible despatch.

Provincial Offices, delivery of letters, &c.

XXIII. The delivering peons are prohibited from delivering letters, papers or parcels out of the usual course, and without immediate payment of the exact amount of postage; and they are not bound to give change. Should they be subject to detention, they are not to deliver the letters, papers or parcels, but to return them in the evening to the post office, for future delivery.

Immediate payment of postage required.

N. B. Under the provisions of section III. Act XXI. 1835, copper coin is not a legal tender in payment of any demand except for fractions of a rupee.

XXIV. Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper, or parcel, must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge, will be duly attended to. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, papers or parcels, the covers or envelopes, bearing the Post Office stamp, must be presented for inspection; and as all Post Office peon wear a badge regularly numbered, when any complaints are preferred against any individual, the number of the badge should be specified.

Complaints how to be preferred.

XXV. From each General Post Office the mails shall be despatched daily at 8 P. M., and the banghies as soon after as possible.

General Post Office despatch of mails.

XXVI. At Provincial Post Offices, the packets shall be made up at 5 P. M. for all mails to be despatched in the course of the night; but for mails which usually pass in the course of the day, the packets shall be made up half an hour before the expected arrival of such mails, which are in no case to be subjected to any detention. Notice of the hour at which such packet is closed shall be hung up outside the office, both in English and in the language of the district, after which hour, letters, papers or parcels received, shall not be forwarded till the following day.

Provincial Post Office, despatch mails.

XXVII. The Post Master at any station or person in charge of the office, shall have power, however, to refuse letters, papers or parcels bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer

Letters, &c. damaged not to be received.

or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature, that they were sent in that state.

Post offices not to receive valuables for despatch by post.

XXVIII. In order to protect as far as possible the public mails from the chance of robbery, officers in charge of Post Offices, shall not knowingly receive money, bullion, precious stones or jewels for despatch, either by letter or banghy post.

Letters once received in any Post Office, not to be returned.

But papers and parcels may be recalled by the sender.

XXIX. Letters once delivered into any Post Office cannot be recalled by the sender, under any circumstances whatever. But newspapers and parcels may be recalled, on the person claiming the return of the same, satisfying the Post Master that he was the sender thereof, and on his paying the postage, which would have been due on such paper or parcel, if forwarded.

Forward letters or parcels to what postage liable.

Forward newspapers not liable to increased postage.

XXX. "Forward letters" or parcels, i. e. those which follow the persons addressed from station to station, shall be considered as so many fresh despatches, and shall be liable to postage as such, from each station, whence they are forwarded in succession. But newspapers, which follow persons in like manner, and letters forwarded to officers and persons marching with corps and detachments on duty, shall not be deemed to be a fresh despatch, or be chargeable with fresh postage beyond the maximum rate as leviable thereon, unless the former shall have been opened. Letters and parcels also forwarded to corps or detachments on march, by any cross or temporary dawk, shall not be charged separately for the increased distance.

Post Office not bound to give change.

XXXI. The servants at the several Post Offices are not bound to give change to parties sending or receiving letters in any case.*

Receipts, if required, must be presented along with letters, &c.

XXXII. Receipts will not be granted for letters, papers or parcels received at any post office for despatch, unless they are presented ready written, either in books, or in separate slips of paper along with the letters, papers or parcels. Receipts, presented, will be duly stamped in all cases, and will also have the weight, whether single, double, &c., and the amount of postage noted on them, when the postage is paid in advance.

* Address of parcels.

XXXIII. In order to obviate as far as practicable all delay or mistakes in the delivery of letters, it is particularly recommended, that all persons arriving at or quitting any station, or changing their residence at the same, will send to the Post Office a notification thereof in writing.

SHIP AND HARBOUR LETTERS.

Rates of Steam postage to be charged on letters sent overland by Government steamers.

XXXIV. With reference to section XIII. of the Post Office act, Steam postage shall be levied on all letters, papers or packets sent or received by any Government steamer conveying an overland mail to or from the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, not franked or otherwise entitled to pass free of postage, at the following rates :

* See also note to clause XXI.I.

SCALE OF STEAM POSTAGE.

On Letters, Law papers, Accounts and Vouchers respectively.

LETTERS.

	Inland Postage.			Steam Postage.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
$\frac{1}{2}$ Tolah.....		7			8			0	15
1 ditto.....		14			8			1	6
$1\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.....	1	5		1	0		2	5	
2 ditto.....	1	12		1	0		2	12	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.. ..	2	3		1	0		3	3	
3 ditto....	2	10		2	0		4	10	
$3\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.. ..	3	1		2	0		5	1	

So on, single postage being added for every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ tolah weight.

LAW PAPERS, ACCOUNTS AND VOUCHERS.

	Inland Postage to			Steam Postage.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Tolah.. ..		14			0	8		1	6
2 ditto....		14		1	0		2	14	
3 ditto.....		14		2	0		2	14	
4 ditto.. ..	1	12		2	0		3	12	
5 ditto.. ..	1	12		2	0		3	12	
6 ditto.. ..	1	12		3	0		4	12	
7 ditto.. ..	2	1		3	0		5	10	

So on, single postage being added for every additional 3 tolah weight.

XXXV. On the arrival of any ship or vessel off any British Indian port, a printed notice, under the signature of the post master general or post master of the port or station, shall be delivered to the commander by the first boat despatched to board the vessel, according to the requisition of which the commander shall proceed to dispose of such packets as he may have on board as directed in section XV. of the post office act, a copy of which clause shall be communicated to the said commander.

Notice to arriving vessels for disposal of packets.

XXXVI. The post master general or post master of the port or station, shall grant receipts for mail packets that may be delivered to any officer or person under his requisition; and if after delivery so made, the packet be lost before it reach the post office, the commander shall equally be entitled to a receipt, in discharge from all responsibility for the same.

Receipts to be granted for packets.

XXXVII. The master attendant or such other officer as may be directed by Government, shall furnish the post master general with early intimation of the intended departure of all vessels to Europe, the Mauritius, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, St Helena, the Red Sea, Persian Gulph, China or any eastern settlements, and the post master general shall cause a list * of the vessels for which packets are open, to be published weekly in the official Gazette of his own presidency.

Master Attendant to notify intended departure of all vessels.

* Vide form A Post Master General to publish weekly.

Post Master General to publish weekly notice of Packets despatched.

XXXVIII. The post master general shall also cause to be published weekly in the official Gazette of the presidency, a notice* of the several dates up to which packets have been despatched by each vessel that may have left the port.

* Vide form B. Receipt of letters for despatch to places in India by sea.

XXXIX. Letters, papers or parcels to places on the coast, to which the means of conveyance by land are provided, will be received for transmission by sea, at the usual rates of ship postage, if they are indorsed "ship."

Ship letters despatched from out stations to be acknowledged.

XL. Persons, despatching letters, papers or parcels from out stations, for transmission by sea, will, on application at the post office of despatch, after the lapse of a sufficient period, receive stamped acknowledgments of their receipt at the general post office.

Letters received at Post Office for parties who may have sailed from India to be returned to the sender.

XLI. Letters, papers or parcels addressed to any person who may have sailed for Europe or elsewhere, shall be immediately returned to the sender, unless instructions have been received for their delivery to some third party on the spot or elsewhere.

Harbour letters not to be charged with ship postage.

XLII. Letters addressed to any person serving or residing on board a ship in any British India port, will be delivered and charged as if addressed to residents on shore at such place, and in like manner letters may be despatched by such persons from on board ship without being charged with ship postage, provided they be certified by the sender to be "harbour letters."

Imported newspapers, pamphlets, &c.

XLIII. Newspapers, pamphlets, &c. will not be received for delivery on the terms prescribed in table 3, schedule A., for imported newspapers, pamphlets, &c., except direct from the ship in which imported.

PUBLIC DESPATCHES, EXPRESSES AND FRANKING RULES.

Public despatches to be compactly made up.

XLIV. All public despatches are to be made up in the most compact form possible, and whenever two or more letters are despatched from any one office, to the same individual by the same day's post, they are to be put up under one cover, provided they do not in the aggregate exceed 12 tolas weight.

When bulk of mails exceed regulated weight, what packets to be kept back.

Private letters, except large ship letters, never to be kept back.

XLV. When the number of letters received at any post office, shall cause the weight of a mail to exceed the regulated weight, the post master general or post master, is authorized to keep back a proportion of the heavier public despatches till the following day. But private letters, except in cases of bulky letters from sea, and public letters marked "despatch," shall not be so kept back.

Expresses,

XLVI. Despatches to be transmitted by express, must bear on the face of them the words, "by express," and the signature in full of the officer sending them.

Public officers to employ them sparingly under penalty.

XLVII. As the employment of expresses interferes with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails, and is attended with expense, public officers are enjoined to employ them as sparingly as possible, and any public officer despatching an express, when the exigency of the public service does not in the opinion of the authority to whom he is subordinate require it, be held answerable for the expense attending that method of transmission. Public expresses from a general post office, can be ordered only through a Secretary to Government.

* For list of modified charges, see tables at end of the Regulations.

XLVIII. Expresses may be employed by private individuals at the discretion of the post master general or post master applied to, on a payment being made at the rate of 4 annas per mile in advance.

Expresses for private persons

XLIX. No public officer shall detain mails except a Secretary to government acting by order, nor shall a post master delay the dispatch of mails at the requisition of any other public officer, except in a case of emergency, duly certified, nor shall any public officer stop or open mails in transit, except under similar emergency, to be reported immediately to the nearest post master.

Secretaries to Government only to stop mails.

L. Letters directed to native officers or men of their regiments or detachments, shall be delivered to an orderly or any other fit person who may be deputed by the officer commanding the regiment or detachment to receive the same; but letters on which postage may be due, shall not be delivered unless the postage be first paid.

Commanding officers to receive letters for their own regiments.

LI. Letters from commissioned native officers and non-commissioned officers, privates and others borne on the returns of his majesty's or the honorable company's army, including guides, lascars, and men of the regular corps of dooly bearers, shall pass free of postage when not exceeding single weight, and containing no enclosures other than bills of remittances, superscribed with the names

Soldiers' letters to pass free under what restrictions.

**FORM OF DIRECTION AND FRANK FOR-
SOLDIER'S OR SEPOY'S LETTER.**

From Hussan Khan, Sepoy, <i>D'roop 1st Lt Cy.</i>	
To. Mahomed Khan, <i>6th N. Infantry.</i>	<i>Meerut.</i>
A. B. <i>Comg. 1st Lt. Cy.</i>	

and rank of the sender, and directed in English according to the annexed form, in addition to any direction that may bear in any native language. Such letters must be franked by the commanding

officers of the regiment or detachment, who shall adopt the most effectual measures in his power to satisfy himself that the same are bona fide from the parties whose names are superscribed thereon, that they contain no enclosures except remittance bills, for which purpose they shall be brought open, and after being franked, shall be closed in presence of the commanding officer, who shall send them to the nearest Post Office by an orderly or other trusty person.

LII. The number of letters of commissioned native officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, entitled to be franked, shall not exceed one per troop or company.

Number of such letters restricted to one per company.

LIII. Letters from petty officers and seamen in his majesty's ships, or the Indian Navy, are entitled to the privileges specified in clause LI.

Seamens' letters to be treated as soldiers' letters.

LIV. Letters from wives of European soldiers, addressed to their husbands, shall be permitted to be franked by officers commanding stations, posts, and depots.

Letters of European soldiers' wives to be franked in certain cases.

Letters from Europe to soldiers to pass free under what restrictions.

LV. Letters received from Europe by ship addressed to European soldiers in India, shall be forwarded free of postage although they may not be franked, provided they do not exceed the weight of three tolas. But newspapers, packets or parcels so received, will be subjected to postage.

On emergent service, letters, although not franked, to be forwarded free to certain in authorities.

LVI. In the event of any public emergency rendering it necessary for any public officer not included in the list of those entitled to frank, contained in a subsequent clause, to communicate with any authorities on the public service, such letters shall be entitled to pass free, if superscribed as follows; "I declare the contents of the enclosed are exclusively on the public service," and signed with the name and official designation of the writer. This privilege is, however, restricted to communications addressed to the nearest political officer or magistrate, or officer commanding, or the Adjutant General, or any Secretary to Government.

Letters franked not according to form to be charged with postage.

But post office authorities to have direction to remit the same.

LVII. All franked letters which do not correspond in every respect with the several provisions of the Post Office act, or to these rules, will be charged with postage, but the Post Master General or Post Master, shall have power to remit the same, in cases where the contents of the letters are proved to his satisfaction to have been bona fide on the public service.

N. B. The franks of Members of Parliament will not exempt letters from India postage.

Person addressed to satisfy post Master, General, &c., that the letter is a service letter.

LVIII. Postage charged in the first instance, will be remitted, on the officer addressed satisfying the Post Master General or Post Master, that the communication received is exclusively on the public service.

Letters addressed to public officer on private affairs, to be post paid.

LIX. Letters which individuals address on their private affairs to any Government officers, must be sent "post-paid," and this rule is to be understood to include letters transmitting bills of exchange, promissory notes, receipts, Government securities, &c. to the Accountant General, Government Agent, or other public officer; but this practice shall be reversed, when public officers write letters on such subjects to individuals, on which occasions they shall subscribe on the envelopes with their official signatures, the words "bearing postage."

Official gazettes, required for reward to pass free

LX. Official gazettes shall be exempted from postage when forwarded officially to any public officers under authority of Government. The list of such public officers will be kept by the superintendent of the gazette, and may be inspected at any time by the Post Master General or Post Master of the station.

Letters to and from Governors of foreign European settlements, to pass free.

LXI. With reference to the provisions of section XXIX. of the post office act, the governors of the foreign European settlements in India in amity with His Majesty, shall be permitted to receive and send throughout India all letters, papers, or packets by letter post free of postage, subject to such restrictions as may appear expedient to the Governor-General of India in Council. But parcels sent by banghy post to or from any such authorities, shall be chargeable with postage.

Private letters, notes or memoranda, not to be forwarded under 'service' covers.

LXII. The privilege of franking the correspondence of their respective offices or departments on the public service, has been granted to public officers, agreeably to the provisions explained

in the headings of the several list appended; and it is to be distinctly understood, that no public officer is permitted to send or receive under any cover, franked with the word "service," any private note, letter, or memorandum, not relating to the business of their respective offices or departments. All service letters, packets and parcels must be addressed according to the subjoined form.

Adj't. Gen.'s Office.	Service.
Lt Col. A. B.	
1st regt.	Lt. Cavalry.
J. H. B.	Cawnpore.
A sst. Adj't. Genl.	

The signature and designation of the franking officer being written in full

LIST NO. 1.

Parties authorized to frank all letters, packets and parcels, bonâ fide on the public service, relating to the business of their respective offices or departments.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Accountant General or Deputy ditto.
 Accountant, Military or Revenue.
 Agents Political, or Agents to the Governor-General.
 Agents for Governor of Ceylon "On His Majesty's service."
 Agents for victualling and purchasing stores for H. M. squadron in India, "on His Majesty's service."
 Assay Masters.
 Civil Auditor.
 Collectors of Customs and Deputy Collectors of Customs.
 Collectors and Magistrates.
 " Sub or deputy and Joint Magistrates.
 " Assistants and Magistrates having special charge.
 Colonial Secretary, Ceylon.
 Commercial Residents.
 Commissioner or Governor of Mysore.
 " Secretaries and Assistants.
 Commissioners of Circuit and Revenue and their Covenanted Assistants
 " Special.
 " for Carnatic claims.
 Cotton Cultivation.
 Governor, Prince of Wales' Island.
 Judges of Sudder Dewanny and Foujdary Adawlut or of Provincial courts of Appeal, when on circuit or deputation only.
 Judges Session and Zillah.
 " Assistant
 Law commission—Members and Secretary.
 Members of Boards or commissioners, when on circuit or deputation only.
 Mint Masters.
 Opium Agents and Deputies ditto.
 Post Master General.
 Post Master.

- Deputy Post Master at a General Post Office.
- * Private Secretary to the Governor-General or to any Governor of any presidency, or to the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P.
 - Registrars to Sudder Adawlut, Courts of Appeal or Zillah court.
 - Resident at Foreign courts.
 - Resident councillors at Singapore and Malacca.
 - Salt Agents.
 - * Secretaries to Government, or to the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces.
 - " Deputies or Assistants.
 - Secretaries to all Boards, commissions or committees appointed by Government.
 - Sub Treasurer.
 - Sudder Ameens.
 - Superintendent of Botanical Gardens and Government plantations.
 - " of Chief Magistrate of police.
 - " of Government Lithographic Press.
 - " of Stamps.
 - " of Stationery, or clerk to stationery committee.
 - " for Suppression of Thuggee.
 - " Assistants.
 - Warehouse-keeper.
 - " Deputy.
 - Deputies and covenanted Assistants in offices in absence or by order of their principals.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

- Commanding officers of his majesty's ships or of Indian Navy.
- Controller of Government steamers.
- Marine Surveyor.
- Superintendent of Indian Navy.
- Assistant Superintendent of ditto.
- Secretary to Naval Commander-in-Chief.
- " to Marine Board.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

- Archdeacon.
- Moderator of the Kirk Session.
- Registrar to Archdeaconry, in absence of Archdeacon.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

- Adjutant General of King's or Company's troops.
- " Deputy.
- " Assistant, or Deputy Assistant, of divisions, forces, or artillery.
- Agent for army clothing.
- Auditor General.
- Brigadiers.
- Commanders of forces or stations.
- Commanding officers of corps or detachments.
- Commander in Chief and his Secretary at London.
- Commissary General.
- " Deputy.
- Commissariat senior executive officer at the presidency or at out-stations.

* The officer to frank the letters of petty officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, sepoy and seamen, who may be patients in hospital.

Commissaries of Ordnance.

" " Deputies, being Commissioned officers.

Director of artillery depot of instruction.

Engineers, chief.

* Letters to these authorities on the public service superscribed as such, shall be delivered at their office without demand of postage.

Engineers, civil or civil architect.

" Executive, or executive officer.

" Inspecting, or superintending.

Fort or Town Major.

Fort or cantonment, or line Adjutant, or station staff.

General officers on the staff

Judge Advocate General—Horse Guards.

Judge Advocate General.

" " Deputy of divisions.

Majors of Brigade.

Pay Master and Deputy Pay Masters of divisions, of stations, or of stipends.

Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief.

President of Prize Committee, or Prize Agent—superscribed troops "papers."

Quarter Master General of King's or Company's prize.

" " Deputy.

" " Assistant, or Deputy Assistant of divisions or forces Secretary Military, to Governor-General or Governor.

" " to Commander-in-Chief.

" " to all Boards, Commissions or Committees appointed by "Government

" Superintendent of Canals and Bridges.

" of Family payments and pensions.

" of gun carriages.

" of gunpowder.

" of publicbuildings.

" of roads.

" of trigonometrical survey.

" of Supervisor of the stud establishment.

Surveyor General.

" " Deputy or commissioned assistants.

Deputies and commissioned subordinates in offices in the absence or by order of their principals.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Apothecary to the company, medical store-keeper.

Inspector general of his majesty's hospitals.

" " Deputy.

Secretary to Medical Board.

Superintending or Staff Surgeon.

Surgeon to General Hospital.*

* Collectors and other authorities will be careful to see that this privilege is not abused.

* The officer to frank the letters of petty officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, sepoys and seamen, who may be patients in hospital.

~~See~~ Collectors and other authorities will be careful to see that this privilege is not abused.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER.

Professor of Chemistry.

Native Doctors,	} When franked by the commanding officer are entitled free of postage.
Moonshies,	
Pundits,	
Chowdries & Bazar Servant, attached to the Regimental Rule,	

ARKAREE DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent	} To correspond with the commissioner.
Assistant Superintendent	
Sheristadars	} Reports to pass free of postage.
Darogahs	
Mohurrirs	

FUNDS AND SOCIETIES.

The Secretaries of	
The Civil Annuity Funds,	} of all three } To the members of the service for the benefit of which the fund is instituted, on the affairs of the fund superscribed "fund service."
Military Funds,	
Medical Funds,	
King's Military Fund,	

The Secretaries of	
Military Orphan Society, in Bengal,	} To all persons on the affairs of the fund, superscribed as above.
Military Male Asylum, at Madras,	
and Charity for relief of Soldiers' Wives, at Bombay,	

Letters to the address of the Secretaries of these funds on the service of the fund, may be franked by the senior civil or military authority of the station.

No religious or literary society shall have the privilege of sending or receiving letters free, nor any charitable society, other than the established funds of the public servants above specified, shall have the privilege of sending or receiving letters free. But when these societies may desire to forward letters free, to particular persons or under any peculiar circumstances, the letter or parcels may be submitted to the Chief Secretary or Secretary to Government in the General Department, who will exercise, under the orders of Government, a suitable discretion in forwarding them under his public frank.

LIST No. II.

Parties authorized to frank letters bona fide on the public service, relating to the business of their several office or departments, but only within their respective districts, or divisions, or to the authorities named in the margin.

Captains at out-station,	} To Archdeacon, or to the Registrar of the Archdeaconry.
Clerk of the Crown,	} To Judges and Magistrates at out-stations.
Engineer officers,	} To their immediate superior or Chief Engineer.
Garrison Surgeons	} To Superintending Surgeons of their own divisions.
Lottery Agents,	} To superintendent of Government Lotteries.
Lottery-Superintendent of Govt. or Secretary to Lottery Committee	} To Lotlery Agents, Collectors and Pay Masters, on the business of the Lottery.

Master Attendant, Calcutta,...	To authorities at Diamond Harbour, Kedgerree or other stations down the river.
Mathematical instrument maker to Government,.....	To the Surveyor or Deputy Surveyor General.
Medical officer, Neilgherries,.....	Within range of the hills.
Native Revenue, Judicial and Police servants and Post Office writers.....	To the European and native authorities with whom they may have to correspond on the public service within their respective districts.
Patrolling officers of Customs,...	To their immediate superior or to the nearest Magistrate.
Revenue Surveyors, Surveyors, Assistant Surveyors, and their Subordinates.....	To Surveyor General, Deputy or Assistant Surveyor General, Collector of district, or Pay Master of division, or General Officer Commanding, or Chief Engineer.
Secretary and Treasurer, Government Bank, Madras.....	To Collectors of districts, and Pay Masters of divisions.
Steam Agents,.....	To the comptroller of Government Steamers,—but, when corresponding with one another, their communications must be sent in open covers like newspapers.
Subordinates with Trigonometrical Survey,.....	To the Superintendent of trigonometrical survey.
Superintendents of chowkies and other subordinate officers of the Salt Department,.....	To Salt Agent, Judge, Collector, or Magistrate of the district, or Superintending authority.
Superintendent of Telegraphs....	To Secretary Marine Board or to his own officers.
Surveyors under civil engineers, Telegraph Department—Europe Assistants.....	To their immediate superior, or Collector of district.
Vaccinators.....	To Superintendent of Telegraphs.
Vaccinators—on Deputation only	To superintendent General of Vaccination.
Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of Commissariat Department, in charge of public cattle ..	To Secretary Medical Board, Superintending Surgeon, or collector of district where employed.
Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of Ordnance Department, in charge of stores	When absent from Stations, transmitting their returns to their own immediate superior, to or their Quarter Master General, or to Assistant or Deputy Assistant Quarter Masters General of divisions or forces.
Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers to the Department of public works when detached on such works.	When absent from stations, reporting to Officers Commanding or to Secretary Military Board.
	To their immediate superior.

The following letters and reports are entitled to pass free :—

Shipping reports, subscribed as such	From commanders of Government steamers or Pilots to the superintendent, of India Navy, Master Attendant or Secretary Marine Board
Tide Waiters' reports, superscribed as such.....	To Collector of customs.

All letters superscribed "stud }
service,"..... } To Secretary Military Board.

LIST No. III.

The undermentioned authorities not possessing the privilege of franking but having occasion to correspond on the public service, will send such letters to be franked by the authorities opposite to their names:—

Advocate General	Chief Secretary to Government.
Adjutant, Quarter Master, Interpreter, Pay Master, and other officers doing regimental duty	} Their commanding officer.
Assay Master,	
Assistant and Subordinates to executive officers Superintendents of public buildings, warrant officers in the Ordnance commissariat, commissariat native agents, and native agents. Telegraph Department,....	} Mint Master.
Agent of the Iron Suspension bridge.	
Astronomer to Hon'ble Company	} Their immediate superior when present or otherwise the officer commanding the station or post.
Barrack Master	
Chaplains, at presidency	} To the Military Board.
" " at out stations when not corresponding with the Archdeacon,	
Civil Servants, not enumerated in the preceding list	} The Chief Secretary to Government. The Town or Fort Major. The Archdeacon.
Civil Servants, absent from their stations,	
Contractors of army clothing,....	} Then officer commanding.
Deputy commissaries of Ordnance, being warrant officers,....	
Master Attendant, Madras,	} Their immediate superior.
" " Bombay,	
" " Out Stations,	} At out-stations, the chief civil authority At the presidency, the Registrar of Sudder Adawlut or Secretary to Revenue Board.
Medical Officers, attached to Regiments. Stations or depots,	
" " in civil employ all out-stations,	} The Secretary Clothing Board.
" " all absent from their stations,	
" Functionaries at the presidency	} Officers Commanding stations.
Military officers, all absent from their stations, or not specified in the preceding list,	
Superintendent of Cadets,	} Secretary Marine Board.
" of Bazzars,	
Translators to Government.	} Superintendent of India Navy.
Vakceels of native Powers, Princes or Jageerdars,	
	} The Post Master.
	} Their Commanding Officer.
	} The political, Revenue or Judicial Officer under whom they are employed.
	} At out-stations, the officer Commanding at the presidency, the Secretary Medical Board.
	} Secretary to Medical Board.
	} At out-stations, the officer commanding.
	} At the presidency, the Adjutant General.
	} Town or Fort Major.
	} Officer commanding stations.
	} The Chief Secretary to Government.
	} At the presidency, the political Secretary to Government ; elsewhere, the Resident, Political Agents, or the chief civil or military officer where they reside, who will use his discretion in respect to this privilege.

A.—REFERRED TO IN CLAUSE XXXVII.

Form of notification to be published weekly by each Post Master General of the ships about to sail from their respective ports, the dates on which the same will probably be despatched, and the places at which the vessels are intended to touch. Packets for the reception of letters by the following ships are open at this office :—

<i>Names of vessel.</i>	<i>Agents.</i>	<i>Date of intended depar.</i>	<i>From what port.</i>	<i>To what Port.</i>	<i>Touching where.</i>
Repulse, ..	C & Co.,	Jan. 1st,	Calcutta.	London.	Cape.
Isabel	B. & Co.,	Jan. 5 th ,	Calcutta.	Liverpool	Mauritius.
Red Rover,	M. & Co.,	Jan. 6th,	Calcutta	China. ..	Singapore.
Columbia, ..	A. M.	Jan. 15th	Calcutta.	Suez, ...	Aleppee. and
H. M. S. Hugh Lindsay	S. & Co.	Jan. 30th	Bombay	Suez, ...	[Mocha

A. B.

General Post Office, December 26, 1836.

Post Master General.

As a general rule, packets will be closed on the evening before the date of despatch. After packets will be made up if required.

B.—REFERRED TO IN CLAUSE XXXVIII.

Form of notification to be published weekly by each Post Master General, of mails despatched by sea.

The Post Master General has the honor to notify that, unless marked for particular ships, all letters received at the General Post Office, from Monday the 15th to Sunday the 21st instant, both dates inclusive, for transmission to (London, Liverpool, China, &c. as the case may be) where despatched by the undermentioned vessels which sailed on the dates opposite their respective names :—

<i>Names of vessels.</i>	<i>London.</i>	<i>Liverpool.</i>	<i>China.</i>	<i>Cape.</i>
Euphrates,	From 18th to 20th,			
Hindustan, .....	.....	From 18th to 19th		
Cowarjee Family, .....	.....	.....
Madagascar,	From 18th to 25th		From 6th to 26th, ..	

A. B.

General Post Office, December 26, 1837.

Post Master General.

Council Chamber, Po t William,

H. T. PRINSEP,

August, 1837,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following rules for stamping letters have been submitted to the Governor-General of India in council, and being approved, are appended for the guidance of the officers of the department.

RULES FOR USING POST OFFICE STAMPS.

All letters and packets whatever (save and except newspapers and ship and steam letters, hereafter specially provided for,) received at any Post Office in India for despatch by post, whether free or post paid, or liable to postage, as the case may be, are to be marked with the appropriate stamp, bearing the name of such office of despatch, and when slide-stamps are not provided, when the date of the month and year forms part of the stamps itself, the said date must be entered in writing across the middle of the face of the stamp. If the letter or packet received for despatch be post paid or bearing postage, the amount of postage so paid or due, must be entered in writing on the face of the stamp, after the word "paid" or "bearing," as the case may be.*

2. All letters and packets whatever, received at any Post office by Post for delivery at such office, are in like manner to be stamped with the appropriate office stamp, and marked with the date of the month and year; but the amount of postage, paid or due, is not to be entered on the stamp of delivery, as the stamp of despatch regulates the levy of postage.

3. The stamp for all service, soldiers or other free letters, or packets is an oval $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long by 1 inch wide, bearing the name of the office and the word "free," and must be stamped *red*.

4. The stamp for all letters or packets, on which postage has been paid, is an oblong, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long by 1 inch wide, bearing the name of the office and the word "paid" and must also be stamped *red*.

5. The stamp for all letters or packets, on which postage has not been paid in advance, in an oblong, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long by 1 inch wide, bearing the name of the office and the word "bearing," and must be stamped *black*.

6. Forward letters or packets, i. e., those which follow a party addressed from station, to station, are to be stamped at each office of fresh despatch, and marked with the additional postage due on such fresh despatch.

7. When a letter exceeds in weight a single tole, its weight, double, treble, &c. must be entered in writing on the face thereof, and on bulky parcels, the exact weight must in all cases be entered in writing on the same.

8. All service, soldiers or other free letters or packets received from seaward, at any General Post Office are to be stamped with the ship letter free stamp. This stamp is circular, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, bearing the name of the General Post Office, the date of the month and year and the words "ship letters free," and must be stamped *red*.

9. All other letters or packets received from seaward at any General Post office, are to be stamped, if received by ship with the ship-letter bearing stamp, and, if by a Government steamer, with the steam letter bearing stamp. The former is a square stamp, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, bearing the name of the General Post Office, the date of the month and year, and the words "ship letter bearing." The latter is an octagonal stamp of similar dimensions, but with the words "steam letter bearing." Both these stamps must be stamped *black*.

10. At the several stations where newspapers are published in India, newspaper stamps are provided with which all newspapers received at such stations for despatch, will be appropriately stamped, whether free, paid or bearing, as the case may be, and the postage paid or due, as the case may be marked on the same either by the stamp or in writing. At offices of delivery where newspaper stamps may not be provided, newspapers will be marked with the usual office stamp, in like manner as other packets.

* If "free" or "paid,"—if "bearing," black.

11. At General Post Offices all letters or packets required to be delivered at the morning delivery, are to be marked with the A M stamp in *black* ink, and those at the afternoon delivery, with the P. M. stamp in *red* ink.

Published by order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council,

H. T. PRINSEP, Secretary to Government.

NOTICE.

The following list of Post Office Stations, in the Bengal and North Western Provinces, is published for the information of the public :—

Post Office subordinate to the Post Master General and N. W. P. of Fort William.

Agra	Chundernagore
Ajmere	Chirra Poojce
Akyab	Chittagong
Allahabad, (or Coel)	Chunar
Allynuzzur (or Mogulserai)	Chundpore
Almorah, (Kumaon)	Chuprah, (or Sarun)
Anepshuhur	Chutterpore
Arrah, (or Shahabad)	Colgong
Azim Ghur	Commercolly
	Contai, (Hidgelee)
Backergunge	Coochbehar
Badaoon, (or Shueswan)	Coomereah
Boir	Culnah
Baitool	Culneah
Balasore	Cuttack
Bankoorah	
Banda	Dacca
Baraset	Darjeling
Bareilly	Delhie
Barrackpore	Deyrah Dhoon
Baugundee	Dhumnow
Beana	Diamond Harbour
Bauleah, (or Rajeshaye)	Dinapore
Beawar	Dinapore
Beerbhoom (or Soory).	Dum-Dum
Benares	
Berhampore, (or Moorshedabad)	Etah
Bhaugulpore	Etawah
Bhilsa	
Bhooloonah, (or Noacollee)	Furreedpore
Bhopaul	Futtyghur, (or Furruckabad)
Bishnauth, (Upper Assam)	Futtypore
Biznore	
Bograh	Ghazeeepore
Bogwaugola	Goorgong
Boolundshuhur	Ghurruckpore
Boultolly	Gowahatty, (Lower Assam)
Bugwah	Gowalpara
Burdwan	Gutthal
Bûrhee	Gwallor
Bardaghur	Gya
Buxar	
	Hameerpore
Cachar	Hansei
Calcutta	Hauper
Calpee	Hazareebaugh
Cashepore	Heerapore
Cawnpore	Hissas

Hoochly, (or Chinsurah)
Hussingabad
Huttah

Inchurah
Indore

Jansi
Jaunpore
Jeugunge (Moorshedabad)
Jelallabad
Jellesore
Jessore
Jeypore
Jorehaut, (or Morghur)
Jubbulpore
Jumalpoore

Kamtee
Kedgerie
Keerpoy
Khaekgunge
Khosulpore
Kyhouk Phyoo
Kishore Saugore
Kotah
Kurnaul

Landour, (or Mussooree)
Lohooghat, (Almorah)
Loodianah
Luckeepore
Lucknow

Mahidpore
Maldah
Maunbhoom
Mcerrut
Midnapore
Mirzapore
Monghyr
Moozuffernuggur
Moradabad
Mow, (Bundlecund)
Munipore
Muttra
Mymensing
Mynpooree

Nagpore
Nolchinty
Neemuch, (Meywar)
Nepaul, (or Khatmandho)
Nowagong (Assam)
Nubbeenuggur
Nuddea, (or Kishnagar)
Nojeebabad
Nursingpore, (or Gnrrawarra)
Nusseerabad, (or Rajpootana)
Nyasurai

Oodipore
Ongain
Ourungabad

Paniput
Patna
Peliheet
Pertanbghnr
Peturughur
Pooree, (Juggurnauth)
Pubna
Purneah
Puttahaat
Puttealee, (or Sirpoorah)

Rajmahal
Ramree
Rewah
Rewarry
Rhotuck
Rogonautpore
Roodrampore
Rungpore
Raepore

Saharunpore
Sambur
Sandoway
Santeepore
Sarungpore
Sasseeram
Saugur
Seetapore
Sehore
Seonee
Seepree
Serampore
Serowle
Shajehanpore
Shazadpore
Shekoubad
Shergooty
Sigoulee
Sinilah
Soomonderpore
Soorool
Subathoo
Suckeereegnly
Sultangunge
Sultanpore, (Benares)
Sultanpore, (Oude)
Sumbulpore
Surdah
Sylhet

Tezpore
Tipperah, (Commillah)
Tirhoot, (Moozufferpore)
Tumlook

Umballa
G. ALEXANDER, Offg. P. M. Genl.

No. 134.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM, THE 14TH AUGUST, 1839.

By Virtue of Act XVII. 1839, whereby the Government of India is empowered to publish Schedules from time to time for fixing revised rates of postage duties, provided only that no increase be made in any particular of the rates prescribed in Schedules A. and B. of Act XVII. 1837. The following Schedule marked C. is hereby published and prescribed to take effect from the 1st of October next in lieu of tables 1, 2, 4, and 5, of Schedule A of the Act above cited, and the Post Master General and Post Masters of the several presidencies of India, are required from and after the said 1st of October 1839, to levy postages on letters, parcels, and packages despatched on or after that date, at the rates specified in the tables respectively of the said Schedule C. hereunto annexed, until otherwise ordered and provided.

C.

SCHEDULE of Postage duties on letters, law papers, Accounts and vouchers, attested as such, with the full signature of the sender, and of bulky parcels, to be substituted for tables 1, 2, 4 and 5 of Schedule A. Act XVII. 1837.

I			II		
Letters			Law Papers, Accounts, and Vouchers, attested as such with the full signature of the sender.		
Distance.	Single.	Double.	Distance.	Single.	Double.
Not exceeding miles.	Not exceeding quarter tola.	Exceeding quarter tola and not exceeding one tola.	Not exceeding miles.	Not exceeding 3½ tolas.	Exceeding 3½ tolas and not exceeding 6 tolas.
	Annas.	Annas.		Annas.	Annas.
100	½	1	100	1	0 2
200	1	2	200	2	0 4
300	2	4	300	4	0 8
400	3	6	400	6	0 12
500	3	6	500	6	0 12
600	4	8	600	8	1 0
700	4	8	700	8	1 0
800	5	10	800	10	1 4
900	5	10	900	10	1 4
1000	6	12	1000	12	1 8
1100	6	12	1100	12	1 8
1200	7	14	1200	14	1 12
1300	7	14	1300	14	1 12
1400 and upwards	8	10	1400 and upwards	0	2 0
		Single postage being added for every additional half tola weight.			Single postage being added for every additional 3 tolas wt.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

III.

NEWSPAPERS PAMPHLETS AND OTHER PRINTED OR ENGRAVED PAPERS, PACKED AND PROOF SHEETS IN SHORT COVERS OPEN AT EACH END.

Distance.	Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., printed in India. Weight.			Imported Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c. by ship Weight.	
	Not exceeding 3½ tolas.	Exceeding 3½ tolas & not exceeding 6 tolas.	Exceeding 6 tolas and not exceeding 9 tolas.	Not exceeding 6 tolas.	Exceeding 6 tolas and not exceeding 12 tolas.
Not Exceeding 20 miles.	1	2.	3	0	0
" " 400 miles.	2	4	6	0	0
Above 400 miles.	3	6	9	3	6
Single postage being added for every additional 3 tolas.			Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
Single postage being added for every additional 3 tolas.			Single Postage being added for every additional 3 tolas.		

W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Secy. to the Govt., of India.

IV

Parcels sent by the Public Bhanghy not exceeding 600 Tolas in weight, nor 15 inches long by 12 deep and 12 broad, or 2,160 Cubic Inches in size.

Distance.	WEIGHTS.											
	Not exceeding Tolas.											
	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
100	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	1 2	1 5	1 8	1 11	1 14	2 1	2 4
200	0 6	0 12	1 1	1 8	1 14	2 4	2 10	3 0	3 6	3 12	4 3	4 8
300	0 9	1 1	1 11	2 4	2 13	3 6	3 15	4 8	5 1	5 10	6 3	6 12
400	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 12	7 8	8 4	9 0
500	0 15	1 14	2 13	3 12	4 11	5 10	6 9	7 8	8 7	9 6	10 5	11 4
600	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	6 12	7 14	8 16	9 18	10 20	11 22	12 24
700	1 5	2 10	3 15	4 20	5 25	6 30	7 35	8 40	9 45	10 50	11 55	12 60
800	1 8	3 0	4 8	5 12	6 16	7 20	8 24	9 28	10 32	11 36	12 40	13 44
900	1 11	3 6	5 1	6 12	7 17	8 22	9 27	10 32	11 37	12 42	13 47	14 52
1,000	1 14	3 12	5 10	7 8	8 16	9 24	10 32	11 40	12 48	13 56	14 64	15 72
1,100	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	9 5	10 6	11 7	12 8	13 9	14 10	15 11	16 12
1,200	2 4	4 8	6 12	8 16	9 20	10 24	11 28	12 32	13 36	14 40	15 44	16 48
1,300	2 7	4 14	7 5	9 12	10 19	11 26	12 33	13 40	14 47	15 54	16 61	17 68
1,400 & upwards.	2 10	5 4	8 14	10 8	12 3	14 10	16 17	18 6	20 15	22 24	24 33	26 42

H.T. PRINSEP, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

V.

Books, Pamphlets, Packets of News Papers and any written, printed or engraved papers sent by the Public Bhanghy, not exceeding 400 Tolas in weight, and packed in short covers open at each end.

<i>No' exceeding Miles.</i>	<i>Not exceeding 20 tolas.</i>	<i>Exceeding 20 tolas and not exceeding 40 tolas.</i>	
	<i>Annas.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Annas.</i>
100	1	0	2
200	2	0	4
300	3	0	6
400	4	0	8
500	5	0	10
600	6	0	12
700	7	0	14
800	8	1	0
900	9	1	2
1000	10	1	4
1100	11	1	6
1200	12	1	8
1300	13	1	10
1400 and upwards.	14	1	12

By Order of the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council,

H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

B

Ship Postage to be levied in addition to Land Postage on letters received or sent by Sea.

LETTERS.		Newspapers, pamphlets and other printed papers packed in short covers open at each end.	Parcels not exceeding 300 tolas weight.
Outward.	Inward.		
Not exceeding 3 tolas.	Not exceeding 3 tolas.	Not exceeding 6 tolas weight.	Not exceeding 100 tolas weight.
<i>Annas.</i> 2	<i>Annas.</i> 3	<i>Anna.</i> 1	<i>Annas.</i> 2
An anna being added for every additional tola.		An anna being added for every additional 6 tolas weight.	Two annas being added for every additional 100 tolas up to 300 tolas, beyond which no parcel will be received.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Sec. to the Govt. of India.

PORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, THE 21ST AUGUST, 1839.
 ADDITIONAL POST OFFICE CONVENTION BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND
 THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

Signed at Paris, May 10, 1839.

Additional convention to the Post office Convention of the 30th March, 1836, between Great Britain and French, for the conveyance through France of the correspondence of the East Indies with England, and vice versa.

Convention additionnelle à la convention Postale du 30 Mars, 1836, entre la Grande Bretagne et la France, pour le transport à travers la France des correspondances des Indes Orientales pour l'Angleterre, et vice versa.

Her majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the French, being desirous of making an arrangement for conveying through France the correspondence between Great Britain and the East Indies, have resolved to secure this important result by means of an additional convention to the Post Office convention concluded the 30th March 1836, and have for this purpose named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say;

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable Grenville, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Peer of the Realm, a Privy Councillor, and her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the French.

And His Majesty the King of the French, the Sieur Napoléon Lannes, Duke of Montebello, a Peer of France, Officer of His Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, His Minister and Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs:

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full agreed found in good and due form, have powers upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall confide to the Post Office of France, upon the

SA. Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté le Roi des Français, désirant s'entendre sur un arrangement pour le transport à travers la France, des correspondances entre la Grande Bretagne et les Indes Orientales, ont résolu d'assurer cet important résultat au moyen d'une convention additionnelle à la convention Postale conclue le 30 Mars, 1836, et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires à cet effet, savoir:

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande le très Honorable Granville Comte Granville, Chevalier Grand-Croix du très Honorable Ordre du Bain, pair du Royaume Uni, Member du Conseil Privé, et Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique pres de Sa Majesté le Roi des Français;

Et Sa Majesté le Roi des Français le Sieur Napoléon Lannes, Duc de Montebello, Pair de France, officier de Son Orde Royal de la Légion d'Honneur, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre d'Isabelle la Catholique Son Ministre et Secrétaire d'Etat au Départements des Affaires Etrangères;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs Pleins Pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté et conclu les Articles suivans:

ARTICLE I.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande confiera à l'Office des Postes de France, aux conditions

conditions expressed in the following articles, the conveyance, in mail-bags or closed boxes, of the correspondence coming from the East Indies, destined for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and *vice versa*, whenever the above mentioned correspondence shall pass through France.

The British Government reserves to itself at all times the right of causing, whenever it shall think proper, the abovementioned correspondence coming from the East Indies to the United Kingdom, and *vice versa* and passing through France, to be conveyed, either between Malta and Merselles, or between Alexandria and Merselles, by vessels freighted or employed for that purpose by its orders, or by the packets of the Royal Navy.

ARTICLE II.

Whenever the packets of the Royal British Navy, charged with the correspondence from the East Indies, for Great Britain shall touch at Merselles, or at any other French port in the Mediterranean, they shall be considered and received in those ports as vessels of war: shall be exempt from all dues of navigation and port charges; and shall enjoy therein all the honours and privileges accorded by the convention of the 14th June, 1833, to the vessels of the two states employed in the conveyance of the correspondence between Dover and Calais.

The same immunities, honours, and privileges are secured to the packets of the royal French navy in the ports of the Mediterranean subject to the dominion of her Britannic majesty.

ARTICLE III.

The French government engages to effect the conveyance of the correspondence designated in the 1st article of the present additional convention, in the manner following;

1°. Between Alexandria and Merselles, by steam packets of 160 horse power, belonging to the government, which shall leave Alexandria on the 7th, 17th, and 27th, and Merselles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month.

qui seront exprimés dans les Articles ci-après, le transport, en déjeûches ou malles closes, des correspondances venant, des Indes Orientales, destinées pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et *vice versa*, toutes les fois que les audites correspondances passeront par la France.

Le Gouvernement Britannique se réserve toujours la faculté de faire transporter, toutes les fois qu'il le jugera convenable, par des bâtimens scellés ou employés à cet effet par ses ordres, ou par les paquebots de la Marine Royale, soit entre Alexandrie et Malte, ou entre Malte et Marseille, soit entre Alexandrie et Marseille, les correspondances sus-mentionnées, venant des Indes Orientales, destinées pour le Royaume Uni, et *vice versa* et passant par la France.

ARTICLE II.

Dans le cas où les paquebots de la Marine Royal Britannique chargés des correspondances des Indes Orientales pour leur la Grande Bretagne, aborderaient à Merselles, ou dans tout autre port Français de la Méditerranée, ils seront considérés et reçus dans ces ports comme vaisseaux de guerre, et exempts de tous droits de navigation et de ports; et ils y jouiront de tous les honneurs et privilèges attribués par la Convention du 14 Juin, 1833, aux bâtimens des deux Etats, employés au transport des correspondances entre Douvres et Calais.

Les mêmes immunités, honneurs, et privilèges sont assurés aux paquebots de la Marine Royale Française dans les ports de la Méditerranée soumis à la domination de Sa Majesté Britannique.

ARTICLE III.

Le Gouvernement Français s'engage à faire effectuer le transport des correspondances désignées dans l'Article Ier de la présente convention additionnelle savoir;

1° Entre Alexandrie et Marseille, par des paquebots à vapeur de la force de cent coixante chevaux, appartenant à l'Etat, qui partiront, d'Alexandrie les 7, 17, et 27, et de Merselles les 1, 11, et 21 de chaque mois;

2°. Between Marseilles and Calais, by mail coaches starting from both those towns every day.

In the event of any alteration in the days or hours of departure from those two ports, the French post office shall give, six months before, notice thereof to the British Post Office.

ARTICLE IV.

The duration of the passage from Alexandria, to Marseilles, including the time necessary for the transshipment and for the purification, if necessary, on the correspondence at Malta, shall not, except under uncontrollable circumstances, exceed three hundred and forty-five hours, or fourteen days and nine hours.

The duration of the passage from Marseilles, to Alexandria, including the time necessary for the transshipment of the correspondence at Malta, shall not, except under uncontrollable circumstances, exceed three hundred hours, or twelve days and twelve hours.

ARTICLE V.

The distance between Marseilles and Calais shall be performed by the mail coaches of the French Post office one hundred and two hours, or four days and six hours.

ARTICLE VI.

The mail from the East Indies to Great Britain or from Great Britain to the East Indies, shall pass through the French territory sealed with the seal of the post office of the East India company, or with that of the British post office.

An impression of the seal used for sealing the mails coming from the East Indies, shall be furnished to, and deposited in the health office at Marseilles.

With a view to exempt the correspondence coming from the East Indies from the operation of purification, to which it would otherwise be subjected by the sanitary regulations, the cases destined to contain such correspondence shall be made of plate-iron or tin, and shall be hermetically closed; and they shall not have attached to them any substance considered to the sanitary regulations, as capable of communicating infection.

2° Entre Marseille et Calais, par des malles-postes partant de ces deux villes tous les jours.

En cas de changement dans les jours et heures départ de ces deux ports, l'Office des Postes de France en informera l'Office des Postes Britanniques six mois à l'avance.

ARTICLE IV.

La durée du trajet d'Alexandrie à Marseille, y compris le tems nécessaire au transbordement et à la purification, s'il y a lieu, des correspondances à Malte ne devra pas, à moins d'obstacles de force majeure, excéder trois cent quarante-cinq heures, ou quatorze jours et neuf heures.

La durée du trajet de Marseille à Alexandrie, y compris le tems nécessaire au transbordement des correspondances à Malte, sera, à moins d'obstacles de force majeure, au plus de trois cents heures, ou douze jours et douze heures.

ARTICLE V.

La distance entre Marseille et Calais sera parcourue par les malles-postes de l'Office Français en cent deux heures, ou quatre et six heures.

ARTICLE VI.

La malle des lettres venant des Indes Orientales pour la Grande Bretagne, ou de la Grande Bretagne pour les Indes Orientales, traversera le territoire Français scellé du cachet de l'Office des postes de la Compagnie des Indes Orientales, ou de celui de l'Office des Postes Britanniques.

Une empreinte du cachet servant à sceller la malle des lettres venant des Indes Orientales, devra être fournie et déposée à l'Intendance sanitaire de Marseille.

A fin de soustraire les correspondances venant des Indes Orientales aux opérations de purification, auxquelles elles seraient soumises par les réglemens sanitaires les malles destinées à contenir ces correspondances devront être construites en tôle ou en fer blanc, et hermétiquement fermées; et elles ne pourront être garnies d'aucune matière réputée contumace par les dites règlements sanitaires.

ARTICLE VII.

Whenever cases containing the correspondence of the East Indies for Great Britain or of Great Britain for the East Indies, shall be forwarded by the French Post Office, there shall be reserved, as well in the French Mediterranean packets as in the mail coaches by which such correspondence shall be conveyed, a place in charge for a courier of her Britannic Majesty, who shall keep under his especial care the despatches and mails of the Government of Her said Majesty, and who shall have the right to be present at the purification of the correspondence, whenever it shall take place, and at all other operations to which the correspondence may be subjected.

A free passage shall be likewise allowed to the said courier in the French Post Office packets established in the channel, whenever he shall think proper to proceed from Calais to Dover by those vessels.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Government of her Britannic Majesty engages to deliver to the French Post Office all letters from the East Indies, and from the French possessions in India, detained for France, or for countries to which France serves as the channel of communication, and to convey with its own correspondence all such letters, destined for the East Indies, and for the French possessions in India, as shall be delivered to it by the French Post Office.

The postage of all such letters shall be paid as far as Alexandria by the senders whether in France or in the East Indies.

It is understood, that no correspondence coming from the East Indies and destined for the countries to which France serves as the channel of communication, shall be delivered to the French post office, unless the senders shall have expressed the intention of sending such correspondence through France, by writing on the address the words, *by French, post office, or by way of France.*

ARTICLE IX.

The post office of Great Britain shall pay to the post office of France, in satisfaction of all charges of conveyance

ARTICLE VII.

Lorsque chaque expédition faite par les soins de l'Office Français, des mailles renfermant les correspondances des Indes Orientales pour la Grande Bretagne ou de la Grande Bretagne pour les Indes Orientales, il sera réservé tant dans les paquebots Français de la Méditerranée que dans les mailles postales qui transporteront ces correspondances, une place gratuite pour un courrier de Sa Majesté Britannique, qui conservera sous sa garde particulière les dépêches et mailles du Gouvernement de Sa dite Majesté, et que pour assister à la purification des correspondances toutes les fois qu'elle de vra avoir lieu, et à toutes autres opérations auxquelles ces correspondances pourraient être soumises.

Le passage gratuit sera également accordé à ce courrier dans les paquebots de l'Office Français établis sur le canal, lors qu'il jugera à propos de s'embarquer sur ces batimens pour se rendre de Calais à Douvres.

ARTICLE VIII.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique promet de remettre à l'Office de France, les lettres des Indes Orientales et des possessions Françaises dans l'Inde, destinées pour la France, ou les pays auxquels la France sert d'intermédiaire, et de faire transporter avec ses propres correspondances celles qui lui seront remises par l'Office de France, à destination des Indes Orientales et des possessions Françaises dans l'Inde.

Le port de toutes ces correspondances deviendra acquitté jusqu'à Alexandrie par les envoyeurs, soit de France soit des Indes Orientales.

Il est entendu que les correspondances venant des Indes Orientales, et destinées pour les pays auxquels la France sert d'intermédiaire ne seront remises à l'Office Français qu'autant que les envoyeurs auront exprimé l'intention de diriger ces correspondances par la France, en écrivant sur l'adresse les mots : *par l'Office de France, ou, voie de France.*

ARTICLE IX.

L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne payera à l'Office des Postes de France, pour tout droit de transport ou

or transit of the correspondence mentioned in the 1st article of the present additional convention, between Alexandria and Calais, as follows, that is to say ;

1°. For letters, six francs per ounce British, net weight.

2°. For newspapers, printed prices current, and other publications which are allowed to pass by post in Great Britain at reduced rates, ten centimes per newspaper or printed sheet.

The letters shall be weighed, and the newspapers, printed prices current, and abovementioned publications shall be counted, by the Post office of London, before the departure, or immediately on the arrival of the East Indian mail ; and immediately after this operation, a statement shall be made out, containing the result of such counting and weighing, which shall be sent by the British Post office to the Post office of France.

Whenever British packets shall be employed for conveying the correspondence coming from, or destined for the French office, the operations of weighing and counting above prescribed shall be performed by the Post office at Marseilles, and the result thereof shall be communicated by the French post office of the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE X.

The sums accruing to the post office of France, in virtue of the preceding article, shall be placed, to the credit of that office in the general account of the transmission of the correspondence, which is to be made out every month, in conformity with the stipulations of the XIVth article of the convention of the 30th March 1836.

ARTICLE XI.

It is understood that if the conveyance of the correspondence mentioned in article I of the present additional convention, shall be performed by means of the packets of the Royal Navy of Great Britain, or by vessels which shall be freighted or employed by order of the government of her Britannic majesty, either between Alexandria and Marseilles, or between Marseilles and Malta or between Malta and Alexandria, the transit postage on such correspondence to be paid to the post office of France, in conformity with the

de transit des correspondances mentionnées dans l'Article Ier de la présente convention additionnelle, entre Alexandrie et Calais, savoir :

1°. Pour les lettres, six francs par once Britannique, poids net ;

2°. Pour les journaux, les prix courants, et autres imprimés jouissant dans la Grande Bretagne d'une modération de taxe, dix centimes par journal ou feuille d'impression.

Les lettres seront pesées, et les journaux, prix courants, et autres imprimés sus-mentionnés seront comptés, par le Bureau de Londres, avant le départ ou au moment de l'arrivée de la maille des Indes Orientales ; et il devra être dressé immédiatement après cette opération, une déclaration, exprimant le résultat de ces compte et pesée, qui sera envoyé par l'Office des Postes Britanniques à l'Office des Postes de France.

Dans le cas où des paquebots Britanniques seraient employés pour transporter les correspondances de ou pour l'Office Français, les opérations de pesée et de compte ci-dessus prescrites seront pratiquées par le Bureau de Post de Marseilles, et le résultat en sera communiqué par l'Office des Postes de France à l'Office des Postes du Royaume Uni.

ARTICLE X.

Les sommes revenant à l'Office des postes de France, en vertu de l'Article précédent, seront portées au crédit de cet office dans le compte général de la transmission des correspondances, qui doit être dressé, chaque mois, conformément aux stipulations de l'Article XIV. de la convention du 30 mars, 1836.

ARTICLE XI.

Il est entendu que si le transport des correspondances mentionnées dans l'Article I^{er} de la présente convention additionnelle, devait être exécuté par le moyen des paquebots de la Marine Royale de la Grande Bretagne, ou par des bâtimens qui seront frétés ou employés par les ordres du Gouvernement de Sa majesté Britannique, soit entre Alexandrie et Marseille, soit entre Marseille et Malte, ou Malte et Alexandrie, le port de transit de ces correspondances à payer à l'Office des Postes de France, conformément aux stipulations de l'Article IX de

provisions of article IX of the present additional convention, shall be fixed as follows :

1^o When the said correspondence shall have been conveyed by British packets, or by vessels which shall be freighted or employed by order of the British Government, the whole passage from Alexandria to Marseilles, and *vice versa*, the sum of four francs per ounce British, net weight, for letters; and for newspapers, printed prices current, and other publications mentioned in article IX aforesaid, five centimes per newspaper, or per printed sheet.

2^o When the correspondence shall have been conveyed by similar vessels only from Alexandria to Malta, or from Malta, to Marseilles, and *vice versa*, five francs per ounce British, for letters, and ten centimes, as fixed by Article IX aforesaid, for newspapers, printed prices current, and other abovementioned publications :

ARTICLE XII.

In like manner, the packets of her Britannic Majesty which shall perform the passage between Marseilles and Alexandria or Malta, shall convey, in closed bags, the correspondence coming from or destined for the East Indies, and the French possessions in India, which shall be delivered to them by the French Post Office, or for that Office, under the conditions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :

1^o At the rate of two francs per ounce British, for letters conveyed between Marseilles and Alexandria.

2^o At the rate of one franc per ounce British, for letters, conveyed between Alexandria and Malta, or Malta and Marseilles.

3^o And for newspapers printed prices current, and other publications mentioned in Article IX of the present additional convention, at the rate of five centimes per newspaper or per printed sheet.

ARTICLE XIII.

The correspondence mentioned in the preceding article may be accompanied by a courier or agent of the French Post Office, who shall, in such case, enjoy, on board the English packets or vessels which shall be freighted or employed by the English Government, the privilege

la présente convention additionnelle sera fixé, savoir :

1^o Lorsque le transport des dites correspondances aura été effectué par des paquebots Anglais, ou que seront frétés ou employés par les ordres du Gouvernement Anglais, dans le trajet entier d'Alexandrie à Marseille, et *vice versa*, à la somme de quatre francs par once Britannique, poids net pour les lettres; et pour les journaux, les prix courants, et autres imprimés mentionnés dans l'Article IX précité, à cinq centimes par journal ou per feuille d'impression.

2^o Lorsque ce transport aura été effectué par les mêmes bâtimens dans le trajet seulement d'Alexandrie à Malte ou de Malte à Marseille; et *vice versa* à cinq francs par once Britannique, pour les lettres, et au prix de dix centimes fixé par l'Article IX précité, pour les journaux, les prix courants, et autres imprimés sus-mentionnés.

ARTICLE XII.

Par réciprocité, les paquebots de Sa Majesté Britannique viendront le trajet entre Marseille et Alexandria ou Malte, transporteront, en dépêches closes, les correspondances Originaires, ou à destination des Indes Orientales et des possessions Françaises dans l'Inde, qui leur seront remises par l'Office, Français, ou pour cet Office, aux conditions ci-après, savoir :

1^o A raison de deux francs per once Britannique, pour les lettres transportées entre Marseille et Alexandria.

2^o A raison d'un franc par once Britannique, pour les lettres transportées entre Alexandria et Malte, ou Malte et Marseille.

3^o Et pour les journaux, les prix courants, et autres imprimés mentionnés en l'Article IX de la présente convention additionnelle, à raison de cinq centimes par journal ou per feuille

ARTICLE XIII.

Les correspondances mentionnées dans l'Article précédent pourront être accompagnées par un courier ou agent de l'Office Français, lequel dans ce cas, jouira, sur les paquebots Anglais, ou qui seront frétés ou employés par le Gouvernement Anglais, des privilèges

allowed to the couriers of the British Post Office by article VII. of the present additional convention.

accordées aux courriers de l'Office Britannique par l'Article VII de la présente convention additionnelle.

ARTICLE XIV.

The couriers of the British Post Office, who shall accompany, on board the French Mediterranean packets, the correspondence of the East Indies for Great Britain, and of Great Britain for the East Indies may receive or deliver, either at Malta, or at any other station at which the said packets shall touch, mail bags from or for Great Britain, on the same conditions, and with the same privileges stipulated by the present additional convention, relative to the conveyance of the East Indian correspondence subject to the operation of the sanitary regulations.

It is however understood, that whenever the abovementioned correspondence coming from Malta, or from the Levant, shall have been purified at the Lazaretto of Malta, it shall not be subjected to any purification on arriving at Marseilles.

With regard to the rates to be paid to the French Office, the stations on this side of Malta shall be assimilated to Malta, and the stations beyond Malta to Alexandria.

ARTICLE XV.

The present convention, which shall be considered as additional to the convention of the 30th of March, 1836, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris within two months from this date, and it shall be put in operation at the latest two months after the exchange of the said ratifications. Nevertheless, the two Post Offices of Great Britain and France, may by mutual consent, fix an earlier date for commencing to carry, the said convention into operation.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present additional convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

(L. S.) GRANVILLE.

(L. S.) DUC DE MONTEBELLO.

By order of the Hon'ble the President in Council,

H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ARTICLE XIV.

Les courriers de l'Office Britannique qui accompagneront, sur les paquebots Français de la Méditerranée, les correspondances des Indes Orientales pour la Grande Bretagne, et de la Grande Bretagne pour les Indes Orientales, pourront prendre ou remettre, soit à Malte soit dans toute autre station ou relâcheront les dits paquebots, des dépêches de ou pour la Grande Bretagne, aux mêmes conditions, et avec les mêmes privilèges stipulés par la présente Convention Additionnelle, relativement au transport de la correspondance des Indes Orientales, sauf l'application des réglemens sanitaires.

Il est toutefois entendu, que dans le cas où les susdites correspondances venant de Malte, ou du Levant, auront été purifiées au Lazaret de Malte, elles ne seront assujetties à aucune purification en arrivant à Marseille.

Quant aux prix à payer à l'Office de France, les stations en deçà de Malte seront assimilées à Malte et celles au-delà à Alexandrie.

ARTICLE XV.

La présente convention, qui sera considérée comme additionnelle à la convention du 30 Mars 1836, sera ratifiée, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Paris dans le délai de deux mois, et elle sera mise à exécution au plus tard deux mois après l'échange des dites ratifications. Toutefois les deux Offices des Postes, de la Grande Bretagne et de France, pourront, d'un consentement mutuel, avancer l'époque de la mise à exécution de la dite convention.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente convention additionnelle, et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à Paris, le dixième Jour de mois de Mai, de l'an de gree mil huit-cent-trente-neuf.

(L. S.) GRANVILLE.

(L. S.) DUC DE MONTEBELLO.

RATES OF INLAND POSTAGE.

Leviable upon Letters, Banghy Parcels, &c., passing between Calcutta and other places in the East Indies, revised according to the Tables in Schedule C. 1, 2, 4, and 5, which have been substituted for the Tables so numbered in Schedules A and B of Act XVII., of 1837, under the order of Government, No. 134, General Department, dated 14th August, 1839, and published in the Calcutta Official Gazette of the 24th of that month. The revised rates to have effect from the 1st October, 1839.

NOTE.

Single letter weight.....	.....	..	..	†	Tota.
Double letter weight.....	.....	..	..	†	Tota.

Single letter weight.....	..	.....	..	..	4	Tota.
Double ditto ditto exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$, but not exceeding.....	..	.....	..	..	1	Tota.

Double Letter Postage being added for every additional half. (b) Tota.

In the left Column—

A Denotes the stations to be in Bengal, or the North Western Provinces.

B In the Madras Presidency.

C In the Bombay Presidency.

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles.	S. P. on letters not exchg. ½ tol.	D. P. on letters from ¼ & not exchg. 1 tol.	S. P. on news- papers not ex- ceeding 3½ tle.	Law papers &c. S. P. not exg. 3½ tol.	Baughy S. P. on parcels not exg. 50 tol.	Hooks &c. S. P. not exg. 20 tle.
			R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
A	Agra, (or Bhurtpore)..	796	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8
C	Ahmedabad,.....	1219	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
C	Ahmednuggur..	1033	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
B	Ahtoor.....	1232	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
A	Ajmere.....	1035	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
C	Akola.....	829	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9
C	Akulcote.....	1185	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
A	Akyab.....	548	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6
A	Allahabad.....	498	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5
B	Alleppee.....	1475	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
A	Allyghur, (or Coel)....	816	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9
A	Allynuggur, (or.... } Mogulsrai)..... }	416	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5
A	Almorah, (Kumaon)...	896	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9
C	Amulnair.....	1078	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
B	Anantapore.....	1298	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
C	Anjanwel,.....	1840	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
A	Anopshuhur,.....	56	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9
B	Arcot,.....	1085	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
B	Arnee.....	1104	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
A	Arracan.....	551	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6
A	Arrah, (or Shahabad) .	381	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4
B	Aska.....	399	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4
C	Asseerghur, (or.... } Boorhanpore).... }	909	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 11	0 10
R	Avanahy.....	1293	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 11
BC	Aurangabad.....	963	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
A	Azimghur.....	475	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5
A	Allynugore, (Jessore)...	94	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1
A	Baboonpore,.....	149	0 1	0 3	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
A	Baially.....	71	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles.	S. P. on letters not exg. 4 tol		D. P. on letters from 4 & no exg. 4 tol		S. P. on newspapers not exg. 4 tol		S. P. on papers & S. P. on exg. 4 tol		S. P. on parcels not exg. 50 Tlb.		S. P. on books, &c. not exg. 20 lb.	
			R. A.		R. A.		R. A.		R. A.		R. A.		R. A.	
			R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
A	Hackergunge.....	183	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Hair.....	364	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
AC	Haitool.....	789	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Balasore.....	145	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Bancoorah.....	101	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Bhobdah.....	107	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Bongung.....	48	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Banda.....	613	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
B	Bangalore.....	1161	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Baraset.....	15	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Barreilly.....	782	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
C	Baroda.....	1239	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Barrapore.....	16	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1
C	Basain.....	1221	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
B	Baganpilly.....	1151	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Bagundee.....	45	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Baona.....	850	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Banlah, (or Rajeshaye)	145	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
C	Bejapore.....	1173	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Beerbhoom, (or Poory)	127	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
C	Belgaum.....	294	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
BC	Bellary.....	1090	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	14	2	1	0	11
A	Benares.....	428	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
A	Berhampore, (or } Moorshedabad) .. }	118	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
B	Berhampore, (Ganjam)	382	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Beawar.....	1050	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
B	Bejarah.....	786	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Bhargulpore.....	268	1	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
C	Bhowndy.....	1202	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Bhelsah.....	877	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Bhooloonah, (or Noa- } collee) .. }	293	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
C	Bhoj, (Cutch,)	324	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
C	Bhopawar.....	1024	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
AC	Bhopaul.....	848	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
B	Bimlipatam.....	540	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	2	0	6
A	Bishnah, (Upper } Assam,) .. }	627	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
G	Bislay.....	305	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
A	Bijnore.....	905	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Bozra.....	246	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
A	Bugwangola.....	145	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
B	Bolaram, (Hydrabad)	972	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
AB	Bombay.....	1185	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Bolundshuhur.....	857	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	14	0	9
A	Boultoilly.....	82	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
C	Breach.....	1228	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Bugwab.....	332	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Burdwan.....	75	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Burkagur.....	209	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	9	0	3
A	Burher.....	263	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	6	0	3
A	Buxar.....	446	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
A	Bonagotty.....	109	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2

Note.—The distances of the Stations marked thus (*) are not yet ascertained.
 " " and Bhagy hire are charged as far as the British territory Lodianah.

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles	S. P. on letters not excedg. 1/2	D. P. on letters from 1/2 & not excedg. 1 Tola	S. P. on newspapers not exceding 3 1/2 Tl	Law Paper- &c. S. P. no. excedg. 3 1/2 Tls	Bunchy S. P. on Parcels no. ex. 50 Tolas	Books &c. S. P. not exg 20 T.
		R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
A	Calcutta,.....	114	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 1	0 6	0 3
B	Cumtuck,.....	919	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 10	1 14	0 10
	Cuttack,.....	243	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 7
B	Corringa,.....	674	0 4	0 8	0 2	0 8	1 2	0 1
A	Coolbariah,.....	87	0 1/2	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1
A	Coomresh or Patanole	72	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1
A	Cusbah,.....	86	0 1/2	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1
A	Duranda,.....	213	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 9	0 3
A	Durbhanga,.....	424	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 15	0 5
A	Dacca,.....	157	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
C	Damaun,.....	1209	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
C	Dapoolie,.....	12	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
B	Darompoor,.....	179	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
A	Darjelling,.....	342	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4
B	Davapursad,.....	110	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
C	Debra,.....	130	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
A	Delhi,.....	90	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9
A	Deurah, Dhoon,....	967	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
B	Dharwar,.....	290	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 12	2 7	0 13
C	Dhoolia, (Khandesh),	1055	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
A	Dhumnow,.....	631	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7
A	Diamond Harbour,...	31	0 1/2	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 3
A	Dinajepore,.....	29	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 9	0 3
A	Dinapore,.....	376	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4
B	Dindigul,.....	1315	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	1 14
A	Dum-Dum,.....	8	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 3	0 1
A	Dowlathpore,.....	110	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
A	Daudpore,.....	97	0 1/2	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1
A	Duhecote,.....	99	0 1/2	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1
C	Ellichpore,.....	796	0 1	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8
B	Ellore,.....	748	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8
B	Errode,.....	1258	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
A	Eta,.....	773	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8
A	Erawah,.....	719	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8
L	Esackaputun,.....	309	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4
A	Furzedpore,.....	128	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
A	Futtyghur, (or Fur- ruckabad).....	711	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8
A	Fulrah,.....	20	0 1/2	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1
A	Fattyore,.....	580	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6
A	Foolullah,.....	102	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
A	Ferozepore,.....	116	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
AB	Ganjam,.....	364	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4
A	Ghazepore,.....	481	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5
HC	Gon,.....	1359	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
A	Goungong,.....	924	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
B	Gooty,.....	1038	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
A	Gopalpore,.....	374	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4
A	Gurruckpore,.....	325	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles.	S. P. on ltrs not excdg. ½ tola.		D. P. on ltrs from ½ & not excdg. 1 tola.		S. P. on news- papers not ex- ceeding ¾ lbs.		Law papers &c. S. P. not exg. ¾ tolas.		Bangly S. P. on parcels not exg. 50 lolas.		Books, &c. S. P. not exg. 20 lbs.	
			R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.				
A.	Gowahatty, (Lower } Assam,)	502	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	2	0	6
A	Goalparah,	425	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
B	Gunga Khar,	948	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
B	Guntoor,	807	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	11	1	11	0	9
A	Guwarrah,	756	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Guttal,	60	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Gwalior,	782	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Gya,	289	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
B	Goomsoor,	425	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
A	Hameerpore,	629	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
A	Hansi,	995	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Hauper,	880	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Hazareebaugh,	239	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
A	Heerapore,	730	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
BC	Hingcolee,	885	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Hissar,	1015	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A	Hooghly, (or Chin- } surah,)	28	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
BC	Honore,	1372	0	6	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Hospet, (or Beejanu-) Huriyur, [gur],	1129	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
BC	Hurriyur, [gur],	1203	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Hurripaul,	24	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
C	Hursole,	1273	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
AC	Hussingabad,	864	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Huttah,	659	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
ABC	Hydrabad,	982	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Hanjeegunge,	132	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Heerat,	*	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Chansee,	766	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Jaloun,	687	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
B	Incolloo,	848	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Inchoora,	44	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
AC	Indore,	970	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
B	Ingeram, (or Coinga),	674	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
BC	Jaulnah,	932	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Jaunpore,	466	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
A	Jeagunge, (or Moor- } shedabad,)	125	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Jelalabad,	784	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Jelasore,	112	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Jeypore,	933	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Jorehaut, (or Moghur),	727	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Jubulpore,	700	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
B	Juggumpet,	665	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
A	Jamalpor,	301	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Janapool,	33	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Jenoyedah,	110	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Joy nagore,	139	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	.....	78	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
C	.....	1204	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles.	S.P. in lbs. not excdg. 4 tols.	D.P. on let- ters from 4 & not excdg. 1 tola.	S.P. on news papers not ex- ceeding 3½ to.	Law papers &c. S.P. not excdg. 3½ tolas.	Baughy S.P. on parcels not excdg. 50 tolas.	Books &c. S.P. not excdg. 20 to.
		R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
BC	Kudghee,	1223	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
AB	Kamptie,	686	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7
B	Karikal,	1214	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
A	Kedgerie,	61	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 4
B	Kernoor,	1203	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
A	Keerpoy,	60	0 3	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1
C	Khandala,	1140	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
A	Khasanuj,	87	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9
A	Khatmandoo,	560	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6
A	Kh. sulphore,	91	0 3	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1
A	Khyouk Phyou,	648	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7
B	Kimedy,	460	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5
B	Kircumbady,	027	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
C	Kirkee,	1110	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
A	Kishore Saugor,	930	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
A	Kutah,	971	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
B	Kottingherry,	1130	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
C	Kunair,	997	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
C	Kutar,	211	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
A	Kurnaul,	978	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
B	Kurnool,	989	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
A	Landore, (or Mussoree	920	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
A	Loodiana,	1103	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
A	Lohoghat, (Almora),	950	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
A	Lokhipur,	727	0 4	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8
A	Luckeepore,	270	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 9	0 3
A	Lucknow,	619	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7
B	Maddapollum, (or)	733	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8
	Nursapore,							
ABC	Madras,	1063	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
B	Madura,	1337	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
B	Mahabuleshwar, (or)	1103	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
	Ma'compet,							
A	Mahidpore,	1028	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
A	Maldah,	19	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
C	Malwah,	1400	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
B	Mangalore, (or Canara),	1357	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
B	Mannatoddy,	1317	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
B	Maulipatam,	797	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8
A	Mannbhoom,	123	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
A	Meerut,	50	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
C	Mercara, (or Coorg),	1328	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
B	Mher,	1257	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
CA	Mhow,	980	0 6	0 12	0 2	0 12	1 14	0 10
V	Midnapore,	69	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1
A	Mirzapore,	455	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5
A	Methenkote,	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
BC	Mominabad, (or Am- bajogee,)	980	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
B	Monegulah,	861	0 7	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9
A	Monghyr,	304	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	1 14	0 4
A	Moradabad,	842	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles.	S. P. on letters not exg. 4 lb.	H. P. on letters from 4 & not exg. 1 lb.	S. P. on newspapers not exg. 3½ lbs.	Law papers &c. S. P. not exg. 3½ lbs.	Handy S. P. on parcels not exg. 50 lbs.	Books, &c. S. P. not exg. 50 lbs.
			R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
A	Mozuffernugur,.....	932	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
A	Mow, Hundlecund....	726	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 12	1 8	0 8
B	Muctul,.....	1060	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
C	Mulligaum.....	1058	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
A	Mundleysir.....	1012	0 6	0 12	0 0	0 12	2 1	0 11
A	Munhipore.....	490	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5
A	Muttra,.....	818	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9
A	Mymensing,.....	281	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 9	0 3
A	Mysore,.....	739	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8
B	Mysore	1246	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
A	Mungulpore,.....	129	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
A	Mahamudpore,.....	129	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
A	Muniott,.....	141	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
B	Nacrienl.	892	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9
B	Nagrecoll,	1483	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 10	2 10	0 14
B	Nagery.....	1949	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
B	Nagore,.....	1241	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
AB	Nagpore,.....	677	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7
H	Naidopet,.....	903	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
A	Nalchitty,.....	173	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
C	Nasick,.....	1067	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
AC	Neemuch, (Meywar),..	1049	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
B	Neermul,.....	859	0 4	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9
B	Nagapatam,.....	1246	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
B	Nellore,.....	952	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
A	Nepaul, (or Khat-) mundoo).....	560	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6
H	Netumbank,.....	1044	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
A	Nowgong, (Assam),...	610	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7
B	Nowgaum,.....	425	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5
A	Nubbenugur,.....	349	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4
A	Naddea, (or Kishna-) ghur).....	64	0 3	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1
A	Najeebabad.....	907	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
A	Nursingpore (or Gur-) rawarah),.....	756	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8
A	Nusaerabad, (or Raj-) pootanna,.....	1018	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 11	2 1	0 11
A	Nyasurai,.....	36	0 3	0 1	0 2	0 11	0 3	0 1
B	Nursapore,.....	733	0 5	0 14	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8
B	Nundydroog,.....	1137	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
B	Neelpelly,.....	674	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7
A	Nohutta,.....	19	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
A	Nabbbgunge,.....	152	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
B	Ongole,.....	873	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9
AC	Oddepore.....	1130	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
A	Oojela,.....	1004	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
B	Oolundcrpet,.....	1177	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
BC	Oomrawutce,.....	774	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8
A	Oorungabad, (Raj-) mehal).....	160	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
B	Oodmoor,.....	1181	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles.		S. P. on letters not excdg. 3½ tls.		D. P. on letters from 3½ & not excdg. 1 tola.		S. P. on news- papers not ex- cldg. 3½ tls.		S. P. on law pa- pers, &c., not exg. 3½ tls.		Haghighy S. P. on parcels not exg. 50 tolas.		S. P. on books not exg. 20 tls.	
				R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
B	Ootacamund, (or } Négherris) }	1342	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14							
C	Padigaum	1147	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12							
C	Palunpore,	1291	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13							
B	Palamcottah, (or Tin- } nevelly). }	1435	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14							
B	Palaveram,	1072	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11							
A	Paniputt,	1001	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10							
C	Panwell,	1159	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12							
A	Patna,	369	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4							
B	Palghat,	1350	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14							
B	Payakeroowpet,	626	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7							
A	Pelabett,	817	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9							
C	Peen,	1158	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12							
B	Periapattam,	1279	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 15							
A	Peshawur,	*	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12							
A	Pertabghur,	1081	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11							
A	Petoraghur,	975	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10							
B	Pondigul,	862	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9							
B	Pondicherry,	1157	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12							
C	Poonah,	1107	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12							
B	Poonamlee,	1065	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11							
B	Poondy,	338	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5							
A	Poor, (or Juggernaut), .	297	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 9	0 3							
A	Possa,	422	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5							
B	Porto Novo,	1188	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12							
A	Pubna,	137	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2							
B	Pulicat,	1043	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11							
C	Punderpore,	1212	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13							
A	Purnea,	228	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 9	0 3							
A	Puttabat,	258	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 9	0 3							
A	Putealee, (or Sirpoorth),	870	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9							
A	Quetta,	*	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12							
B	Quilon, (or Travancore),	1500	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14							
B	Regapore,	783	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8							
B	Rajamundry,	690	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7							
C	Rajend, (Kattywar), . .	1583	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14							
A	Rajahm,	190	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2							
B	Ramapatnam,	900	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10							
B	Runnat,	1376	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14							
A	Ranree,	698	0 1	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7							
A	Rewah,	500	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6							
A	Rewarry,	961	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10							
A	Rhoock,	95	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10							
A	Rog. nathpore,	136	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2							
B	Royacotta,	1180	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12							
A	Rungpore,	302	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4							
C	Rutnagherry, (South } Concan.) }	1320	0 3	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14							
A	Ryepore,	497	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5							

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles	S. P. on news excldg. 1 tol.		D. P. on letters from 1 & no excldg. 1 tol.		S. P. on news pipe's no ex ceeding 34 tols		S. P. on news pa- pers, &c., not exg. 34 tols.		S. P. on parcels no exg. 50 'ol s.		S. P. on book- not exg. 20 lbs.	
			R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A
A	Rudrampore,	942	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Rohithpore,	160	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Sadras,	1118	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Shaharunpore,	978	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Sahuswan,	79	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
B	Saint Thomas' Mount,	1069	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
B	Salem,	1221	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Sambur,	963	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
B	Samulcotta,	664	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
A	Sandoway,	748	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Santipore,	50	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Sarungpore,	930	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Sasserum,	356	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Saugor,	742	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
B	Secundrabad,	962	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
B	Sedashagur,	1397	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Serh,	1164	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Setapore,	671	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
A	Sehore,	870	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Seepree,	855	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Seonie,	755	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Serampore,	18	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1
B	Seringapatam,	1236	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
C	Seroor,	1067	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
AC	Serowie,	1213	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
C	Severndroog,	1218	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Shahadpore,	540	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	2	0	6
A	Shajehanpore,	735	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
B	Shelly,	1209	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Shikarpore,	*	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Shri, ot'y,	297	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
A	Shikohabad,	762	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
BC	Sholapore,	1162	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Sigouly,	461	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
A	Sirdhanah,	918	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Simla, (or Himalayeh)	1112	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
C	Sittarah,	1180	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Soomudurghur, (or Jehanagore)	62	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Soorool,	109	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Subathoo,	1088	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A	Suckhur,	*	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Suckreegnly,	213	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
A	Sultangunge,	286	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
A	Sultanpore, Benares,	436	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
A	Sultanpore Oude,	525	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	2	0	6
A	Sumbulpore,	309	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
C	Soorutt,	1232	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Surdah,	177	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Sylhet,	332	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Tarsah,	60	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles.	S. P. on letters not exchg. Tol.		D. P. on letters from 4 & not exchg. 1 Tol.		S. P. on newspapers not exchg. 3 1/2 Tols.		S. P. on law papers, &c. exg. 3 Tols.		Baughy S. P. on Parcels not exg. 50 Tols.		Books, &c. SP. notesg. 20 lbs.	
			R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
B	Tanjore,	1237	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13						
C	Taunah, (North Concan)	1198	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12						
B	Tarputry,	1044	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11						
B	Tellicherry, (or Mahe)	1307	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14						
A	Tezpor,	594	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6						
B	Tindevanum,	1129	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12						
A	Tipperah, Comillah, ..	246	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 9	0 3						
A	Tirhoot, Mozuffepore, ..	392	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4						
B	Franquehar,	1227	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13						
B	Tripasore,	1055	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11						
B	Trichinopoly,	1254	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13						
B	Tiavandium,	1526	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14						
C	Tulleb,	1208	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13						
A	Umlook,	50	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1	0 1						
C	Uticoreen,	1469	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14						
B	Vanumbaddy,	1132	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12						
B	Vellore,	1100	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11						
B	Vemboocottah,	1387	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14						
B	Vencottagherry,	1131	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12						
C	Vingorla,	1370	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14						
B	Vizagapatam,	557	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6						
C	Vizadroog, ..	1367	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14						
B	Vizanagram,	54	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6						
B	Wallajabad,	1095	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11						
A	Umballa,	1033	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11						
A	Undul,	120	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2						
B	Yanam,	674	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7						

DAWK TRAVELLING—CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY.

Memorandum on the mode of travelling post from Calcutta to Bombay, *via* Cuttack, Hyderabad and Poonah, distance 1,405 miles. From Calcutta to Ganjam 364 miles. Apply to Post Master General. Dawk must be paid in advance at the rate of 8 annas a mile.

From Ganjam to Moonegallah 497 miles. Apply to Collector of Ganjam, stating all particulars in respect to extra bangy burdars, also intended detention at stations *en route*. Bearers must be paid by the traveller at the end of each stage. Stages vary from 15 to 20 miles each. Average cost about 5 annas a mile.

From Moonegallah to Hyderabad 100 miles, apply to Resident at Hyderabad, in same form as above. Timely notice must be given, as bearers must be sent out from that city to meet the traveller. The same rule applies to the route from Hyderabad to Sholapore 200 miles, as bearers must be sent the whole distance from Hyderabad. This portion of the route is very expensive.

From Sholapore to Poonah 157 miles. Apply to Post Master at Sholapore to post bearers to take you to Indoorpoor 77 miles. From which place to Poonah, 81 miles, bearers must be sent out from Poonah, for which apply to the Post Master of Poonah. Timely notice should be given.

From Poonah to Panwell, 72 miles, bearers will be posted by the Post Master of Poonah.

From Panwell to Bombay 20 miles. The conveyance is by water.

If more than a single set of bearers are required between Moonegullah and Poonah, good notice should be given, and I am not aware that it is practicable to post more than three palanquins on that road. I believe it is with extreme difficulty that bearers can be posted for more than two.

From Calcutta to Ganjam, the cost of travelling, for a set of bearers with musaljee and two bangee burdars, will vary from 8 to 9 annas per mile. From Ganjam to Moonegullah it is about 5 or 6 annas a mile. From Moonegullah to Sholapore, it averages $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees a mile, and from Sholapore to Poonah it averages $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees a mile.

From Poonah to Bombay, it is about 12 annas a mile.

T. J. TAYLOR.

Calcutta, July 7, 1821.

N. B.—All letters should be subscribed 'Dak Bearer Service', in order that no delay may occur in opening the communication at the office of the party addressed, and instead of 'Resident,' it should be 'Resident, or Post Master, Residency.'

